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VOL. 117. ESTABLISHED JULY 29, 1786. NO. 167. PITTSBURGH, SUNDAY MORNING, JANUARY 11, 1903. ★FORTY-FOUR PAGES. FIVE CENTS A COPY.

NEWS SUMMARY

DOMESTIC.

United States detectives arrest W. S. Brown in New York, who is charged with securing many thousands by fraud through the United States mails.

Minister Hunter charged Consul General McNally with being a conspirator and assassin.

Pittsburgh coal broke fuel famine at New Orleans.

Senator Quay said Pittsburgh recordership fight is none of his affair.

Court of inquiry exonerated Capt. Barnum and censured Maj. Ayers, his accuser.

Senator Quay presented statehood boomers to the president.

Gov.-Elect Pennypacker spoke at banquet given in his honor at Philadelphia.

FOREIGN.

Baron Speck von Sternburg will rank as an ambassador at Washington.

Italy will threaten Uruguay with warships because of trifling incident.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Saloon fight resulted in fatal shooting at Wheeling.

Westmoreland county widow lost share in her husband's estate.

The Edwin E. Clapp estate, near Oil City, sold for $350,000.

Operators began presenting their testimony before strike commission.

Henry S. Dotterer died in Philadelphia.

LOCAL.

Republican headquarters were thronged yesterday with men interested in the candidacy of John C. Haymaker. The Bigelow machine endeavoring to influence ward leaders for Hays.

The Schoolmasters' club of Allegheny county changed its name and broadened its scope, and hereafter will be known as the Pennsylvania Schoolmasters' club.

John Bradley has been elected oil inspector for the county to succeed Gen. A. L. Pearson, who died last week.

Pittsburgher carries terms of E. H. Harriman for settlement of the big machinists' strike on the Union Pacific.

Dr. Cadwalader Evans issues a statement in which he explains his objections to the Citizens party.

The Roman Catholic diocese of Pittsburgh is growing so fast that the supply of priests is wofully short.

Pittsburgh's business men want country boys as employes in preference to urban youths, who, they say, easily become dissatisfied.

Butler is transformed from a sleepy country town to a bustling manufacturing city in a few short months.

William H. Singer, the young Allegheny painter, returned from a two years' visit to Europe, spent largely in Holland, with third prize from Paris exhibition.

Councilmanic committee hears arguments for and against bridge raising.

George Westinghouse astounded Londoners with new electric lamp.

Pennsylvania railroad newsboy eloped with the pretty daughter of his engineer.

Pittsburgh and Philadelphia interests have formed a consolidation of the cigarette industry of Mexico.

The American Tin Plate Company proves that it will cut labor costs in half. It means the dropping of thousands of skilled men and expenditure of millions for new mill construction.

Julian Kennedy has taken from a British ironmaster, who has long supported the supremacy of British methods, a big contract to rebuild his mills on American lines. Westinghouse captures big Japanese work.

Former County Recorder Von Bonnhorst's will, disposing of an estate worth over $1,000,000, filed for probate.

One man was fatally and two seriously stabbed in a fight in an Allegheny Italian store.

Bigelow machine has its Democratic organization pass resolutions indorsing Hays.

LEGAL.

Judge J. A. Evans placed the names of a number of prominent men in the jury wheel.

Master's report recommended a divorce in the suit of William A. Kerr against Rose C. Kerr.

East End Italian was charged with impersonating a cousin to secure naturalization papers.

Trial of Mrs. Letitia Eagle of Avalon, charged with homicide, was fixed for Wednesday.

SPORTING.

The baseball committees have agreed on peace which calls for two leagues, a national agreement and a respecting of contracts.

Hans Wagner's Carnegie basketball team sprung a big surprise last night by defeating the strong South Side five.

Pittsburgh is promised fast hockey by the coming of champion teams from Canada and other points.

The New Orleans winners: Stratton, Amigari, St. Tammany, Philo, Maghoni and Leanja.

Jack McClelland is getting into shape for a hard 10-round bout with Crockey Boyle of Philadelphia.

FINANCIAL.

The bank statement was favorable, but eastern stocks sold off at the close.

Activity in River Coal common the feature of a dull local stock market.

Trading on Chicago market was dull, but prices held steady.

FOURTH SECTION—Eight Pages.

Page 1—Washington Society.
Page 2—Royal Brides of Europe.
Page 3—Dorothy Dix and John Kendrick Bangs.
Page 4—Cats of High Degree.
Page 5—Operatic Recipe for Welsh Rarebit.
Page 6—Theatrical.
Page 7—Theatrical.
Page 8—Books and Bookmen.

COMIC SECTION—Six Pages.

Page 1—Mister Wolf Tries to Be Good.
Page 2—Stories.
Page 3—The Cubs and the Kids.
Page 4—Raphael of the Barnyard.
Page 5—Young Folk's Page.
Page 6—Billy Bounce.

WOMAN'S SECTION—Six Pages.

Page 1—The Winter Witch.
Page 2—New York Cousin Letter.
Page 3—Smuggling Across the Mexican Border.
Page 4—The Fan: Beauty's Shield and Weapon.
Page 5—Beauty Hints Without Money and Price.
Page 6—Preserving Historic Places.

Musical Supplement—"The Rover," a March in Two Step by Carl Bruno.

DREXEL-BIDDLES HAVE PITTSBURGH GUEST

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 10.—(Special.)—Miss Jane Bradley of Pittsburgh is a guest of Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Drexel-Biddle, No. 2104 Walnut street.

PITTSBURGH BREAKS COAL FAMINE SOUTH

Two Big Tows of Fuel Carry Gladness to New Orleans.

INDIANAPOLIS IS IN TROUBLE

Doctors Say Lack of Heat Makes It Harder to Fight Smallpox.

TWO CHICAGOANS FROZEN

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

New Orleans, Jan. 10.—The prospective coal famine on the lower Mississippi has been averted. The towboats Boaz and Defender, from Pittsburgh, arrived today, bringing 1,025,000 bushels of coal.

The tow brought down by the Defender was much larger than the one brought down by the Boaz. The former had 27 boats and 4 barges, which contained 725,000 bushels of coal. The tow of the latter boat consisted of 11 boats and two barges, which contained but 300,000 bushels of the coal. This is the largest quantity of coal to arrive at this port in some time.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 10.—(Special.)—With the temperature today registering the coldest of the winter the residents of this city suffered severely, owing to the coal famine. The coal yards were besieged by poor clamoring to purchase quantities, both large and small, but in many instances the prices proved prohibitive and in other cases the coal dealers declared they had no fuel for sale.

The city health authorities assert they are seriously handicapped in their efforts against the spread of the smallpox by the inability of the people to properly heat their houses.

Two Indianapolis factories, employing 500 men, were compelled to shut down today on account of lack of fuel. They are the Udell Ladder Works and the wheel department of the Parry Manufacturing Company.

Gas Also Is Short.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 10.—(Special.)—West Side citizens shivered in the zero weather this morning. The gas furnished by the Central Ohio Natural Gas and Fuel Company, upon which hundreds of people rely as the sole means of heating their houses, practically gave out and there is much suffering. At the office of the company it was stated that the trouble was due not to any shortage of gas, but to damages to machinery at the pumping station.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., Jan. 10.—A movement was started in Milwaukee today to secure 10,000 tons of anthracite coal with which to relieve the shortage here within a week. A meeting was held at the office of Mayor Rose, at which most of the banks in the city were represented. The bankers propose to furnish the capital for payment of the coal and sell the product to those in need of it at the cost price, delivered.

DETROIT, Jan. 10.—The municipal coal commission appointed by Mayor Maybury to manage the coal business that the city is embarking in, met today and arranged to begin the immediate purchase of coal. J. L. Hudson, a prominent local merchant, who is chairman of the commission, announced that he will loan the commission $10,000 with which to purchase coal pending the passage of an enabling act.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—Mayor Low today sent a letter to the presidents of the anthracite coal roads and to G. R. Markle of Markle Bros., inviting them to confer with him on the coal situation. In his letter the Mayor tells of the difficulty experienced in getting coal. The conference is proposed for Tuesday next.

PEORIA, ILL., Jan. 10.—The plant of the Peoria Glucose and Sugar Refining Company has been closed for want of coal and some 800 employes thrown temporarily out of employment.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 10.—The Pennsylvania steel works at Steelton today closed down indefinitely on account of the lack of fuel, throwing several thousand men out of work. The company is crowded with orders.

CHICAGO, Jan. 10.—A national convention at Washington for the purpose of impressing on President Roosevelt the urgent need for immediate relief from the stringency of the coal situation, was decided on today at a conference in the Grand Pacific hotel.

Call To Come Tomorrow.

The call for the gathering will be issued probably Monday by Mayor Maybury of Detroit, acting as chairman of the permanent committee of the Detroit coal convention. It was this committee which today agreed on the necessity for a national meeting at the capital.

The decision to call the convention followed a series of speeches in which Attorney General Knox was censured, it being alleged in the meeting that he had not enforced the laws by which, it was urged, redress could be secured.

The Cook county grand jury today began investigation of the alleged coal combination. State Attorney General Hamlin is here in charge of the case.

With thousands of carloads of coal in cars within the city limits, two persons froze to death today because there was no fuel to heat the rooms in which they lived. An unknown man and boy were killed while picking up coal along railway tracks. Armour & Co. are said to have confiscated three carloads of fuel consigned to a city pumping station.

TOPEKA, KAN., Jan. 10.—A heavy snow is falling here with the weather growing colder and the city is out of coal. Not a dealer in town has a carload on hand and none is in sight. It is expected that there will be suffering before the famine is relieved, as many of the poor are entirely out of fuel.

HAZLETON, PA., Jan. 10.—The Lehigh Valley Coal Company today increased the price of all prepared sizes of coal for the local trade 25 cents a ton. C. Pardee, Sons & Co., independent operators, have advanced the price of coal for home consumption from 15 to 25 cents per ton.

MACK IS INSURED FOR A MILLION

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 10.—(Special.)—The biggest life insurance policy ever issued by a Philadelphia company to a Philadelphia citizen, was written out by the Fidelity Mutual Life Insurance Company for John M. Mack, the well-known contractor and politician. The amount of the risk assured is $1,000,000.

While the Cry for Coal Sounds Over the Country.

VON BONNHORST LEFT A MILLION

Dead County Recorder's Will, Short and Simple, Filed.

LETTER TO BROTHER

The will of Former Recorder George M. von Bonnhorst, probably one of the best known men in public life in Pennsylvania, was filed with Register Stengel yesterday. Mr. von Bonnhorst appointed his brother, W. E. von Bonnhorst of the Marine National bank, and the Fidelity Title and Trust Company executors.

The document was in the form of a personal letter to his brother, written on a recorder's office letter head May 5, 1902. No estimate of the value of the estate was given in the petition, but Mr. von Bonnhorst's friends say that he has many business interests and his estate is probably worth over $1,000,000. The will reads:

Dear Will:—Should anything happen to me, I want my estate divided as follows: Annie Foster (Mr. von Bonnhorst's stepdaughter) to get $2,500 a year, the same to be put in trust for her. Colemin Murphy to get $1,500 a year, the same to be put in trust for him. My house to go to my brothers and sisters in case they want to live there, if not, the whole property to be sold and the money invested for their benefit; $1,000 to be set aside, the interest of which is to go to keeping my cemetery lot in good condition. I purchased a lot in a cemetery, but have not paid anything on it. I want it paid for, and my beloved wife's remains removed thereto, and I want $1,000 spent for a monument to her memory.

I have business interests with George A. Hahn & Sons, Philadelphia, Pa., also T. H. Given, M. K. McMullin, P. A. B. Widener, L. L. Davis of Homestead and others. I want you in conjunction with the Fidelity Title and Trust Company, to manage my estate, and they are to do nothing without your approval. This is my will.

GEORGE A. VON BONNHORST.

To W. E. von Bonnhorst.

The will was filed shortly before noon yesterday. The petitioners refused to disclose the amount of the estate, but it is said fortunate investments have made money of late and that the personal estate is large. Mr. von Bonnhorst recently finished a palatial home at Ingram, where he resided since his marriage. His stepdaughter lived with him since her mother's death. This house is said to have cost Mr. von Bonnhorst $45,000. His other real estate is known to his executors and his brother was always a confidential associate in all the recorder's affairs.

Many of his friends have been speculating for some days as to whether or not he had left a will, as it was known that he thought a great deal of his stepdaughter, who has kept house for him since Mrs. von Bonnhorst, formerly Mrs. Foster, died, and, of course, had he failed to make a will she could not have shared in his estate. The will was written on both sides of a single sheet of paper. Attorney Joseph M. Swearingen represents the executors. Mr. von Bonnhorst makes no provision for the residue of his estate, but this will go to his nearest relatives under the law.

NEW TIN MILL IS A SUCCESS

Revolutionizes the Industry and Cuts Labor Cost in Half.

EXHAUSTIVE TESTS

The American Tin Plate Company has demonstrated that its plan to revolutionize the tin plate industry is a success. This means cutting in half the labor cost, increasing the output of each mill and installing new mills to displace the old at a cost of millions of dollars. Exhaustive tests were made last week at the experimental mill at the Monongahela plant, South Side, after the plans of Charles W. Bray, chief engineer of the company, who is the inventor of the new system. The tests were pronounced to have been a complete success.

Of the 4,400 skilled men required to operate all the plants of the American Tin Plate Company, half of that number will under the new system do more work than the entire complement can do now. While the company employs over three times that many men, the 4,400 are those eligible to and, most of them, members of the Amalgamated association. They earn from $5 to $10 a day. It is in relieving a majority of these men, while at the same time getting a greater output from each mill, that the company will reduce its labor cost 50 per cent.

The mill tested at the Monongahela plant operates under continuous process. It represents the most important advance in tin plate rolling made since the introduction of the industry in this country. It does away with passers and catchers and doubles automatically. Plate will not retain sufficient heat to allow of its rolling from the initial to the finishing passes without reheating, and to provide for this furnaces are located between the stands of rolls, the reheating being done as the process takes the plate forward. Plate made in the new mill is of uniform thickness, disproving the claims of workers that this could not be made by mechanical rolling. The difficulty of keeping the rolls at proper temperature has also been overcome.

It will be a matter of comparatively short time till the system is introduced at all operating plants of the American Tin Plate Company. The saving in cost will enable the company to secure the "drawback" trade, despite any prices which the Welsh makers may fix.

The new plant is now down for a number of changes. In about two months it will be running and its product going out to the trade. Erection of the mill was a matter of about six months, its radical departures requiring much careful work. During the recent inspection by the executives of the United States Steel Corporation hours were spent in examining the new plant, which then, however, was not ready for operation.

Three Injured in a Wreck.

BUFFALO, Jan. 10.—Three men were seriously injured in a collision of light engines on the New York Central road today within the city limits. The men are: David Bell, engineer; D. Carlington, fireman; Owen Duffy.

CLEVER GAME INTERRUPTED BY OFFICIALS

United States Mails Used in Defrauding Many Persons.

ARREST FOLLOWS AN INVESTIGATION

Alleged Swindler Is Said to Have Secured Thousands by His Method.

EMPLOYED MANY AGENTS

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE BUREAU,
Public Ledger Building,
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 10.

William S. Brown was arrested in New York today and brought to this city to await trial on the charge of using the United States mails to cheat and defraud. The Philadelphia postal inspectors, for whom United States Attorney Burnett made the arrest, say they have exposed a scheme to get money from would-be agents in all parts of the country. The scheme, according to the inspectors, has been in operation for eight months and its promoters have obtained many thousand dollars.

Brown, who says he is a member of the firm of Walter Lindsey & Co., who occupy offices in Arch street above Sixth, was arrested as he alighted from a Chicago train in the Grand Central station and lodged in Ludlow street jail on a warrant sworn out by Postal Inspector Holden of the local office. He was brought to Moyamensing by United States Deputy Marshal Helms.

Holden says that Brown conducted the business of the Lindsey Company, dealers in silverware, and advertised in every section of the country for agents who would undertake to establish branch offices in their native cities and towns. They were to get a large commission and all that was required in return was, it is said, that they deposit $50 as an evidence of good faith with the Chicago Security Company of Chicago. Numerous contracts were made on these terms, according to Holden, and the agents were to receive trade samples.

The inspectors were notified and an investigation made. Brown, it is said, began these operations with another man as partner in New York. So flourishing was his business that a branch office was opened on Arch street and a large display of silverware of every description was made.

For some unknown reason, Holden declares, the samples were never forwarded and the agents were unable to conduct any business. As the contract specified that a certain amount of sales were to be made each month or the bond forfeited the consequence was that their $50 was lost.

The inspectors at Chicago are examining the Chicago Security Company and an investigation to determine the extent of Brown's operations is being made by the inspectors.

GOV. STONE BELIEVES EVERYBODY IS SATISFIED

Tells Old Story to Illustrate His Feelings on Leaving His Office.

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE BUREAU,
Public Ledger Building,
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 10.

Friends of Gov. Stone say he is glad to leave office. While the governor would not say so for publication today he tacitly admitted it by illustrating his feelings by telling a story. With Senator Fochs of Union county and Capt. Erb, Insurance Commissioner Durham's assistant, the governor was talking over the coming inaugural of ex-Judge Pennypacker. During the conversation the governor was asked by a reporter for The Gazette if he was glad to give up the office of chief executive. He smiled and said:

"Well, I guess I can answer that question best by telling a story I heard the other day."

This is the story: "A man was driving along a country road one day when he came to a small village. A crowd had gathered about a house and this excited his curiosity. He stopped his horse, got out of the carriage and walked to the house. On the door was crape.

"'What's the matter?' he asked a man on the outskirts of the crowd. 'Somebody dead?'

"'Yes,' was the reply, 'old Bill Jones is dead.'

"'What was the complaint?' was the next question.

"'Oh, no complaint at all,' was the reply; 'everyone is satisfied.'

"'And I guess that's about how it stands,' concluded the governor.

CHESTER D. POTTER.

STEEL CORPORATION BUYS IRON LANDS

BOSTON, Jan. 10.—A special from Toronto, Canada, says: "It is reported that the United States Steel Corporation has bought at a price of $2,000,000 properties 302 miles northeast of Sunburg, which are immensely rich in iron deposits. The ore is magnetic and official reports to the bureau of mines have declared that in richness and extent is far more valuable than any other known deposits in Ontario. The Clergu syndicate and the Canadian Pacific railroad are making preliminary surveys of the district with a view to running a railroad through it."

FORMER MAYOR HEWITT IS SERIOUSLY ILL

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—(Special.)—Former Mayor Abram S. Hewitt is seriously ill in his home, No. 9 Lexington avenue. He is suffering from a critical attack of obstructive jaundice, and has been confined to his bed since last Thursday morning. Tonight he was greatly wasted and emaciated. His condition is exceedingly grave and a physician and nurses are in constant attendance.

PREACHER HEADS CITIZENS IN SEIZING TRAIN OF COAL

Arcola, Ills., Jan. 10.—(Special.)—A trainload of coal, 16 cars, was seized here by a crowd of 300 citizens who had been rendered desperate by the coal famine.

The train was bound for Chicago and stopped here on a siding to await orders. There was not a pound of coal for sale and mighty little in the bins of any one. The coal companies claimed to be unable to obtain coal on their contracts.

The pastors of the Presbyterian and Methodist churches and several leading bankers, besides one policeman, headed the crowd.

The crowd told the station agent that they wanted to buy the coal and had the money ready to pay for it. The agent telegraphed to headquarters for instructions and received a prompt negative.

Then the train crew was informed that the cars must not be moved and the engine was uncoupled.

Wagons were at once put at work distributing the coal in ton lots. An accurate record by weight was kept of all coal taken. It is the intention of the citizens to pay for all the coal.

KING ALFONSO OF SPAIN.

QUAY IS NEUTRAL IN LOCAL FIGHT

Insists That Recordership Contest Is None of His Affair.

HOPES FOR HARMONY

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE BUREAU,
Room 10, Postal Building,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 10.

Senator Quay will not take any hand in the contest for recorder of Pittsburgh. Any statement that the senator will use his influence for the election of W. B. Hays is without authority and contrary to the opinion of the senator's closest friends. When Mr. Quay was asked by The Gazette correspondent today for his views on the Pittsburgh situation he declined to discuss it, saying that Pittsburgh was not in his bailiwick and that the fight was none of his affair.

However, it is well known here that it is Senator Quay's wish that the factional fight in Western Pennsylvania cease and that he considers it to the best interests of the party that harmony prevail. It is on this ground that the opinion is based that he will not do anything to prolong the fight in Pittsburgh, and that he will be pleased to see the regular organization re-established in power with the conditions that caused the revolt mended. Among those who allied themselves with the Citizens party in the controllership fight and who helped elect the Citizens county ticket last fall, but who have now gone back to the Republican party, are many of the senator's best and staunchest friends. They have always been reckoned as followers of Quay in state and national campaigns and they have good reasons for believing that he will not take sides against them in this campaign. A Pittsburgh man who holds an official position in Washington, in discussing this question, said:

"You may put it down as certain that Quay will not take any hand in the Pittsburgh municipal fight. He kept his hands off last fall and I think he will do the same this time. What would please him would be to have the factional fight stop, and while he may personally be friendly to Mr. Bigelow, yet I am sure that he does not want to do anything that will prolong the warfare among the Republicans of Pittsburgh. This is merely my own idea of the matter, but I am positive that it is correct. If Messrs. Bigelow and Hays are relying upon Quay to help them out of the hole they had better look for relief in some other direction."

Henry W. Oliver and Henry C. Frick of Pittsburgh stopped in Washington today on their way south. They called on Senator Quay.

L. W. STRAYER.

BELGIUM NEEDS CANADIAN WHEAT

OTTAWA, ONT., Jan. 10.—(Special.)—Baron de L'Epine of Arines, Belgium, is at the capital for the purpose of conferring with the Canadian authorities with a view to building up trade between Canada and Belgium, is anxious to exchange her manufactured goods for Canadian food products and raw materials. It is proposed that Belgium shall ship steel rails into Canada, practically duty free, until the Canadian demand has been satisfied. In return it is suggested that Canada reach after the Belgian wheat market.

BULLET IS FIRED AT ROYAL CORTEGE

Insane Man Says He Meant to Kill Spanish Grand Chamberlain.

ALFONSO IS CURIOUS

[ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]

Madrid, Jan. 10.—As King Alfonso, Dowager Queen Christina and the court were returning from church this afternoon a man who afterward gave his name as Feito fired a pistol at one of the carriages in the royal procession. The bullet went wild and no one was injured.

The king heard the shot and put his head out of the carriage window, but he was immediately dragged back into his seat by the queen mother.

The escort of civil guards threw themselves upon the would-be assassin and overpowered him.

Feito was taken to the police station, where he said he did not desire to kill the king, but the grand chamberlain, the duke of Sotomayor, at whose carriage he had aimed. He was searched and in his pockets were found unmailed letter marked "registered" and addressed to President Roosevelt, King Edward, the emperor of Germany and the president of the high court of justice at Mexico, and also receipts for a number of registered letters and a visiting card of the mayor of Madrid.

Feito was later put under examination by a magistrate, to whom he repeated his statement as to the object of his shooting. He insisted that he was not an anarchist and said that his wife, a French woman, had confined him in a lunatic asylum. The prisoner, in making this statement, did not appear excited, but there are indications that he is insane.

The minister of interior has telegraphed to the prefect in the provinces that the attempt was directed against the grand chamberlain, and not the king.

A police sergeant, who was the first to seize Feito, makes the following statement:

"After the king's carriage passed Feito, who was standing in front of me, raised a pistol and fired at the second carriage in the procession. Before he could fire a second time I struck him with my sword. He cried, 'You wish to kill me, but I seek the life of the duke of Sotomayor, who is the cause of all my troubles.' The duke of Sotomayor, however, was not in the second carriage. It was occupied by the Marquis de La Mina, the court grand equerry, and two palace officials."

Uncensored messages sent early stated that the assassin intended to kill King Alfonso. To allay apprehension, the story that the grand chamberlain was the object of attack was evidently later officially promulgated.

SHAFFER COMMENDS ROOSEVELT AND HANNA

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 10.—(Special.)—Theodore J. Shaffer, president of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, in an address in this city tonight commended in the highest terms the work of the Civic federation and of President Roosevelt and Senator Hanna for organized labor. He said that he knew of many instances in the private life of Senator Hanna, where he had befriended the workingman.

BRYAN WOULD LIKE TO PICK MEN TO GO TO TEXAS FROM NEBRASKA

LAPORTE, TEX., Jan. 10.—(Special.)—This is a promising young seaport with a population of about 1,500, composed for the most part of former northern people, and in politics the town is Republican. William Jennings Bryan, who is just returning from his pleasure trip to Mexico, passed through Laporte a few days ago and was interviewed by the editor of The Chronicle of that city, which is a Republican paper.

Mr. Bryan inquired how it came that so many of the citizens of Laporte were Republicans and was told that the majority of them came from various northern states.

"Oh," said he, "then they have not been here long enough to become acclimated."

"Well, quite a few of them came from Nebraska," ventured the newspaper man.

"We haven't missed them," said Mr. Bryan with a smile.

"And I suppose you wouldn't object if a few more of them left."

"Not if I could have the privilege of picking the men," said the noted Democratic leader with a hearty laugh.

PENNYPACKER IS BANQUETED BY ASSOCIATES

Five O'Clock Club Gives Farewell Spread in His Honor.

GOVERNOR ELECT MAKES AN ADDRESS

Draws Historical Comparisons to Illustrate Pennsylvania's Greatness.

MANY JURISTS PRESENT

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE BUREAU,
Public Ledger Building,
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 10.

Governor-Elect Pennypacker was the guest of honor at a dinner given this evening by the Five O'Clock club at the Hotel Bellevue. Representatives from the supreme court, the superior court, the orphans court and the common pleas court united in honoring their fellow jurist who had been elevated to the highest position in the gift of the commonwealth.

Judge Beitler, president of the club, presided. At his right were seated the governor-elect, Gov. Stone, Supreme Justice Mitchell, William H. Staake, Orphans Court Judge Hanna, Col. A. Louden Snowden and Supreme Justice Mestrezat. To his left were Gov. Hunn of Delaware, Mayor Ashbridge, Judge Arnold, Supreme Justice Fell, Superior Judge Morrison, District Attorney Weaver, former Mayor Warwick, Director of Public Works Haddock and Superior Judge W. D. Porter.

After a toast to the president of the United States, Mr. Staake submitted the following:

"The Five O'Clock club pauses in its tribute to the living to record the death of its oft-time guest, the Hon. Daniel H. Hastings, formerly governor of Pennsylvania, and to direct that an expression of its deep sorrow be entered upon the minutes of the club."

Governor-Elect Introduced.

Brief addresses were made by ex-Mayor Warwick and Judge James A. Beaver, after which, in a splendid tribute to his judicial and personal worth, Judge Beitler introduced the guest of honor, who responded as follows:

"I have been elected to the governorship of Pennsylvania," began Judge Pennypacker. "It is difficult to estimate the dignity and importance of that office. I sometimes think that those of us who are too busy do not appreciate the greatness of the commonwealth in which we live. England, in the time of Elizabeth, which, after all, was the most glorious period in the history of that nation, had less than 5,000,000 people. In the American colonies at the time George Washington became president of the United States there were only about 3,000,000 of people.

"In Holland when she was master of the commerce of the world, there were never more than 3,000,000 of a population within her borders, and we have in Pennsylvania today between 6,000,000 and 7,000,000.

"We control the iron, the anthracite and the oil of the world. In agriculture, Lancaster is the largest of all the counties in America. If we look to achievements, in the French and Indian wars it was determined that this country should be controlled by the Germans and not by the Latins. The question was fought out at Fort Duquesne in the western part of the state.

Decisive Battlefields.

"The battles of Brandywine, Germantown, White Marsh, Trenton, Princeton and Monmouth were fought substantially around the city of Philadelphia, and in a later struggle, one of the greatest in all the history of the world, was determined the future civilization of the world. That contest was decided on the battlefield of Gettysburg.

"Men in their vanity think they are the makers of their own fortunes. That is a delusion. If, a thousand years ago, some soldier had gone to the wars and some woman had gone to a nunnery, some of us would not have been here today. The great current of life throws some men forward and throws others aside as mere waste or refuse. A year ago I thought I had arranged my own life. I was president of one of your courts, a position of high responsibility, of great importance and of dignity. I bought upon the Perkiomen creek a place which had been in one branch of my family since 1747, and upon which for the past 30 years I had cast covetous eyes. It was my desire to possess the place where Washington had written his letters prior to the battle of Germantown, and my thought was that I would spend my winters there considering the causes in my court and my summers upon the Perkiomen creek.

"But there came a tap on a bell and another filled my seat on the bench. The gown which I had worn for years hangs unused upon a peg, and the house in which I have lived for the last 26 years has a bill on it for sale.

To Climb Mountains.

"The city of Philadelphia, which has treated me with uniform kindness, I leave, with my burden on my back and my staff in hand, to climb mountains. What may be the outcome I do not know, whether it be for good or for ill remains to be seen.

"This much is assured: In 100 years no other man has been called by the dominant party in this state from the city of Philadelphia to the governorship of Pennsylvania. There is something in itself in the manner of the selection which means much in American politics. I believe for the first time in the history of American politics the dominant party in the great state called a man from the bench without effort, without expense, to fill a high executive office. I don't believe it could have happened in any other American state except in the great state in which you and I live—the state of Pennsylvania."

CHESTER D. POTTER.

MINISTER AND COUNT ARRANGE FOR A DUEL

ROME, Jan. 10.—Foreign Minister Minetti has accepted a challenge to fight a duel with a former cavalry officer, Count Beligrade. The latter was commissioned to report on the condition of the Little Italian "staves" abroad and not seeing his report published, the count obtained a personal interview with Signor Minetti, which resulted in a quarrel. Later the count sent two friends to Signor Minetti who promised to name his seconds.

LL REBUILD BRITISH MILLS

Julian Kennedy Takes Important Contract in Middlesboro, England.

BIG WORK FOR JAPAN

Westinghouse Interests Will Furnish Much Electrical Equipment in Orient—Carnegie Rails Go Along.

The British engineering house of Julian Kennedy & Co., recently formed and of which the well-known Pittsburgh engineer of that name is the head, has just secured the contract for rebuilding, on American lines, extensive furnaces and mills at Middlesboro, England.

The Westinghouse interests have taken important contracts for electrical equipment to be installed in Japan, one for a traction line which will use Carnegie rails in preference to girder rails. A lot of typewriting machines, to be manufactured in Harrisburg, has been contracted for shipment to Cairo, Egypt. These are among the latest developments of Pittsburgh and Pennsylvania mastery in the markets abroad and in the Orient. The contracts combined are worth millions of dollars.

The Middlesboro contract secured by the interest of Julian Kennedy includes the remodeling of the works of the Wear-dale Steel, Coal and Coke Company, and the Cargo Fleet Iron Company of that place. Sir Christopher Furness, one of the hitherto stanchest believers in the supremacy of British methods, is president of these companies, a fact which adds much to what would otherwise be an important trade beat. Furnaces and mills are to be built, with many of the new Kennedy systems dominating. Open-hearth furnaces are to be built under the new Talbot continuous system, of which the Jones & Laughlin Steel Company has one in operation.

Included in the Westinghouse contracts for Japan is the equipment of the Zaihen Traction Company's lines, which will run 11 miles, from Kawasaki to the temple of the great Japanese god, Daishi. The contract for the equipment was secured by the American electrical engineering and contracting firm of Bagnall & Hilles, Yokohama. The car trucks will be built mostly by the J. G. Brill Company of Philadelphia. Two 25-horsepower Westinghouse motors for each truck have been ordered. The car bodies are to be built in Japan, owing to the extreme cheapness of wood in that part of the world.

The power house equipment will include two engines of 225-horsepower each, to be manufactured by the Skinner Engine Company of Erie, Pa.

Westinghouse generators have been ordered through the Japanese house of Takata & Co. for installation in the Hakata Electric Light Company's plant on the island of Kinshi, southwest from the Japanese mainland. Takata & Co. have also ordered a number of Westinghouse motors for use in the Japanese government shipbuilding yards. The Nagasaki quarantine bureau is to be lighted by Westinghouse apparatus.

Westinghouse machinery will also be utilized in the extensive dock improvements at Manaos, about 1,000 miles from the mouth of the Amazon river, in Brazil.

The contract for typewriters, captured by a Pennsylvania concern, is placed by L. Chaker of Cairo, Egypt. It is the first of the kind ever placed, providing for machines writing Arabic characters. The Elliott-Hatch Book Typewriter Company, Harrisburg, will furnish the typewriters, which will be used in Egypt, Palestine, Syria, Turkey, Arabia and Persia.

MAY GO TO VIENNA.

Emperor Francis Joseph Offers Crown Princess of Saxony a Home at Imperial Castle.

VIENNA, Jan. 10.—There is a belief here and it is supported by reports from Geneva, that the crown princess of Saxony will make her future home here. It is asserted in court circles that Emperor Francis Joseph has made an offer to receive the crown princess provided she is willing to leave Giron and spend her time at the imperial castle.

SALZBURG, AUSTRIA, Jan. 10.—The family of the Archduke Leopold Ferdinand, brother of the crown princess of Saxony, has decided to pay him $600,000 provided he renounces all claims to the estates.

Democrats Hold Primaries.

ALTOONA, PA., Jan. 10.—(Special.)—The Democratic municipal primaries were held tonight. In the aldermanic contests William Smith is named in the Fourth ward, Alexander Scheeline in the Ninth and E. E. Irvin, the present magistrate of the Eighth ward, has been re-nominated. For school director, John Hawk and William Meintel are the probable successful candidates.

MANY BEAR WITNESS OF CURES EFFECTED

Ophthalmo Oscillator Makes the Blind See, According to Patients.

The office of Dr. H. F. Garey's Ophthalmo Oscillator, rooms Nos. 1502 and 1503, Arrott building was crowded yesterday with patients, three of whom entered the office while a Gazette reporter was there, who had had their vision restored and they now go to and fro unassisted. Among them was a young coal miner, Andrey Podobnik, 25 years old, from Luxar, Westmoreland county. When Podobnik was first brought to the office on December 17, 1902, he was blind, and after taking nine treatments sight was restored to him. Podobnik's bright, alert appearance was entirely different from his forlorn aspect when he was first led into the office by one of his lodge brothers. Mr. Podobnik still continues treatment.

Miss Jim Laughlin, of No. 5079 Alder street, East End, was another patient with whom the reporter talked. She could see perfectly well, yet as she told the reporter, for 26 years she had been practically blind. "Why," said Miss Laughlin, "I could not distinguish the features of my friends and had to see by about. I could see nothing at all with my left eye and the right eye was also of little value. It was turned so far inward, they tell me, that the cornea was hardly visible and the muscles of the eyelid were so weak that it drooped away down over the eye. I could barely distinguish objects two feet away. Now I can see distinctly for at least a square." Miss Laughlin said the beneficial effects of the treatment were plainly apparent to herself and her friends at the sixth application.

Miss Kate McFarlane, of No. 5 Saturn street, Allegheny, is also delighted with the restoration of her sight effected by the Ophthalmo Oscillator. "Do you know," said she, "my eyes were so frightfully crossed that people passed remarks about them. I had been cross-eyed 15 years, the result of a fright when I was four years old. About eight years ago I had an operation performed on my right eye and became unable to see anything at all with it and the result and strain on the other eye was so terrific that I was almost constantly afflicted with bad headaches. After taking 30 treatments with the Ophthalmo Oscillator I have had no headache and can see perfectly with my right eye, and my eyes have become so straight that my friends are surprised at my altered appearance."

CHASE & BAKER.

The only perfect piano player. Plays any piano. Terms to suit. Sold only by W. F. FREDERICK, 633 Smithfield street. Entire building. Largest stock of pianos in Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGHERS IN CIGARETTE DEAL

Form Consolidation of the Three Most Important Factories of Mexico.

MAKE 17,000,000 A DAY

Will Install American Machinery, Double Operations and Go Into Manufacture of All Tobacco Products—After New Markets.

Prominent Pittsburgh capitalists are the chief factors in a consolidation of the important cigarette factories of Mexico, which combined have a daily output of 17,000,000 cigarettes. Among those heavily interested are George Earle of the Finance Company of Pittsburgh and W. D. Cook, president of the Guarantee Trust Company of Philadelphia. The factories taken over are located principally in the City of Mexico. It is planned to double their capacities.

The plants acquired include the Buen Topo, the Cigarerra Mexicana and the Tabacalera Mexicana, all located in Mexico City. The name under which the new enterprise will operate is the Mexican Tobacco Corporation, organized under the laws of New Jersey.

It is the purpose of the new concern to extend the business all over the world where it can meet in fair competition. The United States, on account of the prohibitive tariff, is the only place where it will be unable to compete. The capacity of the cigarette plants will be doubled and United States machinery will be installed.

It is not the intention to increase prices, but rather to gain a larger profit by expanding both in the southern republics and foreign countries. The company will also embark in the manufacture and sale of cigars, snuffs, smoking and chewing tobaccos.

M'DONALD MAN CHARGES HIS WIFE WITH BIGAMY

Says He Lived With Her 26 Years Without Knowing of Other Husband.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

WASHINGTON, PA., Jan. 10.—Albert Fayelle of McDonald has filed a sensational suit in divorce in the local courts asking for a legal separation from his wife.

Fayelle makes the startling assertion that although married for 26 years he has just discovered that his wife when he wedded her was married to another man who is still living.

He states that his wife had never made any attempt to be divorced from her former husband, who was formerly a well-known business man of Washington, and that she knew at the time of their supposed marriage that she was committing a crime.

Fayelle is a well-known merchant at McDonald.

BIGELOW ORDERS NOT ALL OBEYED

Democrats in Some Wards Did Not Indorse W. B. Hays.

FEW PERSONS ATTENDED

At All of the Gatherings Ward Officers Were Nominated or Committees Were Appointed to Confer With the Citizens.

Bigelow Democrats were ordered to meet in each ward last night and indorse W. B. Hays. In most cases the machine orders were carried out, but in several wards no reference was made to Hays and the meetings were confined to suggesting candidates.

At the meetings where nominations were not made conference committees were appointed or their appointment authorized. These committees will arrange for fusion with the Citizens on ward officers.

The Democratic suggestion meeting in the Twentieth ward was presided over by Joseph Howley. The meeting was notable for the absence of many Democrats heretofore prominent in party councils, but who since the nomination of Hays have refused to go along. Of the prominent Democrats, County Register G. H. Stengel and R. W. Guthrie were present, and they fought the adoption of a resolution to indorse Hays. Some of the Democrats who were not present were Col. James M. Guffey, Wesley S. Guffey, M. Scanlan, S. J. Graham and Marion Murphy.

John A. Staley introduced a resolution indorsing William B. Hays for recorder. R. W. Guthrie said he was most strenuously opposed to indorsing Hays. G. H. Stengel also opposed the resolution, saying that the meeting would go out of its province if it indorsed a candidate for recorder, as that was not the business of a suggestion meeting. The resolution was adopted. If the prominent Democrats who are opposed to Hays had been present they could have defeated the resolution, for with Stengel and Guthrie seven out of the 20 men present voted against it.

Stengel Takes Part.

Mr. Stengel offered a resolution that a committee of five be appointed to confer with the Citizens ward organization regarding fusion on ward and district officers, but he asked that he be left off the committee, it being unusual to appoint the mover of a resolution on the committee.

Mr. Stengel's reason, although he did not state it, was that he thought it not exactly proper for an office holder to serve on such a committee, but W. E. Howley took occasion to say that he ought to serve because he owed the Democrats of the ward much. Mr. Howley admitted that he himself had not voted for R. E. Pattison for governor. Mr. Stengel gave his reason for not desiring to serve on the committee. He admitted that he did owe a good deal to the Democrats of the county and of the ward, but he said there were men present to whom he owed nothing, and who were opposed to fusion last spring and autumn. The resolution was adopted and Chairman Howley appointed John A. Staley, R. M. Clements, T. F. Freyvogel, John O'Connor and W. E. Howley on the committee. Another meeting will be held tomorrow evening to hear the report of the fusion committee.

Hays Not Indorsed.

In the First ward George S. Fleming and W. A. Snyder were named for school directors, Frank Anderson and Dominic Bodkin for assessors and S. J. Toole for alderman. The meeting did not indorse Hays.

The Second ward did not indorse Hays.

The Third ward Democrats nominated John Groetzinger for alderman. No resolution indorsing Hays were adopted.

At the Fifth ward meeting ex-Alderman P. B. Reilly was named for alderman, James Kelly as ward assessor and John Clerich as assistant assessor.

This conference committee was named in the Sixth ward: John McDermott, J. P. Dunn, John McDonough, Stephen Mackin and John Carey.

The Eighth ward conference committee is composed of John F. Ennis, J. P. Grant, John Cahill, John Sweency and P. J. McQuillan.

These candidates were nominated in the Tenth ward: Charles Shafer, school director; Joseph Kearns, assessor; Marcus Kernin and Philip Bulger, assistant assessors.

The Twelfth ward nominated the following officers: School director, Thomas Shea; assessor, Peter Rogan; assistant assessor, Stewart Robb. For the O'Hara district the officers nominated were: School director, Edward Keenan; assessor, William Robbins.

Fusion in the Fourteenth.

In the Fourteenth ward Louis Conrad and W. L. Elford for school directors and George A. Green for assessor, Citizens nominees, were indorsed by the Democrats.

The Fifteenth ward named the following candidates: School directors, Lawrence Hoffman and David McDowell; assessor, George J. Henninger; assistant assessors, William Kalchthaler and Anthony Shillo.

The following officers were nominated in the Eighteenth ward: Owen Kelliher, alderman; John Mahony, school director; Michael Stack, assessor.

Charles A. Eagan, E. P. Dickson, John P. O'Brien and J. W. Sloan were appointed by the Nineteenth ward Democrats to confer with the Citizens.

The Twenty-first ward named this conference committee: James A. Clark, John Lawly, Jr., Charles Shields, W. A. Kelly and George W. McNeil.

The Twenty-fourth ward nominated Anton Schuler and Thomas McCartan for school directors and Charles B. Fisher for ward assessor. The other officers will be filled by the result of the primaries.

In the Twenty-fifth ward the Citizens ward ticket named last week was indorsed.

The recordership was not brought before the Twenty-sixth ward meeting.

Twenty-Eighth Silent.

In the Twenty-eighth ward the following candidates were indorsed: School directors, Edward Hammett, Joseph Hanke and Louis S. Hahne; assessor, F. X. Paulin; assistant assessors, Thomas Kearns and Henry Leghtner. Nothing was said about the recordership.

In the Thirtieth ward the Hays resolutions were bitterly opposed, but the Bigelow Democrats claim that they were adopted.

James Reed was nominated for select council in the Thirty-second ward.

The Thirty-third ward named this ticket: School directors, Albert Ward, William Robinson, Thomas O'Mally and John Gallagher; assessors, Daniel J. Donovan, Michael Lytle and Martin Coyne.

At the Democratic suggestion meeting in the Thirty-fourth ward a motion to pass a resolution indorsing William B. Hays for recorder, was not entertained. The following names were suggested for ward offices: School directors, W. F. McHugh, Joseph Lauth and P. J. Kennane; assessors, Thomas McDermott, Michael Fozerty, John Madden, Jerry McCarty and John Nagle.

Democrats of the Thirty-fifth ward failed to turn out at the suggestion meeting and it was postponed till Tuesday evening.

At the meeting of Thirty-sixth ward Democrats the following conference committee was appointed: Patrick Foley, Joseph Glynn, William Foley, Joseph Blondon and Thomas Bradburn.

Democrats of the Thirty-seventh ward named this ticket: School directors, Robert J. Daley and W. Henry Gottman; assessors, William Hodgekinson, Thomas Newman and W. H. Bender. A committee consisting of James W. Watt, John Quinn, D. N. Thompson and E. D. Wood was appointed to confer with the Citizens if desired, but an effort will be made to have them adopt their ticket.

YOUNG ELOPERS FOILED HER FOXY PAPA

Newsboy Wedded the Pretty Daughter of Railroad Engineer.

ESCAPED IN A BOX CAR

When Ethel Barnes Was Prohibited from Seeing Edward Gibson, Lover's Brother, in Tramp's Disguise, Carried Note to Her.

A pretty romance reached its climax when Miss Ethel Barnes of Barre station and Elwood Gibson of Brushton, formerly a newsboy on the Pennsylvania railroad, were married in Youngstown, O., yesterday. The young couple had eloped, after a lively race to elude the bride's parents.

Gibson was employed on the train on which the girl's father was engineer. Miss Barnes often had occasion to meet her father when his train passed the little station at Barre, and as the locomotive usually stopped far beyond the platform at the flag stop, the newsboy condescended to meet Miss Barnes and carry her notes to her father in the cab, thus saving her a muddy walk along the track.

Of course, a youth so gallant soon won a warm place in her affections. They became closely attached and her trips to the train increased. Then a rival told the engineer what was up, and he forbade his daughter to make any more visits to the train. The lovers decided that the next best thing was to elope.

The first attempt failed. Gibson arranged to meet Miss Barnes about a mile from her home at a quiet spot in the country, but her father was advised of the plan and sent his daughter away. Gibson determined to try again and went to Brushton soliciting his brother's aid. Together they went to Barre.

The brother disguised himself as a tramp, visited the Barnes home and asked for a bite to eat. He was cordially treated to a ham sandwich and a cup of steaming hot coffee by the newsboy's sweetheart. While he was eating he divulged his identity and asked her to get her clothes and meet her affianced after dark.

Miss Barnes kept the appointment, but in the meantime Gibson had been seen in town and the parents were notified. The service of officers was enlisted and the party waited at the station to intercept the runaway couple. However, Gibson had the tip, and the girl was brave. They climbed into an empty box car and rode past the station and into Pittsburgh unmolested. Here they boarded the first train to Youngstown, and came back happy.

BEST PIANOS IN THE WORLD.

Genuine Chickering, Hardman, Kroeger, McPhail, Behr Bros., Schomacker, Mathushek, Haines & Co., Kingsbury, Schubert pianos. Chase & Baker player. Sold only by W. F. FREDERICK, the reliable piano dealer, 633 Smithfield street. Entire building. G. Schroeder, Mgr. Largest stock of pianos in Pittsburgh. Reasonable prices. Terms to suit.

Day and Night School All Year.

Young and middle-aged men and women educated for commercial positions. Begin now. Actual Business College, 310 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh. Big Ten-Cent Store Building. Practical preparation for successful civil service examinations.

DELIVERY BOY MAY DIE FROM POISON

Ernest Webber Took Drink Offered by Stranger and Is in Critical Condition.

Ernest Webber, 15 years old, of No. 321 Renfrew street, employed as a delivery clerk in May's drug store, was removed to Mercy hospital last night suffering from knock-out drops, or some unknown poison. It is supposed to have been administered to him in a bottle of whisky, from which he was given a drink by a strange man. The boy is in a serious condition at the hospital.

Webber had been sent to deliver some goods to a customer in Fifth avenue extension yesterday afternoon. He was also to collect $16 on them. He delivered the goods and collected the money. While standing on the corner waiting for a car he was approached by a stranger who offered him a drink.

"It will warm you," he said to Webber. Webber took a long drink and then boarded the car. While standing on the platform he became suddenly ill. He was able to reach the store. After he had been in the store a few minutes he became unconscious and Dr. Bingaman was summoned. After administering some antidotes the physician ordered the boy taken to the hospital. His mother was sent for and remained with him during the night. The police are of the opinion that he was administered knockout drops by the stranger for the purpose of robbery.

FIGHT IN MILLVALE.

Close Contest Between Democratic Candidates for Burgess.

Edward Hickey was nominated for burgess of Millvale on the Democratic ticket at the primaries held yesterday evening. Hickey won the nomination by a majority of 18 votes, he receiving 177 votes, while his opponent, Edward Vero, received 159 votes.

The other candidates for borough offices were nominated without opposition. Louis Springer will be a candidate for tax collector and Eugene Schaffer and August B. Barth for borough auditors.

SPLENDID GIFT TO PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., Jan. 10.—(Special.)—Mrs. Rachel B. Crane, the wealthiest woman in Peekskill and a recluse, has given $100,000 to the mission boards of the Presbyterian church of the United States. Fifty thousand dollars is for the Board of Home Missions and $50,000 to the Board of Foreign Missions. The condition is that the boards pay her 4 per cent interest on the sum until her death. This is her second gift of the kind.

HUNDRED CHILDREN IN MILLS WHO CAN NOT READ OR WRITE

WILKESBARRE, PA., Jan. 10.—(Special.)—The activity of the factory inspectors in line with the recommendations of the strike commission on the child labor question has led to scores of children being released from the factories where many of them were employed during the night.

Inspector Davies of this district says that he has found over 100 children who cannot read or write working in the mills, contrary to the law, and about 200 who work at night have been ordered to stop.

The prosecution of some justices of the peace and arrest of parents for issuing false certificates has to a large extent already stopped the practice.

Justice of the Peace James O'Donnell was arraigned before Magistrate Walters of Plymouth today charged with issuing a certificate to 13-year-old Susie Lenyo to work in a hosiery mill. It was proven that the girl could not read or write. A fine of $20 was imposed, which was paid.

REAL SONG GEM OF THE SEASON

JESSIE MAE HALL.

Jessie Mae Hall, the charming little actress, is meeting with phenomenal success with the Lover's Lane Company. Miss Hall is not only an accomplished actress, but is a talented musician and has a beautiful voice. She says "My Old Virginia Home" is the real song gem of the season and that it will live and win a place in the hearts of the music loving people never to be forgotten. This song will be the music supplement with next Sunday's Gazette.

ONE MAN FATALLY, TWO BADLY CUT

Battle in Allegheny Store Started by an Italian Whose Fingers Were Pinched.

KNIVES FREELY USED

One of the Combatants Took a Train for New York—Dying Man Carried by His Friends to a Hospital.

A fight in an Italian grocery store owned by Tony Fredericks, No. 94 Woods Run avenue, Allegheny, last night at 6 o'clock resulted in the fatal stabbing of one man and the serious cutting of two others. The injured men are Octavio Manno of No. 14 Williams street, Cairman Caputo of No. 226 Woods Run avenue, and Joseph Caputo, the latter's brother. Manno and Cairman Caputo are in the St. John's hospital, where the physicians last night said Manno had no chance to recover. He is suffering from several deep cuts in the chest and head, and has one long gash in his right leg. His condition was aggravated by loss of blood as it was not until almost an hour after the fight that he was taken to the hospital.

According to the story told by Joe Caputo to Frank Levegno, an interpreter, last night, he, with his two friends, entered the store of Fredericks to settle their weekly bills. In the store were four of their countrymen, one of whom in leaving the store had his fingers pinched by the closing of the door. He accused Manno of shutting the door on his fingers, and in the fight that followed all drew knives. Manno and the Caputo brothers were soon on the floor and the others fled. Fredericks pursued for a short distance, but they escaped and he returned to the store.

The two Caputos were able to walk, and with the assistance of some neighbors Manno was carried to the St. John's hospital. Cairman Caputo and Manno were kept in the hospital. Joe Caputo, after having his wounds dressed, returned to his home.

The matter was reported by No. 5 police station to Superintendent Henry Muth, who detailed Detectives Phillips McDonough, Frank Lee and Thomas O'Brien on the case. The detectives had some difficulty in learning anything about the fight, as the Italians would give no information. The police said last night that they had the names of the men that did the cutting, but refused to give them. Detective O'Brien said that a man answering the description of the one that cut Manno left Union station for New York on the 10:15 train. The others, the police say, are hiding in the neighborhood of Woods Run, and he will likely be captured today.

HEIRESS WHO ELOPED IS LEFT A FORTUNE

Police Asked to Look for May Bauer Lipscombe a Columbus Beauty.

Superintendent of Police John McAleese received a letter from Mrs. Charles Taylor of Columbus, O., asking him to locate Miss Amelia May Bauer, now Mrs. Lipscombe, who disappeared from her home two years ago, leaving her mother to elope with Richard Lipscombe, a newspaper man. Recently her mother, Mrs. Grace E. Bauer, died, leaving her some $1,500 in the hands of Mrs. Taylor as administratrix. The money is left with a contingency. If the young girl is not located in a reasonable length of time, the money is to be turned over to the home of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows at Springfield, O.

According to the description given of Miss Bauer, she is about 25 years old and pretty. As the story of her departure from home goes, she was married in Youngstown, O., and is at present living in either Pittsburgh or Philadelphia. She met Lipscombe in Columbus and became infatuated with him. Her mother objected to Lipscombe's attentions, and after many controversies with her parents and friends, Miss Bauer eloped with him. They came east and her mother never heard anything more of her.

Lipscombe was a newspaper solicitor in Columbus, and was considered a bright young man. Supt. McAleese was unable to learn anything of Miss Bauer's location yesterday. When her mother was dying she requested of Mrs. Charles Taylor to try and find her daughter and turn over her share of her estate to her. Mrs. Taylor lives at No. 750 North High street, Columbus, O.

HANGS TWO CHILDREN THEN KILLS HERSELF

Insane Mother Leaves Note, Blaming Her Crime on Town Gossips.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS TO THE GAZETTE.]

PALMYRA, WIS., Jan. 10.—Mrs. Amelia Roller of this place hung her two children, Arthur, aged 3 years, and Clarence, aged 5 years, today, and then committed suicide by hanging herself. She is supposed to have been insane. In a note written to a friend before the tragedy Mrs. Roller said:

"I am driven to it by gossips of Palmyra."

A coroner's inquest was held this evening, and the jury's verdict was in accordance with the facts stated above.

She appeared as usual upon the streets today, her actions being nothing unusual.

Another Sled Accident.

Mrs. William Benson, an aged resident of Braddock, was struck by a bobsled coming down Fourth street, Braddock, at the intersection of Corey avenue, and so seriously injured that her life is in danger. She was hurt about the head and shoulders. Friends carried her to her home in Corey avenue.

PIANO BARGAINS.

Slightly used uprights and grands.

Opera upright, good condition	$110
Decker upright, good condition	130
Fischer upright, splendid condition	140
Duquesne upright, perfect, mahogany	150
Krakauer upright, perfect, walnut	170
Mathushek upright, perfect condition	190
Steinway upright, rosewood	210
Hardman upright, like new, perfect	290
Kroeger Baby Grand, mahogany	465
Hardman Baby Grand, mahogany	490
$1,050 new Steinway Parlor Grand, mahogany; a bargain	875
$900 Baby Grand, Chickering, used	375
Four used Estey organs, each	30
Steinway square, good condition	60
Wheelock square, good condition	60
Chase square, good condition	35

W. F. FREDERICK,
633 Smithfield St., near Seventh avenue; entire building. (Bring this with you.)

Largest stock of pianos in Pittsburgh. Genuine Chickering, Hardman, Kroeger, McPhail, Behr Bros., Mathushek, Schomacker pianos, sold only by W. F. Frederick, 633 Smithfield street.

TRAPPED BY FROG; CRUSHED TO DEATH

Italian Stands on Railway Track and Watches Approach of His Doom.

BROTHER COULD NOT AID

Engineer Unable to Stop Train When He Saw Man's Plight. Man Perishes of Cold in House Where He Sought Shelter.

With his foot fastened in the frog of a switch, Stephen Tatone, an Italian, aged 48 years, watched a train dashing down upon him, and knew that death was inevitable. His brother, Carmine, was with him, but unable to render any aid. He was forced to witness his brother's terrible end.

The men were returning home from work about 7 o'clock last night. As they were crossing the P., C. & Y. tracks near Woodville they heard the train approaching. Stephen tried to step off the track when his left foot caught in a frog. He tried to jerk his foot out of the trap, but could not. His back was toward the train and when the engine was about to strike him he turned his head around and made an attempt to wave his hands at the engineer. The engine crew were unable to stop the train and the unfortunate man was crushed under the wheels. Tatone was married and lived in Leesdale hollow, near Carnegie.

Poorly clad and half famished with hunger, John Connelly, 55 years old, of Chicago, was found frozen to death yesterday morning in a hall room of Mrs. Costello, at No. 3348 Mulberry alley, where he had been given a night's lodging. Connelly was a steel worker, but had not worked for some time. He had a wife and two children living in Chicago. Connelly had worked in this city before. During that time he boarded with Mrs. Costello. Friday night he went to her house at a late hour and said he was suffering from hunger and cold; had no place to go, and asked that he might remain there during the night. Mrs. Costello's rooms were occupied, but she gave him the hall room to sleep in. There was no fire in the room, but Connelly said that would be preferable to remaining outside. His clothing was thin and worn. He laid on the cot and yesterday morning when Mrs. Costello went to call him, she found he had frozen to death.

Henry Steuhler, aged 38 years, and married, died yesterday morning at the West Penn hospital from injuries received while unloading coal at the Pittsburgh Railways Company power house at Twenty-first street. His home was at No. 306 Pacific avenue.

Michael McGovern, aged 65 years, of No. 5 Stockholm street, died at the West Penn hospital last night of injuries received Wednesday when struck by a train on the West Penn railroad, near Clairmont.

DEMOCRATS WANT TO VOTE FOR WOODBURN

Thirteeth Ward, Allegheny, Is in Revolt Against Wyman Indorsement.

The Democrats of the Thirteenth ward, Allegheny, have announced their intention not to indorse J. G. Wyman for recorder. A committee of three, headed by J. P. Kunkle, called on Recorder John R. Murphy last night for the purpose of coming to some agreement with the Republican leaders, by which the Democrats of the ward can vote for Dr. Woodburn. The Thirteenth is so strongly Democratic that the Republicans have never had a ticket in the ward and have named none to enter the primaries next Saturday. The voters in the ward claim that they were not properly represented when the Democrats indorsed Wyman and declare they will not vote for him. Their present plan is to have the Republican party indorse the Democratic ward candidates in return for which they will pledge their support to Dr. Woodburn. The matter will be considered by the Republican city committee.

Councilmen William Burry, Samuel McElroy and William A. Ford, who were named at the Second ward Republican suggestion meeting on Friday night for re-election, are making a kick against signing papers pledging their allegiance to the Republican party. A meeting of the three was held yesterday in Mr. Ford's office, at which it is said they determined to come off the ticket and take chances with the Wyman party, rather than sign the papers. McElroy signed the papers on Friday night and put up his forfeit, but yesterday asked to have his name erased from the pledge and was given his money back.

Ward Chairman John Henderson said last night that it was likely the three would reconsider and sign the papers tomorrow. Wyman, it is said, is trying to influence the three to go on the Citizens ticket.

The Republicans have secured headquarters at No. 50 North Diamond street and will have them open tomorrow. Charles Neeb, secretary of the party, will be in charge and will have for assistant Frank Haller, former secretary of the old Citizens party of Allegheny. Active campaign work is to begin at once.

DRUNKENESS CHARGED AGAINST AN OFFICIAL

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 10.—(Special.)—John McLane of this city, former supervisor of the State Hospital for Epileptics at Gallipolis, tonight mailed to the governor and to the board of state charities formal charges against Richard O'Connell, assistant superintendent of the institution. Mr. McLane charges Mr. O'Connell with "habitual drunkenness" and with other conduct unbefitting a state officer. He specifies a number of instances in which he alleges that Mr. O'Connell has been drunk while serving as superintendent.

WORMS

"I write to let you know how I appreciate your Cascarets. I commenced taking them last November and took two ten cent boxes and passed a tapeworm 28 ft. long. I commenced taking them again and Wednesday, April 4th, I passed another tape worm 28 ft. long and over a thousand small worms. Previous to my taking Cascarets I didn't know I had a tape-worm. I always had a small appetite.

Wm. F. Brown, 184 Franklin St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Best for The Bowels
Cascarets
CANDY CATHARTIC
THEY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP

Pleasant. Palatable. Potent. Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken or Gripe. 10c. 25c. 50c. Never sold in bulk. The genuine tablet stamped CCC. Guaranteed to cure or your money back.

Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or N.Y. 504

ANNUAL SALE, TEN MILLION BOXES

HENRY S. DOTTERER DIED IN PHILADELPHIA

Governor-Elect Pennypacker's Private Secretary Passes Away.

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE BUREAU,
Public Ledger Building,
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 10.

Henry S. Dotterer, who had been selected as private secretary by Gov.-elect Pennypacker, died at 9 o'clock tonight at the Medico-Chirurgical hospital. Mr. Dotterer had long been a sufferer from Brights disease and the immediate cause of death was blood poisoning resulting from the disease.

The selection of the deceased for a political position caused some surprise, because Mr. Dotterer was not known to have ever been active in the ranks of political parties. He resided at 1605 North Thirteenth street.

Mr. Dotterer was born in Frederick, Montgomery county, 35 miles north of Philadelphia, on February 16, 1841. In 1867 he entered the counting room of Peter Wright & Sons and remained with them 18 years, during which the business greatly expanded. He occupied the position of chief accountant. He was auditor of the National Export association, and during the past three years occupied the post of treasurer of the Philadelphia Commercial museums. He was widely known in learned circles as a student of local history. He had published a number of works, his chief literary labor being the monograph entitled "The Perkiomen Region, Past and Present."

He was a member of the Historical society of Pennsylvania, the Pennsylvania German society, the Presbyterian Historical society, the Montgomery Historical society and the Pennsylvania Sons of the Revolution. He was connected with the Reformed Church, being a member and an officer of the historic church at Tenth and Wallace streets. His appointment as private secretary was announced by Gov.-elect Pennypacker on December 16. He was about 62 years of age.

THE WEATHER.

Colder weather is predicted for Pittsburgh and vicinity. Snow is predicted for today and snow and colder for tomorrow. Yesterday the maximum was 17 degrees and the minimum 8. This was 17 degrees lower than the normal for the day. Conditions yesterday were just right for the big Saturday afternoon crowds which throng Fifth avenue, and there were probably more people on the downtown streets than since the holidays.

Colder.

The Gazette weather service thermometers at Kaufmann's corner at the following hours yesterday registered:

12 noon	12 degrees	8 p. m.	26 degrees
4 p. m.	18 degrees	12 midnight	24 degrees

Time of sunrise today.....7:24 a. m.
Time of sunset today.....4:52 p. m.

Daily report for yesterday furnished by the United States weather bureau:

Time.	Bar.	Tem.	Hum.	Wind.	Weather.
8 a. m.	30.15	9	78	S.W.	Clear
8 p. m.	30.20	17	45	S.W.	Clear

Comparative temperature and precipitation for January 9:

	1902	1901	1900	1899	1898	1897	1896
Maximum	48	59	48	50	41	35	36
Minimum	35	41	34	14	36	32	30
Mean		50	41	22	38	34	33
Precipitation	0	.45	.01	T.	.07	0	T.

Maximum temperature, 4 p. m.	17
Minimum temperature, 7 a. m.	8
Mean temperature	12
Normal temperature for 31 years	29
Deficiency in temperature for day	17
Deficiency in temperature since Jan. 1	496
Normal precipitation for 31 years	.10
Precipitation for the day	T.
Deficiency in precipitation for the day	.10
Deficiency in precipitation since Jan. 1	.29

Government Weather Report.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 10.—Forecast:

Western Pennsylvania—Snow Sunday, with rising temperature; Monday, snow, colder; fresh south shifting to northwest winds.

Ohio—Snow Sunday, with rising temperature; Monday, fair and colder except snow along the lake shore; fresh southeast winds becoming northwest.

West Virginia—Snow Sunday and Monday; colder Monday.

Observations taken at weather bureau stations at 8 p. m.

Wash'ton	26	Clear	Buffalo	12	Snow
Indian'lis	14	Pt.Cldy	Chicago	16	Cloudy
Columbus	16	Cloudy	St. Paul	44	Snow
St. Louis	24	Snow	Huron	4	Pt.Cldy
Cincinnati	20	Clear	*Bismarck	2	Clear
Parkersb'g	20	Clear	Helena	14	Clear
Cairo	30	Snow	New Orleans	64	Rain
Louisville	24	Cloudy	Omaha	18	Snow
Memphis	36	Rain	Rapid City	6	Clear
Philadelphia	24	Clear	Denver	18	Snow
N. Y. City	20	Clear	Salt Lake	32	Clear
Cleveland	12	Pt.Cldy	Dodge City	24	Clear

*Below zero.

Upright Pianos, $125, $165

We have a few pianos left that were taken in exchange for new ones, and have been thoroughly overhauled, making them almost as good as new. Among the lot are a

$500 Used (Genuine) Chickering	$ 75
$400 Used Hardman (Upright)	$125
$500 Used Steinway piano	$150
$375 Volke piano	$185
$400 Carleton piano (like new)	$225

Good square pianos at $25, $50, etc., etc. Organs, $10, $20, $30 and upwards. Easy payments arranged. Cut this out to locate the old reliable

Henricks Piano Co., Ltd.

611-613 SMITHFIELD ST.

Open Saturday evenings. (Established nearly 30 years.)

Sozodont

Standard 52 Years

"The only Dentifrice of International Reputation."
SARA BERNHARDT

SOZODONT TOOTH POWDER Big Box 25c

HALL & RUCKEL, New York

RAYMOND HAT $3.00

Ask your retailer for this Hat—Sold only wholesale by

R. G. GAMBLE & CO.
713 PENN AVE., PITTSBURGH, PA.

Cleaning and Pressing

Our facilities for cleaning and pressing and renovating men's clothes are the best in Western Penna.

Perfect service at very moderate charges.

Dickson, The Tailor,
420 Wood Street.

Cures Drunkards Secretly

Free Package of the Only Successful Cure Known for Drunkenness Sent to All Who Send Name and Address.

It Can be Put Secretly into Food or Coffee and Quickly Cures the Drink Habit.

Few men become drunkards from choice or inclination—all welcome release from the awful habit. Golden Specific will cure the worst habitual drunkard. This wonderful remedy can be administered by wife or daughter, in food, tea, coffee or milk, without causing the slightest suspicion. Its cure is sure, without harmful results to the system. Many a home is now happy by the use of Golden Specific. "My husband got into the habit of taking a drink with the boys on his way home," says Mrs. Harry Burnside. "After awhile he came home drunk frequently. He soon lost his position and I had to make a living for both of us and the little children. At times he tried to sober up, but the habit was too strong for him and then he would drink harder than ever. I he

HARD AT WORK FOR HAYMAKER

The Republican Headquarters Thronged With Friends of Nominee.

BIGELOW MACHINE BUSY

Is Endeavoring to Influence Organization Ward Leaders to Assist in the Election of William B. Hays.

Republican headquarters were crowded yesterday with friends of John C. Haymaker, the Republican nominee for recorder. Ward leaders from all parts of the city were present to make reports and get instructions on the work mapped out for them to do.

The reports were flattering. In no instance was information received that any of the Republican workers had gone over to the Bigelow machine. Strong inducements are being offered to secure the services of men who control wards and districts. Special effort has been made to influence members of select council who are not friendly with the Bigelow machine.

Mr. Haymaker went to Cambridge Springs yesterday to be gone for a few days. He has not entirely recovered from his recent illness and he wants to secure a short season of rest before the active work of the campaign begins. He will be on the stump during the fight, but it is doubtful if the Bigelow machine will permit Hays to make public speeches.

Chairman M. G. Leslie has received between 450 and 500 answers to the coupons inserted in the daily papers calling upon all citizens who intend to support the candidacy of John C. Haymaker for city recorder to send their names and addresses to Republican headquarters in Sixth avenue. Four or five clerks are now at work tabulating these names and arranging them in the different wards and districts to which they belong, so that the organization can get in touch with them at any time. Many of those who sent in their names have heretofore taken little if any part in political campaigns.

At a meeting of the Seventeenth Ward Republican association, held last night, the candidacy of John C. Haymaker was unanimously indorsed. The meeting was large and enthusiastic, and among those present were numerous Democrats and Republicans formerly allied with the Citizens party.

The candidacy of Haymaker was indorsed last night at a meeting of the Fourth District Republican club of the Eleventh ward.

The "Jacksonian party" is the name of a new political organization that wishes to nominate a candidate for recorder in Pittsburgh. A paper filed in common pleas court No. 2 yesterday with that end in view is signed by Thomas L. Kane, E. M. Noone, T. J. Lawton, Andrew Hopkins and Lewis Kimmel. These men are connected with the Democratic league and will probably indorse Haymaker.

BRADLEY MADE OIL INSPECTOR

The Judges Elect Him to Succeed Gen. A. L. Pearson.

WERE MANY APPLICANTS

The Term Is for Three Years and the Position Is Worth About $6,000 Per Annum—Is Now in Prothonotary's Office.

John Bradley has been elected oil inspector of the county to succeed Gen. A. L. Pearson, who died last week. Judges F. H. Collier, Marshall Brown and J. R. MacFarlane of common pleas court No. 1 selected him from among a number of applicants.

The selection was made yesterday morning, and the judges were in session for a long time before Mr. Bradley was selected. The other candidates were Archibald Mackrell, Col. W. E. Thompson, Dexter Thayer, A. L. Pearson, Jr., Patterson Porter, J. Sharp McDonald, Hughes O. Nevin, George P. Letsche, John G. MacConnell and Frederick Rainbow. The oil refining interests all favored young Pearson.

John Bradley.

Mr. Bradley told the judges that he would like to have the position, while a number of the other candidates brought strong political influence to bear. Judges Brown and Collier were for Mr. Bradley, while Judge MacFarlane favored a Citizens party man. In the end the court was unanimous for Mr. Bradley.

Mr. Bradley has always been a Republican. He has spent the greater part of his life in this county. For years he worked in the mines at Elizabeth. When the war broke out he enlisted and served all through that struggle. Early in manhood he became interested in politics, and has been an active Republican worker, probably having a larger personal following in the county than any other Republican. He served two terms as prothonotary and has been assistant chief clerk under Prothonotary A. J. McQuitty. Mr. Bradley has lived in the Twenty-sixth ward for many years.

It is the duty of the inspector to pass upon the fire test of all oil refined in the county. He is paid in fees, and they amount annually to about $6,000. The term is for three years. The inspector has three assistants. At present they are A. L. Pearson, Jr., William Johnston and William Dietrich.

SCOPE OF CLUB TO BE ENLARGED

The Educators of Allegheny County Will Take in the Whole State.

SALARIES OF TEACHERS

Superintendent Lamb of Braddock Says They Are Underpaid. Compares Their Work With That of Other Employes.

The Schoolmasters' club of Allegheny county dined in the Hotel Victoria yesterday afternoon. It was agreed to change the name and broaden the scope of the club. The new organization will be called the Pennsylvania Schoolmasters' club. A constitution was also adopted.

The new change makes all the educators in the state eligible to membership, and is a distinct departure from the old system. Formerly only those interested in education in this county could become members of this club. Owing to a demand for admittance from outside the county, it was necessary to extend the limits of the club. This was opposed by some of the members, but after a debate yesterday afternoon the motion was finally carried.

Two interesting addresses were delivered and discussed at yesterday's meeting. Superintendent Samuel Hamilton spoke on "Leadership in Education" and Supt. George Lamb of the Braddock schools on the proposed school legislation to come before the present session of the legislature.

Mr. Lamb said that the educational bill was prepared by a committee appointed by the State Educational association, and that it has two objects in view, the better equipment of the teaching force and betterment in salaries. He compared the salaries of teachers with those of like ability in other lines, finding them deficient. He showed what education was worth by actual figures.

Brawn could be bought, he said, for $1.50 a day. At this rate it would earn in 40 years $18,000. The average salary of one possessing some education, which he placed at $1,000 a year, would in 40 years earn $40,000, and deducting 12 years in which to acquire the education, made each year a boy attended school worth $1,800 to him. On that basis he figured a teacher hired at $80 a month, handled 25 boys, or turned out $45,000 worth of material each year, while a salesman who could sell $45,000 worth of material would receive at least 10 per cent of the sale.

Mr. Lamb said the superintendent of schools in a city like Pittsburgh could only be compared to the president of the United States Steel Corporation, in charge of a plant with an output of $45,000,000 a year, yet there is a vast difference in the salaries paid.

In the matter of legislation Mr. Lamb touched upon two points of the bill, one providing that all teachers may teach on a provisional certificate for five years only, after which time they must pass an examination for a better certificate or stop teaching altogether. He said that a teacher who could not in five years show that she or he possessed the ability to become a professional teacher, bettered the condition of all teachers by being barred out as that was the one who kept salaries down.

At the conclusion of Mr. Lamb's speech a discussion, lasting over an hour, took place.

High class, copyrighted sheet music free with each copy of the Sunday Gazette.

OFFICE BUILDINGS ARE RAPIDLY FILLED

Great Changes in Methods of Conducting Business Is the Cause.

With the large increase of office buildings in this city it has been the wonder of many where the tenants come from, as most of the structures devoted to offices are filled. The growth of the city has, to a large extent, augmented the list of office renters, but there are other reasons that have been partly responsible. It is not many years ago when one could count the office buildings of this city on one's hand, but now they are numerous and more are projected.

There has been a big change among business men and corporations in this vicinity in the conduct of their office business. Formerly many of the men who are the local agents of out-of-town concerns, and many firms such as those in real estate, wanted offices on the ground floors along the downtown streets. But with the increase in the value of property and the resultant raising of rents it was found that the only solution of the problem was the removal to office buildings.

In the old days, also, it was the general custom of many manufacturers to have their offices adjoining their works, with no downtown place to conduct business. Now, however, there are few concerns, no matter of what size, that do not have an office in the business part of the city.

The renters of office buildings, too, have some customers who, although the best of pay and of the highest standing, are classed as undesirable tenants. They employ a large force of clerks and occupy whole floors in some of the largest office buildings. The clerks have regular hours and report at a fixed time each day, go out to lunch together, return in a body, and all leave at the same time. This crowds the elevators at certain hours of the day, sometimes to the great inconvenience of the other tenants of the buildings.

This feature, in connection with the large number of people who think the elevator operators are mind readers and can tell where the passengers want off, causes a good bit of needless delay and depreciates the value of the building. In illustration of the statement that people waste much valuable time on elevators, one of the city office buildings has the following placard posted conspicuously in each one of the "lifts:"

"In order to still further increase the elevator service, we would ask our tenants and visitors not to play 'Alfonse and Gaston,' 'After You,' but enter and leave car quickly, and watch approach of floor they desire, announcing same in sufficient time to allow elevator to be stopped.

Delightful Mexican Tours.

Mexico, with its grand, natural scenery, its semi-tropical climate, its interesting history, and its strange civilization, is a most attractive region for tourists. The sights of that remarkable country can be seen to the best possible advantage in connection with the Raymond & Whitcomb Co.'s admirably arranged tours. These enterprising tourist managers are forming parties to leave Pittsburgh January 29 and February 19. The journey will be made in a train of vestibuled Pullman sleeping cars, with a dining car, and only a limited number of passengers will be taken. The travelers will stop at various places in the southern states, and in Mexico visit a dozen or more of the principal cities, spending nearly a week in the City of Mexico, and making trips down into the tropics over both the Tampico and the Vera Cruz lines. On the same dates parties will also leave for the same grand round of Mexico, with a supplementary tour of California. An illustrated Mexico circular giving a full description of the tour, will be sent to any address. On the above dates there will also be tours going direct to California, omitting Mexico. Tours are also announced for California, February 3 and 17 and March 3 and 17, via Santa Fe Route. Send for illustrated California circular. Raymond & Whitcomb Co., 307 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The words and music of "My Old Virginia Home" will be the supplement to next Sunday's Gazette.

BRITONS STARTLED BY WESTINGHOUSE

Astonishes Them With Varied and Striking Applications of New Lamp.

George Westinghouse, at the offices of the British Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, limited, in London, last Thursday evening, made the first European demonstration of the Cooper-Hewitt mercury vapor lamp, with notable success. About 100 scientific and other distinguished guests were present. Cable advices from London say that the varied and striking applications of the unique electric light created a profound impression upon the assembled company. A notable incident of the occasion was the exhibition of the new Cooper-Hewitt static converter, described as the most original and important discovery in relation to general distribution of electric current for light and power purposes that has been brought to public attention since the advent of the commercial use of electricity.

This remarkable device, in the shape of a small globe less than one foot in diameter, converts alternating to direct current, and the claim was made before the assembled scientists, financiers and railway managers that it would, by reason of its simplicity, cheapness, great efficiency and the absence of moving parts, eventually displace the large and costly apparatus now used everywhere for the conversion of alternating to direct current.

After the demonstration Mr. Westinghouse gave a dinner at Claridge's hotel, at which nearly 300 guests were present, including many who were at the exhibition of the Cooper-Hewitt apparatus. Among them were: Lord Kelvin, Lord Rothschild, Lord Morley, Lord Claude Hamilton, chairman Great Eastern railway; Lord Allerton, chairman Northern railway; Sir Henry Oakley, chairman of the Central London railway; Col. Mellor, chairman Metropolitan railway; Emil Garcke, chairman British Electric Traction Company; Col. Yorke of board of trade; Sir Henry Tyler, Sir Charles Rivers, Wilson John Walter and A. F. Walter, proprietors of the London Times; Moberley Bell, manager of the London Times; Robert Benson, Col. Hunsiker, Edward Speyer, James C. Stewart and Sir Joseph Lawrence.

Arrangements are being made for the manufacture of the Cooper-Hewitt apparatus in Westinghouse works throughout Europe and the United States.

EVANGELISTIC CAMPAIGN.

Pittsburgh Pastors Asked to Help on Work.

The Presbyterian pastors of Pittsburgh received a special appeal yesterday from the chairman of the national evangelical committee, of which the Rev. Joseph P. Calhoun is this city's member, regarding the meetings now in progress throughout the entire church. The letter is signed by the secretary, the Rev. J. Wilbur Chapman, and asks the pastors to place in the hands of every member of the Presbyterian church in America a pamphlet issued by the committee.

The pastors are asked to make the months of January, February and March, evangelistic months of the year, that January is be a day of prayer in all the churches for the success of the movement, and that the first Sunday in February be observed as a day of decision in the Sunday schools of the church.

GLASS WORKERS AROUSED

Simon Burns' Threatened Withdrawal Causes His Friends to Take Up Cudgels.

The statement that Simon Burns, president of L. A. 300, would not again be a candidate for the presidency has caused a sensation in glass circles. While Burns has many enemies among the glass workers it is conceded by all that he is the most brainy and intelligent president that has ever filled the chair.

"It is due to President Burns," said an old window glass blower yesterday, "that the present scale of wages is being paid to the members of the craft. He has always labored for the interest of the workers, and it would be a fatal mistake should they allow him to retire. He knows the situation thoroughly, and has proved himself to be an honest man. I have known Simon Burns almost since his childhood, and if the window glass workers do not re-elect him unanimously at the expiration of his term in May, they will be guilty of ingratitude.

"To Burns alone is due the advance for this fire, and now a few malcontents are trying to raise trouble because the limit was removed, to allow both the glass workers and the manufacturer to share in the present prosperity. It has been many years since the window glass workers have received as large wages as at present, and all is due to the energy and intelligence of their president, Simon Burns."

LOST SIGHT OF

A Most Important Aid to Education.

An important point often overlooked by parents in bringing up children is the use of proper food as an aid to education.

Children make wonderful progress when scientifically fed.

A little woman in East Brentwood, N. H., says of her girlhood days: "I was never very rugged, and cold lunches and hearty evening meals and improper food soon began to work serious havoc.

"Then came a period of self-boarding while away at college, and it is now easy to see where, in the haste to acquire knowledge the true knowledge of proper and nourishing food was neglected. The result, as may be imagined, was indigestion, dyspepsia and constipation. Then followed a weary time of dieting and, one after another, physicians were consulted, till hope of permanent cure was abandoned. Then, two years after leaving school, I entered a new home as a bride, and having grown wiser through experience, I resolved to use food in accordance with hygienic principles. This was also necessary, as I could not eat anything at all rich.

"We commenced to use Grape-Nuts and soon became convinced that it was the most nutritious food we could obtain. I noticed an immediate improvement in my health, my indigestion became less marked and eventually left me for good.

"It is now two years that we have eaten Grape-Nuts regularly, and I was never as well in my life as now. I have gained 10 pounds in weight and can eat, without causing the slightest distress, the richest kind of food as well as anyone, the dyspepsia is entirely gone and constipation never troubles me.

"This may not interest others, but it is of great interest to us, for it is our firm belief that my present good health is due solely to the constant use of Grape-Nuts, and we feel that we have great reason to be thankful to the maker of such a perfect and delicious food." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

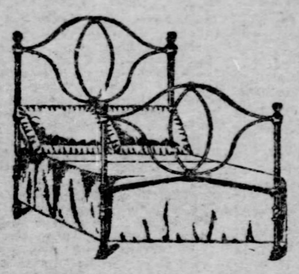
$1.50 For Heavy Woven Wire Bed Springs

Made with closely woven wire web on hard maple frame. Single or full size and for either wood or iron beds.

We also have many good things to offer in Upholstered Box Springs—prices a fourth less than you've known.

$3.75 Golden Oak Chiffonier

The regular $5.50 kind. Oak wood, finished golden. Five drawers with gilt handles and lock on each. Paneled ends, carved back ornament.



$2.25 Full Size Iron Bedstead.

White enameled with brass vases. Good, strong posts and angle iron siderails. A regular $3.50 bed. Only 11 of this pattern.

Lots of big bargains here in All-Brass and fine Iron Beds.

KEECH'S

Why Buy Furniture Now?

WHY NOT? It can be bought for less than you'll pay for it in March or April or May. New goods at that—Not a piece that is outlawed in style, not a piece made only to catch the eye of careless buyers, but the odd pieces from our regular stock—at reduced prices. You can pay us cash if you wish or only a small part now and the balance weekly.

With such values as these it's little wonder that the success of the Keech January Riddance Sales grow greater and greater each year. Prices are as little as anyone could wish to pay.

$37.50 THIS FINE GOLDEN OAK BEDROOM SUIT is one of the good bargains for this week. The wood is selected oak finished golden. Carvings are very deep, yet clear cut and very decorative. Full roll cap on footboard and across head. Roll front on top drawers. French bevel pattern mirror.

Carpets—Room-Rugs

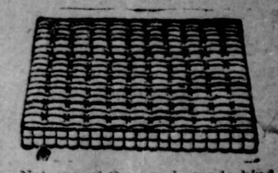
The end of the year finds lots of part rolls of Carpet in every grade. If you find what suits you among them—and there isn't much doubt of that among so many to select from—you can save from 10c to 40c a yard, according to the grade.

Brussels Carpet
Strictly all-wool face grades. As good patterns as 80c will buy later in the season.
60c

Room-Rugs
Almost every size for reception halls or rooms. Brussels, Velvets, Axminsters. Prices less than the value of the carpet in them.
$6 to $40

Velvet Carpet
Heavy pile goods. Good wearing patterns and colors. $1 and $1.10 grades everywhere.
80c

A Very Good Soft Top Mattress $2.50



Not one of the poorly made kind often advertised at low prices. These are filled right and made right. Square and edges with two rows of stitching. Leather tufted. Durable floral stripe ticking. Single or full size.

$7.50 Golden Oak Dresser

With French bevel Mirror. Three drawers with lock on each. Gilt handles. Genuine oak wood—not imitation. Regular value $10.50.

$13.75 Good Luck Gas Range With 18-Inch Double Oven.

The only guaranteed range in Pittsburgh with two 18-inch square ovens, at near this price. Nickel trimmed; asbestos inter-linings. Four gas-saving top burners. A $17.50 value. Only a few left.

W. H. Keech Co. 923 to 931 Penn Avenue.

FLEMING'S DRUG STORE

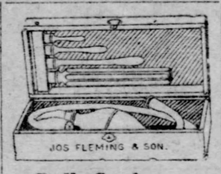
Special Sale of Chest Protectors, Water Bottles, Syringes and Chamois Vests, all this week at

LESS THAN HALF PRICE.

Mail orders promptly filled. It will pay you to buy for future needs as the prices quoted are lower than regular wholesale rates.

Chamois Vests

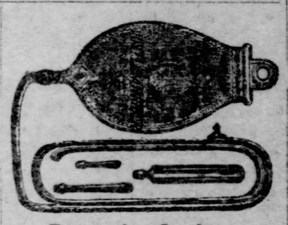
We are selling our Chamois Vests at about half the price other stores charge for same quality. All sizes for both Ladies and Gentlemen, at..... $1.25 each



Bulb Syringes

All makes and qualities at prices much below those usually paid. Low prices win trade.

50c, 75c, 85c and $1.00



Fountain Syringe

Made of best quality of Para Rubber, complete with tubing and three hard rubber pipes. Three sizes—2, 3 and 4 quart—all bargains—

25c, 35c and 45c

Chest Protectors

That'll Protect You From Winter's Chilly Blasts

—Insurance Policies against Pneumonia, La Grippe, Bronchial Troubles, Consumption. A special lot of the finest made at less than half regular prices:—

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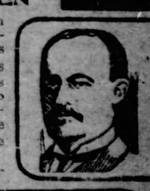

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SUNDAY, JANUARY 11, 1903.

FORTY-FOUR PAGES.

The authoritative denial that the power that placed Hays before the people of Pittsburgh as a candidate for recorder will substitute a man better approved by public sentiment leaves the issue as it has been made up. This is entirely satisfactory. Mr. Haymaker represents the reform sentiment that was repelled by the nomination of Hays and will be elected to carry on the work that was begun a year ago by the people when they voted in the candidates pledged to their interests.

Trust legislation is looking up. The prospect that something will be done at this short session of congress is more cheerful. The judiciary subcommittee that has Littlefield at its head is ready to report a bill that will provide for publicity through the medium of the interstate commerce commission and that otherwise covers anti-trust suggestions. It is also ready to report favorably the bill giving trust cases precedence in the courts. This prompt work of the committee is evidence of an earnest purpose that ought to bear fruit before March 4. If there is the will a good start may be made by this congress toward the proper regulation of corporate enterprise by which confusion will be carried into the ranks of the opposition, which has been parroting the refrain that the Republican party is not in earnest.

The wisdom of the late President McKinley is brought into strong relief by the revelation of Gen. Chaffee, who tells that he had discovered the location of a treasure of $80,000,000 in the "forbidden city" in Peking, and would have seized it for purposes of indemnity, but for the presidents veto. The policy of our former and of our present administration is a wise moderation in all dealings with foreign nations, and it bears the important fruit of the establishment of mutual confidence. China has been the beneficiary of the good offices of our government in many ways, and American interests in China will not suffer because of it. Not only did we refuse to seize Chinese treasure when the act was in a measure defensible, but we are supporting China now against the grasping spirit of Europe, that would assess on China in the payment of the war indemnity the cost of the fall in silver that she is ill able to bear. These things will doubtless be remembered when China recovers her standing. The object of the United States is to put the empire on its feet again, while the apparent object of Europe is to keep it prostrate.

It is, of course, only too apparent to the Post that whoever (as it phrases it) inspired and invented the nomination of John Haymaker for recorder of Pittsburgh did a good thing. The real inspiration of Mr. Haymaker's nomination came, however, from the people. He was nominated in answer to the public demand for a strong man of clean record and high character—for a man whose personality would be a pledge of honest government and of the administration of the business of the city of Pittsburgh for the benefit of the people. Is this the sort of man that was nominated on the other side, and against whose nomination the nomination of Haymaker was made as an answer to the demand of the element that has been contending for purity of purpose in public affairs, and that has protested long, and with an increasing measure of success, against perversion of the usufruct of public utilities to private advantage, and against the subordination of the public trust of office to individual necessities? Mr. Haymaker as the Republican nominee for recorder represents the rights of the people. What does his opponent represent? Let George W. Guthrie, late Democratic candidate for lieutenant governor and late chairman of the Democratic city committee, answer from his place of retirement in the south.

President Roosevelt has denied the published statement that he has interfered with advice in the election of a United States senator by the legislature of Utah. But while the president is leaving the people of Utah to elect their representatives uninfluenced by what he may think, the sentiments that were attributed to him and which he does not repudiate, ought to be pondered by Apostle Smoot's supporters. The president is represented to have said that there is no objection to Mr. Smoot personally and that his religious faith cannot be objected to, "but that the election of an apostle would arouse opposition, inject an unfortunate question into national politics and create unfavorable comment." All this is true, and it is no less true that the Mormons, who are in a majority in the Utah legislature, are in a position to disarm criticism by sending to the United States senate one of their faith who is not a high official of the church. But as there is little reason to believe they will adopt such a course, the Smoot matter is likely to be well threshed over. Apostle Smoot is a citizen of the United States, with all the rights of such, and his eligibility under the Constitution and laws has not been seriously questioned. For the Mormons the question is one of mere expediency and they will probably be glad of the opportunity for publicity that heated opposition will give them.

There is this other apparently unthought of consideration concerning the bill introduced in congress the other day by Representative Griffith of Indiana, that, while in form it limits fortunes to $10,000,000, in operation it would cut them lower. It was bad enough in its original clouding of the future of ambitious youth, but it darkens things a little more around the edges when the concealed sting is shown up. If the owner of a fortune has reached the limit of possession and has it invested on a four per cent dividend basis there would be nothing for the proper authority to do at the quarterly or semi-annual interest period but swipe the income of $100,000 or $200,000 as the case might be, in order to keep the fortune down to the mark made and provided in the statute. This is indeed rubbing salt into the wounds of ambition. What is there to live for anyhow if the wings of possession are to be thus clipped? Doesn't Mr. Griffith know this thing is loaded and that Hoosierdom is likely to rise en masse in revolt? Not a man-jack of his constituents but wants the earth, and here is Griffith trying to choke him off before he gets even a start. Who is Griffith, anyhow, and how does he expect to shelter himself behind a man named Rodney, who, he says, wrote the bill and asked him to introduce it? What business is it of Rodney's to curtail the rewards of strenuous endeavor of the young man who goes forth to conquer, and what right has Griffith to aid and abet him? It's up to Griffith to explain and apologize if he can. If he doesn't he is likely to find himself the under dog of a regular football rush at the next convention of his congressional district, and thereafter numbered among the missing.

THE TRUE ISSUE.

The story published yesterday that Senator Quay favors Hays for recorder, whether true or not, disposes of the previous story that the nomination of Haymaker was a factional deal in which the editor of The Gazette represented the Quay interest. Such misrepresentations are simply part of the game that is being played to deceive the people. It is being carried on with extraordinary industry from the fact that the adherents of Hays have only this indirect method of helping his candidacy, as they are unable to advocate it upon its merits. The truth is that there have been no deals or agreements of any kind. The object of The Gazette has been and is to get a decent administration of city affairs which will end the city council graft in franchises and utilize public resources for the public benefit. Merely to perpetuate the old system under a new boss was not at all what it sought in supporting the Citizens movement, and when events showed that the Citizens party organization had been perverted to that purpose, The Gazette looked around for a better instrument and found it in the Republican party, which showed its willingness to take up the work abandoned by the Citizens party. If Wyman in Allegheny and Hays in Pittsburgh represent reform, it is a kind of reform with which we do not want to have anything to do.

Mr. Haymaker is a reputable man and we support his election because we believe that he will do what he says he will do, and that he has the character and capacity to accomplish results. Should he fail us we should turn against him as we turned against Gov. Stone, but we do not believe there can ever be a parallel to that case. Mr. Haymaker is of the type of public officials who do not worry about the responsibilities of others and in party matters go along and mind their own business, but who are independent, energetic and resolute in matters of individual responsibility. Every politician knows that all the political influence in the world could not budge John C. Haymaker in the discharge of an official duty, and that is the sort of man we want to see in the recorder's office. The recorder is not the whole thing in the city government; he has to manage councils to get proper legislation, and Haymaker's party loyalty will aid him in securing co-operation. We do not know or care whether he suits Senator Quay or not. So long as he represents the public objects which The Gazette advocates he suits us.

A REPUDIATED CANDIDATE.

Even the newspapers which support Hays do not dare to say that he is fit for the office to which he aspires. The only argument by which they can justify their preference that they are confronted by a choice of evils and that the election of Hays is the least of the two. They can find no personal objection to Mr. Haymaker. The Post has admitted that "Mr. Haymaker has many qualities that will commend him to the people. As district attorney he has been able, honest and effective in meeting the duties of the office." There is no better assurance of how a man will act in the future than how he has acted in the past, and if Mr. Haymaker as recorder will be "able, honest and effective in meeting the duties of the office" what more can be desired. The qualifications are complete.

Where then is this choice of evils which warrants acceptance of Mr. Hays? The Post pretends to find it in the fact that "the overthrow of the Flinn machine" has been "the controlling purpose" of the Citizens movement. Not at all. The Citizens movement was not merely negative in its purpose, but positive. It aimed at good government and betterment of the city administration, and it attacked the Flinn machine when it stood in the way. The Flinn machine has been knocked out and now the Bigelow machine stands in the way and ought to be knocked out, so that the Republican party is now carrying on the real Citizens movement.

The Post itself has repeatedly admitted that the nomination of Hays emptied the Citizens party of the character and principles which had commended it to support. On December 29, speaking of Mr. Hays, it said: "The life and earnestness and sense of duty in city government that animated the Citizens movement is against him and cannot be drawn to his support." On December 31 it said: "His nomination is a surrender to the vital principle of boss rule against which the Democrats and Citizens came together last February." And again: "It is a surrender to those ideas and principles of municipal administration against which the people have been in arms for a long time."

Thus the Post itself has borne witness to the fact that the Citizens party has abandoned the principles of the Citizens movement. The Republican party has taken them up and guarantees specific performance by the nomination of a man who, as the Post itself admits, has shown that he can be trusted, while of its own candidate it has said repeatedly that he cannot be trusted.

IS CHURCH INFLUENCE DECLINING

Very naturally the church statistics given out last week by Dr. H. K. Carroll for the year 1902 have caused quite an animated discussion, which is by no means confined to the circle of actual or even nominal church supporters. So far-reaching and deep-seated is the church's influence in the United States, and so widespread its manifold operations, that any revelation concerning its work is of interest to thousands of people who lay no claim to church membership or who can even be considered as church attendants. Among the teachers who minister at her altars and the people who actively support her ordinances the church is warmly defended against the inference that is so plainly possible in Dr. Carroll's figures. If the figures be correct the church in 1902 declined in actual membership, and when we say church we mean the body of believers who accept some form of Christian truth. In the explanations that have been proffered by church people of the evident falling off in membership during the past year there is a wide diversity of opinion, but all aim at one purpose, to refute the idea that the church is in any way losing its power over the lives and consciences of men. It is this feature of the discussion on the side of the church's defenders that is open to most serious question. Dr. Carroll's figures are seemingly correct. He is a church statistician of great experience and thorough honesty and is, moreover, an earnest and devout church member himself. To accept his figures and the deductions that logically and inevitably follow would seem to be the sanest thing for the friends of the church to do.

A merely numeral reduction in the strength of the church may be explained upon many grounds that would in no wise impair the real power and growth of its influence, which, as the merest tyro in church work will tell you, is never really indicated by simple membership. Churches of very small membership are frequently more powerful in the accomplishment of all the aims of religious life and growth than are organizations of dominant and extensive personal representation. By their efforts to prove more than the figures of Dr. Carroll suggest the defenders of the church in a number of instances give room for the admission of testimony that is more apt to hurt than to help their contention. It may be, indeed, a question whether or not the church would not actually gain strength by a revision of its visible membership rolls that would leave them shortened by thousands of names. The real and serious doubt that has been created by the discussion over Dr. Carroll's figures is in respect to the church's power as an institution designed to educate, uplift and reveal to human souls the profound virtues of the divine purpose.

On this point fear is admissible, but not pessimism. The vast growth of educative means, such as the newspaper, the free school, the wide diffusion of knowledge through the broadening of the field of the printing press, and the spread of all branches of art and science have shorn the church of much of its power as a leading educational factor. The age is distinctly a commercial one. The strenuous race for wealth and the excesses of living made possible by its acquirement have all tended to increase worldliness, and thereby drive out thoughts of religion and the contemplation of the abstract truths concerning the present and the future. Creeds that merely state a jumbled theory can no longer win men to church allegiance. Forms of religion are no longer potent in holding the church member. With restless energy the world is today pushing its investigations into the very heart of things. It is an age of realism, of fact, of knowledge and yet of profound longing.

It is into these conditions that the church must push her conquests, and it is by her achievements in this wide field of human thought and need that her real strength must be gauged, not by a few thousand more or less of names on her membership roles. Viewed from this standpoint there is a lesson of incalculable value in the present discussion. If through it and by it the church shall come to realize the necessity upon it to do one work and do that with all the earnestness and zeal in solving infinite problems and supplying their fellows with infinite truth, the decision as to numerical strength, no matter which way it may be cast, will count for very little in the final summing up.

The joint commission of the Methodist Episcopal churches north and south is preparing a hymn book for their common use and Editor Smith of the Pittsburgh Christian Advocate "regards the movement as a step in the direction of ultimate union." Nothing like music, with charms to soothe the savage beast, to produce harmony among brethren. Eh, doctor?

Death has been painfully busy in Pennsylvania within the past few weeks. Hastings, Von Bonnhorst, Mullen, Fahnestock, a notable quartet of men whose political influence will be sadly missed.

This is the kind of weather that brings forth the old fellow who remembers how they used to drive wagons across the Monongahela river all winter.

With the Democrats in congress it seems to be a case of "we don't care if you never come back" so far as former leader Richardson is concerned.

Pittsburgh's critics are quite busy these days, but as nearly everybody agrees with them the only thing to do is to turn in and remedy the defects.

Ex-Senator Wolcott of Colorado is talking like a man who isn't just sure whether it was a road roller or an automobile that struck him.

It would require a very rigid search to discover a Frenchman of any note who has not been affected in some way by the Humbert swindles.

There is a disposition in some quarters to mix the anti-trust law and the Monroe doctrine in their constitutional aspects.

Mr. Addicks continues to show a desire to collect some interest on that $250,000 he has invested in Delaware politics.

It seems to be the consensus opinion among the police magistrates that the bob sled should be muzzled.

The Washington Post has been so injudicious as to engage in a controversy with Hamlet.

Keep your temper even and your kitchen water pipes from freezing up.

It hasn't got cold enough to freeze out the baseball war at any rate.

The Hays people seem to have struck a limp early in the game.

Philadelphia is in a hesitating mood on the library question.

The parks will doubtless enjoy a visitorless day.

Against the Coal Duty.

From the Baltimore American.

Throw down the bars! Let the country have coal, whether it comes from Wales or Pennsylvania! The public necessity is so great, and the viciousness of the coal trust so unpardonable, that it should be brought to its knees without a moment's delay. Senator Vest has introduced in the senate a resolution suspending indefinitely the "smuggled" schedule of the Dingley bill. This resolution, if passed, would result in public relief at fair prices as soon as steamships could load and voyage from Wales. The time is not one for the house and senate to bandy words over whether this legislation should originate in the house or in the senate. With no dissenting voice save that of the coal trust, which waxes fat upon public distress and wholesale suffering, the country demands that congress remove the duty upon coal.

Another State Heard From.

From the New York Tribune.

No state in the union is more closely wedded to protection than Massachusetts. Nevertheless, there is no other commonwealth in the republic in which the troubles from the scarcity of coal are felt more acutely or in which the demand for the abolition or suspension of the duties on fuel is louder and stronger.

Not the First Time.

From the Indianapolis Journal.

Some of the criticisms of the president for closing a Mississippi postoffice when the postmistress was compelled to resign because she is a colored woman indicate that such a thing never happened before. Such is not the fact. During Gen. Grant's administration such closings occurred.

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE'S SUNDAY SERMON

SEED AND HARVEST

By the REV. DUNCAN J. M'MILLAN, Pastor New York Presbyterian Church.

Be not deceived; God is not mocked: for whatsoever a man soweth that shall he also reap—Galatians vi:7.

"Be not deceived." This is the proposition. It conveys the lesson which the apostle desires to teach. The rest of the passage only illustrates and enforces the injunction.

Our text strikes at a common, everyday sin. The weakness that lies at the bottom of very sin is self-deception. A man could never get his own consent to sin if he did not first deceive himself or allow himself to be deceived. And so Paul is striking at the tap root of the whole business of sin. The principle that underlies it is the indissoluble connection between present conduct and future experience; between the thought we indulge and the state and habit of mind which result; between the principle we cherish and the permanent character which will be evolved. As surely as the nature of the seed inheres in the plant that grows out of it, so surely will the nature of the thought and action which we indulge determine the character which they produce. Nature is pitiless and inexorable. This law which we are considering is as rigid as the law of gravitation.

God has eternally fixed those laws by which righteousness brings its own reward and sin its appropriate punishment. Paul says do not deceive yourself by supposing for one moment that this law will somehow not operate in your case, or that God will cut the connection between cause and effect for your special benefit. Against such a delusion Paul hurls the startling words, "God is not mocked." It is a law of nature that the reaping shall correspond to the sowing. It is impossible for men to break the divine order established in the very nature of things. He that sows cockle shall reap cockle. He that sows thistles must not expect to reap wheat.

We understand all that as it applies to vegetable life. We may also see it plainly working in human affairs. Commercial industry tends to commercial wealth. "Seest thou a man diligent in business? He stands before kings."

The law applies also to the intellectual life. It is only to the diligent student that culture comes. And it is only to him who exercises the virtue of true affection that loyal friendship is returned. It would be vain to expect that money would buy learning or refinement. And it would be equally vain to suppose that learning and refinement would lead to wealth, for there is no necessary connection between them as cause and effect. Each pursuit has its consequences according to its own nature. Thus we see in the boy the prophecy of the man; in the spendthrift the prophecy of coming penury and want; in the budding genius the promise of future glory, and in a career of careless living and disregard of God's laws the inevitable consequence of disaster. One who habitually breaks the Sabbath cannot expect the fruits of Sabbaths well spent.

So the law applies to spiritual sowing and reaping. God rules the two worlds of matter and spirit upon the same principles. Like produces like. Natural laws rule in the spiritual world. The future depends upon the past and the present. Our conduct is shaping our destiny.

If those things affected only the body, then the pampered body might perish with transitory things and so come to an end. But they affect the soul also, for soul and body are intimately connected What affects one affects the other. How disappointment in business prostrates a man. How the failure of our plans in social and domestic affairs, as well as in business, depresses the spirit! So the soul is affected, depressed or elated by success or failure. And, moreover, it becomes refined and purified by holy exercises or corrupted by evil habits or thoughts, according to the same laws of causation. Its faculties may become dissipated and decayed. So that sowing to the flesh affects not only the flesh, but the mind and the soul also, and produce moral rottenness and spiritual death.

In spiritual affairs, as in material, no one need expect or hope to sow one thing and reap another. Those who recklessly sow to the flesh must reap their harvest of blighted fortune, shattered health, disappointed hopes, soured temper, infamy and shame.

God leaves us free to sow whatever sort of seed we will, and no one can blame the Almighty if, having chosen the kind we prefer to sow, we reap our own harvest. It would not be like God to thwart us by giving any other kind of harvest than that for which we have chosen to sow seed.

Do not expect consequences which the law of sowing and reaping does not justify. Do not be surprised if bad men who are industrious are prospered in business. That is just what they have been sowing seed for. If they are diligent and faithful about their sowing of course they will reap the appropriate harvest. That is all right and according to the law. And do not be disappointed or think it strange if good men who do not sow wisely nor work diligently are unfortunate in their business affairs. That is also in accordance with the same law. Each reaps as he sows. "Be not deceived," you need not expect a material harvest from spiritual seed sowing. "Be not deceived," you will never reap a spiritual harvest from selfish and material seed sowing. Now, determine the kind of harvest you want, then sow that kind of seed and you will reap in due season if you faint not.

CURRENT COMMENT.

THE CHURCH MILITANT.

The Rev. Horace G. Ogden of the Frankfort (Ind.) Methodist church has recently been annoyed, while preaching, by the performances of a gang of roughs who made it a practice to produce irritating noises with their feet and laugh out loud while services were being conducted. Repeated appeals for gentlemanly behavior on the part of the disturbers were unavailing, and on Sunday evening the good minister, having been interrupted in the middle of his sermon, decided upon heroic treatment. He left the pulpit and walked back to where the rowdies were, ordering them to take seats in front or leave the church. Some of them changed their seats, while others departed, but one young man announced that he would do as he pleased, became abusive and finally grappled with the leader of the flock.

Fortunately the good people of Frankfort remained in their pews and permitted their pastor to have such room as he needed. The youthful tough's heels cut a few imaginary letter S's in the air, and then he was deposited in the aisle. When permitted to arise, however, he renewed the fight, and after another rattling round the good man chuckled his adversary under a seat.

But, still unsatisfied, the disturber got up and sailed in again. It appears that the Rev. Mr. Ogden then became exceedingly careless as to the manner in which he handled his antagonist, and in whirling him around permitted the head of the bully boy from Bitter Creek to come in contact with the corner of a pew. (This shows that a church is a bad place in which to fight.)

After willing hands had washed away the blood and the knocked-out young man had been wooed back to consciousness he was propped in a front seat, where he had to sit and listen while the minister finished his sermon. It seems to have been a good sermon, too. It appealed so strongly to the possesser of the damaged features that he got up at the conclusion of it and apologized, promising to make a strong effort to reform and be decent.

Let us hope that he will stick to his good resolution and that the Rev. Horace G. Ogden may long be spared to preach to the people of Frankfort. There is no reason to doubt that what he says will hereafter be listened to with respect. A year of splendid usefulness seems to be opening to him. The preacher who has whipped a bully is to be envied, for he has gained a prestige that may not be overestimated.—Chicago Record-Herald.

WOMAN'S PRIVILEGES.

Some uncommonly sound sense seems to have been contained in the speech which Miss Josephine Dodge Daskam delivered before an assemblage of the feminine descendants of the "Pilgrim Mothers" in New York the other night.

"The girl of the future," the speaker remarked, in alluding to the "woman's rights" question, "will be obliged to choose between her present privileges and her rights." If this evolution continues, I should advise a young girl who asked me choose to hang on to her privileges and let her rights go."

This is highly heretical, no doubt, from the viewpoint of the zealous advocates who insist that the wearers of petticoats should enter all the fields occupied by the trousered half of humanity, including the field of politics. But isn't the matter worth a little reflection? If women voluntarily rush into the struggle of business and the fierce rivalries of politics, can they, as a matter of cold, plain fact, expect to receive the uniform courtesy and consideration which they regard as the due of their sex? And isn't it a good deal better to be the mistress of a household, even a very small and modest one, than to hustle out into the world and earn a livelihood or gain an office in competition with rude and robust masculinity?

Of course, everybody knows that in many instances temporary self-support for girls and women is necessary, and those who bravely practice it from compulsion deserve respect. But how much real foundation is there for the assumption that they enjoy this sort of thing so keenly that they are unwilling to surrender their "independence" to become wives and mothers? "I don't think," declares Miss Daskam, "that the modern girl has changed much." The woman beneath the superficial aspect which is imposed by latter day conditions and heightened by transient fads is not likely to differ essentially in her impulses and instincts from her predecessors who reared the present generation.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

CHECKING FREEDOM OF SPEECH.

The cherished American prerogative of free speech suffered rude and untoward violence when a landlord of Joplin beat a guest over the head with a blunt instrument and well nigh killed him because he made some complaint about the sweet potatoes served at the table. The essential principle involved in this incident should be vindicated without the least reference to the special provocation which Joplin continually furnishes for the hostile criticism of food. That the sweet potatoes at which the man who was assaulted murmured were bad, goes without saying, though it is really not an easy thing to spoil that particular variety of vegetable. A sweet potato will cook itself if it is given half a chance, for all that it needs is the heat to make it mellow, without the addition of any seasoning whatever.

But the privilege of condemning food ought to be preserved quite as inviolate as the privilege of commending it. If there is to be no vent in the way of hostile comment on the awful stuff which is served at many country hotels and restaurants, what redress is to be provided for the unfortunate travelers who are compelled to eat it? If a man can get in a good stiff kick on a piece of tough and string steak it aids both mastication and digestion, though nothing will palliate watery potatoes. Who in the name of human nature can be expected to drink in silence the opaque coffee which is served with blue milk at most of the public houses in the west? How can a guest eat bread that tastes as though it were made of sawdust, without a note of protest to lighten the task? Shall a guest be slapped in the face if he doesn't happen to like the butter, or be clouted over the head because he doesn't enjoy the pies which are made in most of the country hotels out of seeds, without sugar, and with pastry shortened with cottonseed oil? By the great horn spoon, no!—Kansas City Star.

"THAT WORD "OBEY."

A bride-elect in Trenton has just insisted strenuously and by telegraph to Atlantic City on having the word "obey" cut from her marriage lines. There have been many brides of the same kind. An impression prevails that under the present liberal interpretation of marriage terms these have taken unnecessary trouble. But why not avoid further discussion and telegraph tolls by eliminating the verb of submission from the ceremony altogether?

It was in the ninth or tenth century that the Anglo-Saxon woman first acquired the privilege of choosing or refusing a husband. A good deal later came the privilege of having a mind of her own along with a husband. Among certain Australian natives today a woman builds a fire in her lover's hut as a sign of the useful, menial state into which she is to sink through wedlock. A Lonango negress cooks two dishes for her prospective lord to the same purpose.

Under our civilization which gives women latchkeys and domestic powers of search, the wedding ring no longer symbolizes a fetter. And the only reminder we have of days when wives were got by purchase lies in occasional matrimonial tradings of foreign titles for American fortunes. The wife of the times is free as air and dictatorial as a petticoated Caesar. Why wed her to the promise of obedience when the thing itself is quite out of fashion?—New York World.

THE DEATH ROLL.

J. W. Roberts.

J. W. Roberts, for 25 years a business man of Pittsburgh, died on Friday at his home in San Bernardino, Cal., from heart disease. He was formerly a member of the firm of Roberts & Steel, flour dealers in Liberty avenue. Mr. Roberts was born in Wales 60 years ago. When a young man he came to America, settling near Utica, N. Y. In 1899 he came to Pittsburgh and was actively engaged in business till 1892, when he went to California to assume the presidency of the San Bernardino National bank. He is survived by his widow, one daughter and three sons.

Andrew McWilliams Funeral.

Andrew McWilliams, late superintendent of carpenters at the Edgar Thomson steel works day. Interment will be in Monongahela cemetery at Braddock, will be buried this afternoon at 2 o'clock from the family home in Washington avenue, Braddock. The Rev. George E. Hawes, pastor of the Park avenue United Presbyterian church, Braddock, will officiate at the services. Over 1,000 men, employed at the Edgar Thomson plant, sent handsome floral pieces and viewed the remains yesterday.

Mrs. Mary L. Hitchcock.

Mrs. Mary L. Dawson Hickok, wife of Olin Hickok, died yesterday morning at the Washington, Pa., hospital from typhoid-pneumonia, aged 40 years. She was a member of an old and prominent Washington family, and had resided in that city all her life. She was married about eight weeks ago to Olin Hickok, an oil man of Sistersville, W. Va. She was actively connected with the First Methodist Episcopal church of this place. She is survived by one sister and three brothers.

Miss Geneva Harris Buried.

Requiem high mass was offered at St. Paul's cathedral yesterday morning over the remains of Miss Geneva Harris who died Wednesday at the family home, No. 17 Cliff street. The Rev. Father L. A. O'Connell was celebrant, assisted by the Rev. Father John Beene and the Rev. Father Miles Sweeney. The pallbearers were Anthony Joyce, William Crawford, William Flagherty, Joseph Hester, Frank Welsh and Paul Reilly. Interment took place in Calvary cemetery.

Funeral of Mrs. Catherine Leahy.

Mrs. Catherine Leahy will be buried from St. Mary's Catholic church this morning at 9:30 o'clock. Interment will be in St. Mary's cemetery. Mrs. Leahy was the widow of Patrick Leahy and died at her home, No. 249 Fourth street, Friday morning. She was 70 years old, and is survived by six children: William, Julia, John, Mrs. Kate Masters, James and Annie.

Obituary Notes.

Mrs. Martha Swisher, wife of George Swisher of New Castle died yesterday.

Elizabeth Baker died at her home in Greensburg, Pa., yesterday, aged 96. She was the widow of Solomon Baker.

Col. Edwin F. Brown, inspector general of the national military homes, died in New York yesterday of heart trouble.

Mrs. Nicholas Murray Butler, wife of the president of Columbia university, died yesterday at her home in New York. Mrs. Butler had been ill for some time, her heart having been seriously affected.

James Harris, a member of the Harris, Davis & Blackford Rolling Mill Company, previous to its removal from Niles O., some years ago, died there yesterday. He was born in England in 1822, and went to Niles in 1846.

Mrs. Martha, wife of Charles Brownlee, is dead at her late home in New Bedford, Lawrence county, Pa., aged 58. She is survived by her husband and the following children: William of Allegheny, Mrs. Wells Brown, Bruce, Clarence and Chauncey Brownlee of New Bedford and Miss Adda Brownlee of Youngstown, O.

The Rev. M. S. Talford died at his home in Homer City, Pa., yesterday of heart failure, aged 66. He retired from active service a year ago. He filled United Presbyterian charges in this and adjoining counties for many years. Three children survive him, Mrs. Alsair of Coatesville, Pa., the Rev. H. M. Talford of Beaver county and the Rev. Mr. Talford of Homer City.

PERSONALS

Col. E. P. Wilson, secretary and general manager of the Ohio River Improvement association, who arrived in Pittsburgh yesterday, spent the day in conference with the river and business men favoring the improvement of the Ohio river. He came in from Cincinnati on his way to Washington and registered at the Hotel Lincoln. He met Capt. W. B. Rodgers and Capt. James A. Henderson, and after a conference with them went over the Baltimore & Ohio railroad to Washington last night. Before leaving, Col. Wilson said:

"The Ohio River improvement association is perfectly satisfied with the situation before congress at present. The fact that the representatives have been summoned for a second hearing before the rivers and harbors committee by Chairman Burton is most encouraging to us. It shows that what they want is information.

"The more light that can be thrown upon the question of river improvement the better it augurs for its ultimate success, for there is argument upon but one side of the question. We want the United States engineers of the whole valley summoned before the committee, for we know that engineering facts are at the bottom of our request for a 9-foot stage in the river.

"Chairman Burton, I think, has been misrepresented in many of the reports sent out from Washington. We who have known him for years have found out that no matter what his personal feeling may be, he is entirely impartial when it comes to work before his committee. He is a painstaking man, and we are very well satisfied that he will get at the bottom of the Ohio river question if it takes a month to do it. Our demand is so simple and so unanimous from the entire valley that we have not the slightest trepidation as to the result."

"We employ 6,000 men at present, and when our works are completed we will give employment to 12,000 workers." The speaker was R. H. Lee, superintendent of the blast furnaces of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company of Pueblo. Mr. Lee is in Pittsburgh on a tour of inspection of the different plants, and is stopping at the Hotel Duquesne. "We have four large blast furnaces in operation," he continued, "with a total capacity of 400 tons daily, and two more furnaces are now being erected. A large open hearth plant with 10 50-ton furnaces is being erected, besides eight merchant steel mills, a wire mill with a capacity of 800 tons daily, and a large tin plate mill. When completed, the tin plate plant will be the largest in the United States. We have all our ore and fuel within a short haul of our plant. Our coal comes from Colorado and Utah and our iron ore from Wyoming and New Mexico. The ore is almost as good as that from the Lake Superior regions, and the mines are owned by the company. The shipments of ore from Wyoming last year averaged 1,000 tons daily. The company is capitalized at $45,000,000. J. C. Osgood is president and George Gould, president of the Wabash railroad, is interested with him. J. W. Gates, Harriman of the Union Pacific and Hawley of the Colorado Southern railroads attempted to get control of the stock of the company last year, but were frustrated in the attempt. Osgood had matters under perfect control, and Gates and his friends did not succeed in getting possession of the company. The Gates people own 90,000 of the 261,000 shares of the stock of the company, but with all their efforts could not secure more of the stock to give them the control of the plant."

A. I. Findley, editor of the Iron Trade Review, published in Cleveland, spent yesterday in Pittsburgh on business and with the Pittsburgh manager for the publication, A. O. Backert. Mr. Findley is a former Pittsburgher. He is recognized as one of the leading writers of the country on iron and steel development.

Raymond P. Jones, city passenger agent of the Pennsylvania lines, left last evening for Florida for a vacation of a fortnight.

Neighbors Visiting Pittsburgh.

Among those at the leading hotels last night were the following persons from nearby points:

Seventh Avenue—M. Neal, Massillon; Nathan Toronski, Canton; N. F. Seanor, Greensburg; H. S. Crissman, DuBois; T. J. McGillick, Blairsville; C. M. Bishop, Scottdale.

Victoria—R. R. Lloyd, Butler; James Moore, Latrobe; F. E. Rumbaugh, Clarion.

Lincoln—Albert R. Hudekopher, Meadville; A. G. Perkins, Sharon.

Duquesne—J. H. Trautman, Butler; R. W. Munnell, Waynesburg; H. P. Boyd, Parkersburg.

Henry—B. Edwards, Youngstown; H. M. Hamilton, New Castle; A. C. Townsend, New Brighton; R. L. Crawford, Waynesburg; W. A. Wilson, Wheeling; W. H. Heldens, R. P. Kennedy, Uniontown; A. K. Brown, Titusville; O. Gerner, Erie.

Newell's—W. H. Zahniser, Parkersburg.

Anderson—E. D. Schade, Johnstown.

Griswold—W. H. Krausster, Beaver Falls; J. E. Bowden, Fairmont; C. E. Long, Uniontown; R. G. Dawson, Corry.

Monongahela—C. Thomas, Myersdale; W. G. Alcott, Weston; J. F. Irwin, Connellsville; Calvin E. Broadhead, Greenville.

They Need Guardians.

From the Indianapolis Sentinel.

Ohio furnishes another proof of the necessity of protection of men from designing women. A female over there has been advertising in matrimonial papers and getting remittances to enable her to "come on and get married," when she has had a husband all the time. What protection has a poor, confiding man from such base deception?

May Become Great.

From the Springfield Republican.

It deserves to be pointed out that Venezuela is in no worse a condition than Mexico was once upon a time; and now look at Mexico!

CAPITAL STORIES

Gossip With and About Members of Congress and the Politicians.

From the Washington Post.

The state of Washington will have a brand-new representative in the next congress. He is the Hon. W. E. Humphrey of Seattle, who was seen by a Post reporter at the Ebbitt yesterday. Mr. Humphrey doesn't seem over five and thirty; he is fine-looking, of polished bearing, and in the nine years of his residence on the coast has made an enviable reputation as a lawyer and citizen. He is an Indianian by birth, and went to the Pacific coast.

It is a curious fact, and probably has no parallel in the political history of the country, that the state of Washington had formerly two United States senators, both of whom were natives of Indiana and both from the aforesaid town of Crawfordsville. These senators who first saw the light of day in the old Hoosier commonwealth were Messrs. Allen and Wilson. It is further curious that prior to their elevation to the senate both were members of the house. Now comes along another Crawfordsville man as a representative, and if fate should hold a senatorial toga in reserve for him, all precedent would be outdone. Senator Patterson of Colorado also formerly lived at Crawfordsville, but is not a native Hoosier.

"There are only two topics now that Washington state people discuss," said Mr. Humphrey smilingly. "One is the enormous and altogether unprecedented growth of Seattle and the other is the senatorial race. I would talk to you for hours about Seattle, but beg to be excused from any opinion as to the other, seeing that all the candidates are good Republicans, and one could only guess as to the outcome.

"I can tell you, however, that Washington, like the whole Pacific coast country, is overwhelmingly in favor of President Roosevelt, and will roll up for him the greatest majority ever known in our region in 1904."

HILL AND PARKER.

"The talk of Judge Alton B. Parker for the Democratic presidential nomination is more general outside of New York than in the state," said Representative Fitzgerald yesterday. "There has been some Parker talk there, of course, but New York Democrats seem to be under the impression that it is yet too early to launch a presidential boom.

"The notion that Parker was turned down by David B. Hill for the nomination for governor last year is a mistake," continued Mr. Fitzgerald. "The fact is, that Judge Parker took the attitude that he would not accept the nomination under any circumstances, and no one is in a position to say that his attitude would not be the same with regard to the nomination for president, though it is a popular belief in this country that no man is big enough to refuse the presidency.

"David B. Hill undoubtedly is Judge Parker's closest political friend, and there is every reason to believe that had Parker wanted to be governor he would have had Hill's enthusiastic support. I am safe in saying, I think, that this support was tendered him just as it was tendered Justice Peckham of the United States supreme court, and, like Peckham, Parker refused it."

HORSES ARE DECEPTIVE.

A few years ago Representative Sibley had a span of trotting horses that he didn't think amounted to much, and he sold them to William Rockefeller for $800. Rockefeller used them for carriage horses at his place at Tarrytown, and because they were so gentle Mrs. Rockefeller generally drove them.

Some time after the sale was made John D. Rockefeller bought a prize trotter, for which he paid $6,000. He was so proud of the animal that he invited his brother William to trot out something from the latter's stable and have a race. William produced one of the horses he had bought from Sibley, and, to the surprise of both, John D.'s $6,000 trotter took the Sibley horse's dust all the way.

"William," John D. asked, "where did you get that horse?"

"Bought him from Representative Sibley," William answered.

"How much did you pay for him?"

"Eight hundred dollars for the span."

John D. spent some moments in profound reflection, at the same time ruefully regarding his $6,000

CAMPAIGN WAS VERY EXPENSIVE

Dr. Evans Tells About the Citizens Party County Fight.

COST MANY THOUSANDS

Says That the Bigelow Machine Is Trying to Get Control of Local Politics by the Barrel Route.

Dr. Cadwalader Evans last evening issued a statement explaining his objection to the Citizens party. He says that Thomas S. Bigelow had nothing to do with the victory of last spring and did not become a factor until plans were made for the fall fight. The doctor charges that from the inception of the county contest Mr. Bigelow started to use money to get control of the county and city. Dr. Evans' statement follows:

When the Citizens party organized nearly a year ago, it was composed of persons who had no purposes except to bring about necessary reforms in city government. The committee of 25 was named to conduct the campaign, all of the committee served without pay from any person and were honestly for reform. The Stalwart Republican association in Third avenue was not in any way, that we know of, connected with the Citizens committee of 25, who conducted the campaign last spring entirely independent of the stalwarts. The stalwarts had "separate headquarters in many wards during this campaign, but we did not associate with them and did not know their peculiar methods in politics. Mr. Bigelow had nothing to do with the victory won last spring and was not consulted by the committee of 25 during this campaign.

In March following, he made himself known to me as desirous of reforming county affairs, and asked if I would conduct a campaign as chairman. I said the difficulty in raising necessary funds was so great that I would not undertake it. He then said, "I will put $50,000 in this campaign." I said, "That is more than should be needed," and declined to accept his help. The Citizens party moved in stalwarts' (Mr. Bigelow's) headquarters in Third avenue and for the first time became engaged with him in politics.

The campaign opened. I found as it progressed that enormous expenses were being incurred, that features in politics that I had not known before were in common use at Third avenue headquarters. The committee of 25 had conducted its city campaign at a cost of $15,000. I discovered that the stalwarts had spent in that campaign probably five times as much in two months, and yet they were not in the field with a ticket at all.

The offer of Mr. Bigelow of $50,000 as his part of funds to conduct a county campaign startled me so that I concluded some one would need watching. My wonder as to why it would cost so much money to conduct a campaign was removed gradually. I found from time to time that this man or that man was being paid regularly for his services, just as though he was being employed by a business firm. Monthly salary was paid, these people said by Mr. Bigelow himself, and were men of all sorts and descriptions. I could not tell who was not under pay, even men on the committee of 32 told me they were on his pay roll. I did not know who to trust, for I imagined that when a man is under pay of an employer they will do only as he desires.

Campaign Very Costly.

The campaign closed at an expense of at least three times what Mr. Bigelow said would be his share of its cost. I cannot give details, as I refused to be in any manner whatever connected with this part of the campaign. It was so distasteful to me that I rented my own room in the Boomerang building in order to stay at Third avenue headquarters at all. I wanted nothing to do with this sort of politics.

The Citizens party had on its ticket the names of good men, who knew little of the doings at Third avenue, and I could not do else than go along, else I would destroy the chances of election of these candidates.

The campaign for spring elections opened by reorganizing the committee of 25, making its number 28 instead of 25. When the members of this committee of 28 assembled, I saw that the committee of 25 had practically disappeared, only here and there one, the balance being new men.

Mr. Bigelow was elected chairman. This committee was supposed to be capable of considering who was its choice for candidate for recorder. I attended every meeting it held, at no meeting was this matter discussed at all, no one on the committee at any meeting was asked who he preferred, and I have no reason for thinking that any member of the committee was consulted about the naming of either Mr. Moore or Mr. Hays, certainly it was not mentioned in the meetings of the committee of 28. I found it was useless to try to bring up any matter in this committee which had not been approved of by Mr. Bigelow. He had become the "whole thing." I then realized why these enormous amounts of money had been spent and that these outlays had rendered the committee powerless and that we had established a party whose only foundation was money spoils and that it had a "boss" whose will was supreme; that our statements to the public of being opposed to the "boss system" were lies; that our efforts to build up a party that would be free to represent the people were gone and that instead of being in a position to name the most capable men we were tied hand and foot to the "Bigelow machine." I determined to act, and without consulting any one, I announced to the public my opinion of the Citizens party as it stood the day I left it. Its subsequent performances in capturing the Democratic party are known, as well as the means used.

Hundreds of Thousands of Dollars.

Mr. Bigelow may have deceived me, but not very much. I was on the lookout for him. It remains to be seen if he can deceive the voters of this city.

At the outset, his offer to spend $50,000 in a county campaign I regarded as dangerous, but I thought, "he smarts for revenge because of his brother's removal from office," and is willing to lose money on this account, but when I found the true amounts of money spent ran up into hundreds of thousands and saw that his way of getting control in politics was the worst yet, and saw he was determined to have no one named for recorder but the one who is now on his ticket, I realized that the Citizens party was one in name only; that no confidence should be reposed in it or anything it professed, and that the city was to become the "spoil" of the "cast off" of all political parties in the city.

I believed it to be my duty to warn the people of the abject failure of the Citizens party, the only organized body that could prevent this "self-constituted boss" from becoming the ruler of the destinies of this city for many years was the Republican party organization. I had to retire to it, and I think no true man or citizen of this city can look on this matter in any other way. No man in this city, no difference how great his wealth, is willing to spend the enormous sums the Citizens party spends and yet have any regard for "honest government" or intend not to get this money back. The spending of this money is a most desperate plunge to reach control of the city's moneys. That's my view of it, and I protest against this being accomplished. I urge every man to believe what I say, for I was in position to know whereof I speak.

Mr. Bigelow deliberately destroyed the Citizens party purposes. You know the means used. You can readily guess at the object. He was in bidding (as to his purpose) until the recordership made him come into the open, and you now know why it is. He has obstinately refused to name a man the people could repose confidence in. After this, if any man be so insane as to trust his professions or support his desperate cause.

He has not accomplished his purpose; he can. not do it if the people defeat his candidate. The city is now perfectly safe, and can be kept so if the voters will do their duty at the polls.

All Should Support Haymaker.

Whether Mr. Haymaker exactly fills your idea of a candidate or not is not the question. You realize that Mr. Hays does not, and should be defeated at all hazards. Therefore, to do this certainly all men should support Mr. Haymaker. For my part, I feel Mr. Haymaker is now all that the city has to depend upon and his reputation is such that I will most cordially do all I can to elect him.

No office, offer or promise has been made to me. Such stories are lies out of the whole cloth, and you may expect to see many such emanating from Third avenue. They have a monopoly of the "lie" business there.

I am firmly convinced that Mr. Bigelow's entire career in politics during the past two years had only one object in view, that is, to become the "boss" of the city and county. Do you want him? If not, defeat Mr. Hays and save this city. This duty rises higher than political party ties; it becomes patriotic.

Thomas S. Bigelow, deliberately upset the Citizens, divided the Democratic party. Will he be allowed to disrupt the Republican party? Is his barrel of money large enough to buy it and own the town? Is our Republicanism of so cheap a quality that it can be sold on the auction block? And yet that is the condition of politics in this city today. It is a well-known fact that political power is sought for on a cash basis and no other. This is reform with a vengeance. If there be real Republicans in this city, people who have always regarded their party as a valuable heritage and who love its traditions, are they to be coolly asked to part with it and let it pass into the hands of a rabble of discredited politicians, ready to sell it for cash? Think well of the condition you will be in less than 60 days you who would be regenerators will have placed yourself in bondage the worst boss ever known in this city.

Homestead Benefits From Braddock's Misfortunes.

To the delight of the gas consumers in Homestead, they discovered yesterday that their pressure had been doubled. Across the Monongahela river in Braddock matters were different. The residents there could scarcely get any gas. Many workmen went without breakfasts on that account. For some time the residents of both boroughs were mystified, and then the miracle was explained.

One of the Philadelphia company's big mains in the river opposite the Carrie furnace plant at Rankin had broken during the night. The gas was then turned into the Homestead mains. The break is thought to have been caused by driftwood striking the pipe. The damage will be repaired by tomorrow.

The entire gas supply in Braddock is not shut off, as the company has a number of mains to the Murraysville field. But during this cold snap the supply of gas is woefully insufficient. Meanwhile the residents of Homestead are jubilant, and repeat one to another: "It's an ill wind that blows nobody good." The people of Braddock say nothing, but have a few thoughts on the subject not suitable for publication.

OPERATORS REPLY TO CLAIMS OF MEN

Lay Blame for All Controversies With Employes on United Mine Workers.

SAY WAGES ARE FAIR

Also Declare Cost of Living Has Not Advanced Since Pay of Employes Was Raised—Supt. Rose Takes Stand.

[By Associated Press to The Gazette.]

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 10.—The coal companies opened their side of the controversy today before the strike commission. Chairman Gray is still confined to his home in Wilmington, suffering from cold, and Gen. Wilson again presided.

The proceedings were opened today by the Delaware & Hudson Company, through its counsel, James H. Torrey of Scranton, who spoke in part as follows:

A general opening of the case on behalf of the respondents having already been made, I shall at this time confine myself so far as practicable to a brief statement of the particular matters which it is expected to prove, especially relating to the case of the Delaware & Hudson Company. We shall prove the charter's powers of the company as set forth in its answer already filed with the commission. We shall show that for many years up to the beginning of the 1900 strike the relations between the company and its employes had been friendly and harmonious, and that the inception of such degree of hostility as since marked those relations was coincident with the entry into the anthracite fields of the organization of the United Mine Workers.

Must Prove Negative.

So far as relates to the formal demands pending before this commission, it is only fair to this respondent to state that it is in the position unusual even in debate, and particularly inadmissible in legal proceedings of being compelled to prove a negative. After spending weeks of valuable time, the case upon the part of the miners was closed without the production of any material evidence to substantiate any of their claims.

It will be demonstrated that there is no merit in the first demand, for a 10 per cent increase upon the prices paid during the year of 1901 to employes performing contract work. It will be shown that both the rates paid and the annual earnings upon this kind of work are larger than are paid in the bituminous coal fields for similar work, and the wages paid for occupations requiring skill and training in the region. We are satisfied the commission will find there is no manual employment requiring so little risk of health or life, and the occupation of so small a portion of the working day, which is so liberally compensated in wages as the work of the anthracite miner. In this connection we shall show that the employment is not extra arduous and is more than ordinarily healthful.

We shall show that since the last increase of wages there has been no material advance in the cost of living. We shall negative the unsupported claim that the children of the miners are forced to work at an early age, by submitting a list of our employes whose boys are working with the annual earnings of the parents which average about $540.

Work Less Than 8 Hours.

To the second demand, for an eight-hour day for company men, the evidence which has already been outlined will to a large extent apply. In addition thereto, we shall submit statements which will show that even during the period when coal was most in demand and the collieries were operated to the limit of their capacity, such breakers operated an average of less than eight hours per day, for reasons partly due to the voluntary action of the men and partly to causes beyond the control either of the company or the men. We have prepared a schedule showing the wages, the number of days worked and the annual wages of all company men and boys employed during a average year for men $518 95 and for boys $198 02, which is a higher average than obtained in other similar employments.

In this connection we shall show that the only tabulated statement offered in evidence by the mine workers purporting to give a comparison of the earnings of company men to the bituminous and anthracite fields is misleading in its scope, full of inaccuracies in detail, and false and misleading in conclusions.

Bearing upon the third demand of the miners for the weighing of coal and the payment by the ton for mining, we shall show that for many years this company has paid at some of its mines by weight and at others by the car. We shall show the actual product in marketable coal of units of weight and per car, and that a practical uniformity of weights obtains in both systems. We shall show that so far as concerns our own employes no complaint has ever been made directly to the company that either system was unfair or resulted in inadequate or unequal remuneration for the labor actually performed.

Will Make No Agreement.

We have claimed in our answer that the commission cannot under the terms of the submission of the issues of which it is to pass upon consider the fourth demand submitted by the complainants, viz: the execution of an agreement with the United Mine Workers of America governing the wages to be paid and the conditions of employment of its employes. Without waiving this claim we shall offer such testimony, in addition to the evidence already before the commission, to establish the undesirability of such an agreement if it were fairly at issue. We shall show that the relations between this respondent and its employes had been for many years peaceful and harmonious until they were disturbed by the machinations of the officers and agents of the United Mine workers; that the effect of the organization of its employes in that association has been to create a spirit of unrest, discontent and hostility upon the part of the employes; that the discipline which is essential to the safe and profitable conduct of the business has been very greatly impaired; that systematic efforts have been made to force all of its employes into the organization; that the management of the business might be put absolutely under its control; and that in many instances to further the designs of the organization the efficiency and productive capacity of the men had been voluntarily diminished.

In conclusion the statement says the miners' union has no control over its members; that the blacklist was never prepared or recognized by the company and that the evidences produced by the Delaware & Hudson Company will tend to indicate its sincere desire to establish and maintain amicable and friendly relations with its employes.

Supt. Rose Takes Stand.

Upon the conclusion of his address Mr. Torrey called to the witness stand Charles C. Rose of Scranton, superintendent of the mining department of the company. Under the examination of Mr. Torrey the witness said that prior to the 1900 strike the relations between the company and the men were cordial. After that strike most of the company's men joined the miners' union, which resulted in considerable discontent among the men, and the breaking up of discipline in and about the mines. In some collieries the men are required to load 2,800 pounds to a car, in other mines 2,850 pounds. At one colliery the weight is fixed at 2,750 pounds. The size of the cars, he said, differs at various collieries. So far as he knew no blacklist exists in the anthracite regions.

Mr. Rose concluded his testimony by producing a letter written to him by President Olyphant of the company after the strike ended. The letter told him to stand by the men who stood by the company during the strike. He was instructed to warn these employes to be careful and "if reviled, revile not against." Regarding the returning strikers the letter said: "Give them a good welcome. They are not all bad who are misled."

The communication also instructed the superintendent to take back all men where places could be found for them, but no man should be taken back who had been guilty of committing a crime.

New Figures on Wages.

When Albert L. Culver of New York, controller for the D. & H. company took the witness stand he presented two large volumes which contained a complete copy of the pay rolls of the company. He explained at great length which figures were absolutely accurate and indicated other sets of figures which were practically correct, but to which he could not certify, because the company had to gather them from sources other than its own books. The statement showed that 6 per cent of the company's men were receiving over $1,000 a year; 3 per cent, $900 to $1,000; 6 per cent, $800 to $900; 6 per cent, $700 to $800; 13 per cent, $600 to $700; 12 per cent, $500 to $600; 10 per cent, $400 to $500; 9 per cent, $300 to $400 and 25 per cent received under $200. The commissioners requested the information in this form and it was furnished, but Mr. Culver protested that it was not fair unless a statement accompanied it showing how many days the men worked. For instance, those who earned under $200 a year worked on an average estimated at about half a month during the entire year.

E. W. Parker was absent from the afternoon session, having been called to his home in Washington by private business.

CARNEGIE TO LOOK AT INSTITUTE PLANS

Great Ironmaster Will Visit Pittsburgh for That Purpose in Near Future.

Andrew Carnegie will visit Pittsburgh before the end of March to inspect the plans for the extensions to the Pittsburgh Carnegie Institute, which are practically complete. W. N. Frew, president of the board, returned yesterday from New York, where he visited Mr. Carnegie, and says that no time will be lost in giving the room so urgently needed. Mr. Carnegie is delighted with the supreme court decision, and upon coming to Pittsburgh will personally inspect the plans which have been prepared. Tenants of the property which will be used for the extensions will be immediately notified to vacate.

"Mr. Carnegie talked at some length about the plans for the enlarged institute," said Mr. Frew last night. "This is one of his pet gifts and the court's decision was very good news to him. He said that he would come to Pittsburgh before the end of the winter and doubtless will have something to say regarding the plans. He desires the work to be begun at once, now that the way has been opened for the realization of a great institution in Pittsburgh. In complying with Mr. Carnegie's plans, it behooves the trustees to lose no time in proceeding with the work outlined before them."

KERR GETS DIVORCE.

Master Finds Mrs. Kerr Drank to Excess—Husband to Pay Her $700 a Year.

The report of the master in the divorce suit of William Alexander Kerr of the contracting firm of William Kerr's Sons against Rose C. Kerr was filed in common pleas court No. 3. The master recommends that a decree in divorce be granted, that the libellant pay $400 counsel fees for his wife and that he be instructed to pay her $700 a year alimony. Kerr has property valued at $25,000 and his profits from the contracting firm averaged $6,000 a year.

The libel was filed in 1900. Kerr alleged that his wife drank excessively and that she subjected him to indignities to the person and that she humiliated him among his friends. Mrs. Kerr demanded a jury trial. She answered, setting forth that she became addicted to the use of drink through sickness. She averred that it was at his solicitation that she took the first drink of intoxicating liquor.

The Kerrs were married on February 11, 1892, at the home of Mrs. Kerr's mother, by a Roman Catholic priest, Mrs. Kerr being a member of the Catholic church. Before the weding ceremony was performed Kerr signed a paper setting forth that their children were to be raised in the Catholic faith. They have five children, the eldest being 9 and the youngest 3 years of age. The children are now with Mr. Kerr at the home of his mother in Kentucky avenue.

Kerr first left his wife in September, 1900. They were then living in South Negley avenue. Kerr refused to live with his wife because he said she drank heavily. In December of the same year, however, he returned to her on her promise to quit drinking. He left her some weeks later again and entered suit for a divorce.

The master finds that Mrs. Kerr had been addicted to the use of intoxicants since 1896; that she neglected her home and the children and that at times she drank herself into a helpless condition. One night in August, 1900, it was testified, she became intoxicated when a number of persons had been invited to a card party and that Mr. Kerr was forced to cancel the invitations by telephone.

Mr. Kerr testified that she was a good wife when not in her cups, but when drinking used abusive language and once threatened him with a revolver. The master finds that Mrs. Kerr's allegation that the drinking habit was the result of sickness is not sustained. Mrs. Kerr was in the St. Francis hospital 11 times from September 1896, to March, 1901.

SUAVE SWINDLER IN BRADDOCK.

Makes a Small Purchase and Gets Change Out of Large Check.

The Braddock police are seeking a small-purchase-and-large-check artist who has been getting in his good work in that borough for the past few days. He is a suave gentleman.

The Braddock Furniture Company was one of his victims. He bought a chair for $2 at that store, presenting in payment a check for $16 50, which was accepted, but proved worthless. Samuel Malinsky, a Braddock jeweler, had a similar visit, but was suspicious and escaped without loss. The gentleman had selected a watch and chain worth $22 and wanted the change for a $7 50 check. The checks were both drawn on the Citizens' Savings bank of Pittsburgh.

HARRIMAN OFFERS TERMS OF PEACE

Pittsburgher Bears His Concessions to End Union Pacific Strike.

6,000 OUT SEVEN MONTHS

Fourth Vice President Thomas L. Wilson of the Machinists on His Way to Omaha With Railway Magnate's Offer.

The strike of 6,000 Union Pacific railroad machinists, helpers, boiler makers, blacksmiths and other craftsmen is in a fair way of prompt settlement, as the result of a conference of Thomas L. Wilson, a former Pittsburgher, with Edward H. Harriman, chairman of the executive committee, and President Horace G. Burt of the Union Pacific, in New York. Wilson is the fourth vice president of the International Association of Machinists and arrived in Pittsburgh last night from the New York conference.

In the conference President Burt, with Mr. Harriman and other executives present, Wilson said, offered to advance the wages of the men and abolish the piece work system, on condition that a premium system be allowed. This condition Wilson told the executives could not be complied with. He was then assured that it need not stand in the way of a settlement. At this, however, Wilson would not take the responsibility of final action, and arranged to present the terms of settlement to an early conference in Omaha of representatives of the strikers from all divisions of the Union Pacific system, including the Oregon Short Line, from Omaha to Portland, Ore. With the approval of this meeting, a settlement will be promptly made with President Burt.

The Union Pacific strike has been on for seven months and in that time Wilson said last night fully 8,000 men have been sent across or part way across the continent to displace the strikers. Now, he says, there are only a few hundred working and he regarded it as a strike practically won. Wilson has been conducting the strike since it started.

The fourth vice president of the machinists is here to address a mass meeting of the metal trades at Old City hall this afternoon. Other speakers for the mass meeting this afternoon are First Vice President P. J. Conlin of the machinists, First Vice President John E. Devlin of the Allied Metal Mechanics, General Organizers Thomas H. Flynn and A. C. Cattermull of the American Federation of Labor and J. Kennedy of the electrical workers.

STRAIGHTENING CURVES.

Pennsylvania Railroad Plans Important Improvements in Braddock.

The Pennsylvania plans to remove the curve a short distance east of the Braddock depot, and for that purpose has just taken options on about 80,000 square feet of property which will be used for carry out the improvement. The property is at the point known as the "Tipple," where years ago the old Jiles coal mine had its opening. The Mellons own part of the property the Pennsylvania will need. It is said further that the sharp curve at Point of Rocks in Braddock will be cut out. The curve is one of the sharpest on the main line of the Pennsylvania.

Plans have been made to tunnel under the tracks of the railroad at this point in order to secure for Braddock avenue an entrance to North Braddock in Docker's hollow. The grade crossing known as McKinney's crossing, which has been the scene of many serious accidents, will in this way be abolished.

FOR ADDITIONS TO PLANT.

Clairton Steel Company Said to Have Bought Glass Company's Site.

It was reported from Elizabeth last night that the T. Campbell Glass company has sold its 5-acre site at what was Blair station, now Clairton, to the Clairton Steel company, to be used for extensive additions to the steel company's mills.

The report could not be verified in Pittsburgh last night, but it is understood that negotiations have been on for a sale of the glass company property. The Pennsylvania railroad is reported to have purchased largely of property in that vicinity for improvements along the Pittsburgh, Virginia & Charleston road.

CAPITAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

Elliott H. Goodwin, secretary of the National Civil Service Reform league; Robert D. Jenkins, civil service reform association of Pennsylvania, and Cyrus D. Foss, Jr., also connected with the civil service reform movement, had a brief conference with the president by appointment. They would not discuss the object of their visit to the president.

Assistant Appraiser Warner Sherwood, in charge of the third division, commonly known as the silk division of the appraiser stores, has sent his resignation to the president in response to a request that he do so. It will take effect upon the appointment of his successor.

The senate committee on judiciary will meet Monday next for the purpose of taking up the trust question. It is expected the committee will go into the subject very thoroughly, and that a number of meetings will be held either by the full committee or a sub-committee.

Pale People

whose tissues are pining for the strengthening and building comfort of rich, thick blood, should bear in mind that

Ozomulsion

will give them just what they need.

That transparent blue skin, or the yellowish dirty pallor, so often seen, are very dangerous signs.

Blood is life.

Make it with Ozomulsion, the only vitalized emulsion of pure cod liver oil with guaiacol and the hypophosphites of lime and soda.

Begin today. Get it at your druggist's.

In order that you may test the merits of Ozomulsion, send your name and full address to

THE OZOMULSION CO.,
127 De Peyster Street, - New York,

mentioning The Pittsburgh Sunday Gazette, and a large sample free bottle will at once be sent you by mail prepaid.

OKLAHOMA STORY GIVEN STRONG DENIAL

Methodist Preacher Who Is a Close Friend of Luke Bryan Has a Word to Say.

The Rev. J. T. Riley, presiding elder of the Oklahoma district conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, formerly a well-known member of the Pittsburgh conference, is visiting friends in this city. He says there is absolutely no foundation for the story sent out from Galveston, Texas, last Thursday to the effect that Mrs. Rowenna Bryan, wife of Luke Bryan of Oklahoma, also a former Pittsburgher, who was lost in the awful Galveston storm disaster of 1900, is alive and an embarrassment to her husband, who has since married again.

The story as sent out was that after the storm Mrs. Bryan found refuge in a Galvestin hospital and that only recently was she able to leave the institution; and that though Mr. Bryan and his son made careful search for the missing woman and her daughter after the storm, they were unable to find any trace of them or of members of the Galveston family with whom they were visiting.

Mr. Riley says he was on very familiar and friendly terms with the Bryan family, he and his wife living at the same hotel with them; that he assisted Mr. Bryan in making his search for his missing ones, and that there is no question but what they were swept to unknown graves in that awful disaster. Later he married Mr. Bryan to his present wife. He says Mr. Bryan is a respected citizen, holding a prominent position, and that it is a cruelty toward him to put in circulation a story like the Galveston yarn sent out the past week.

Mr. Riley and his wife are visiting the family of David Challinor, in Oakland. They come east every year to spend the holidays with relatives. Mr. Riley has been in the Oklahoma territory for eight years. Among the Methodist churches he served while in the Pittsburgh conference are the Bingham Street, on the South Side, and the Fifth Avenue church.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The following marriage licenses were issued yesterday:

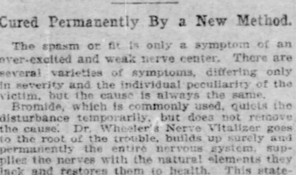
William E. Metcalf	Turtle Creek
Minnie F. Cain	Turtle Creek
Albert J. Alexander	Pittsburgh
Elizabeth Yeager	Pittsburgh
Richard Atwell	Pittsburgh
Margaret E. Prescott	Mt. Oliver
Joseph P. Garey	Pittsburgh
Gertrude Hever	Pittsburgh
Sem Gulasin	Pittsburgh
Mary Hlumza	Pittsburgh
James L. Williams	Baldwin township
Nellie Evans	Baldwin township
John Burns	Brinton
Mary Mulligan	Brinton
John Franey	Riley
Tresa Edge	Wilkins township

EPILEPTIC FITS

Cured Permanently By a New Method.

The spasm or fit is only a symptom of an over-excited and weak nerve center. There are several varieties of symptoms, differing only in severity and the individual peculiarity of the victim, but the cause is always the same.

Bromide, which is commonly used, quiets the disturbance temporarily, but does not remove the cause. Dr. Wheeler's Nerve Vitalizer goes to the root of the trouble, builds up surely and permanently the entire nervous system, supplies the nerves with the natural elements they lack and restores them to health. This statement is indorsed by hundreds it has cured after failure by the best nerve specialists in the country.



A. S. BROOKS, RICHMOND, IND. SHERMAN E. EDWARDS, PLAIN CITY, O.

"I had epileptic fits for over 25 years. Was under treatment of the best nerve specialists, but they all gave me up as incurable. I decided to try Wheeler's Nerve Vitalizer and have not had an attack since I took the first dose. I am now in perfect health and give Wheeler's Nerve Vitalizer all the credit for it." A. S. Brooks, 808 N. F st., Richmond, Ind.

"I had epileptic fits and nervous prostration for over eight years and was treated by the best doctors in Ohio, but got no relief. Finally I heard of Wheelers Nerve Vitalizer and took it with immediate effect; even the first dose helped me and continued to until I was cured." Sherman Edwards, Plain City, Ohio.

Surely a medicine that will cure epileptic fits, the most advanced and fatal form of nervous diseases, may be depended upon to cure all the milder forms, such as nervous and general debility, nervous prostration, sleeplessness, weak heart action, and all kinds of weakness, which are but the starting points.

The celebrated Dr. DeNike writes that Wheeler's Nerve Vitalizer is a marvel in the treatment of all nervous weaknesses.

It is sold by all druggists at $1 per bottle or sent prepaid by the J. W. Brant Co., Ltd., Albion, Mich., who will give further information, proof and advice to all who ask for it.

A point to remember when buying—"STIEREN" means the best of everything.

Optical, Artistical, Mathematical, Photographical, Meteorological—

Stierens
THE W. E. STIEREN CO.
544 SMITHFIELD ST.
406-408 SIXTH AVE.

We guarantee to undersell any jeweler in the two cities.

DIAMONDS

DeRoy BROS.

Bijou Building.

URLING BROS.

Only One Way

To have Dental Work done—and that is the right way—whether Filling, Bridge Work or Artificial Teeth,—you want it done so it will last and cause you no further trouble or annoyance. We use only the very best materials (as our prices denote), and our work, when finished, is comfortable, artistic and durable.

Born here and established 16 years.

Corrugated Suction Teeth and Extracting, per set..... $10

Made and owned only by us—Beware of imitators.

Porcelain or Gold Crown and Bridge Work, per tooth..... $5

EXTRACTING PAINLESS by Air, Gas or applied to the gums under the personal care of Dr. Urling.

FILLING, 50c UP.

Unless thoroughly pleased kindly inform Dr. Urling or his cashier. You must be satisfied.

Urling Bros., Home Dentists,

204 Sixth Street, COR. PENN AVENUE. Hours daily till 6 P. M. Wednesday and Saturday 9 P. M. Closed on Sunday.

East End Office, 6125 PENN AVENUE, COR. COLLINS. Both 'Phones.

MOODY'S DILEMMA.

Naval Secretary Must Report on Bill Introduced by Himself While in Congress.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Secretary Moody has been called upon to pass judgment on one of his own acts while a member of congress.

While representing the Sixth district of Massachusetts he introduced a bill to remove the charge of desertion from the record of Charles Amos, one of his constituents. The bill was referred to the house committee on naval affairs and has just been taken up for consideration by that committee. Following the practice in such cases the bill was referred to the secretary of the navy for examination and report. It was received today, and still following the routine practice, was referred to the judge advocate general. If that officer should make an adverse report, Secretary Moody might be placed in an embarrassing position, as he could not consistently decide that a bill for which he had assumed responsibility was without merit.

DEATHS.

ASCHE—On Saturday, January 10, 1903, at 6:40 p. m., at her home, No. 1903 Forbes street, DOLLIE BUELAH, daughter of Charles and Mary Asche, aged 3 years, 5 months, 11 days.

Funeral notice later.

BLUMER—On Saturday, January 10, 1903, at 6 a. m., ELIZABETH MAGDALENA, daughter of Samuel and Annie Blumer (nee Raithel), age 5 years 3 months and 6 days.

Funeral from her parents' residence, No. 3857 Bredehill street, on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

COOK—Suddenly, at the McKeesport hospital, THOMAS B. COOK, aged 42 years.

Funeral from Smithfield Methodist Episcopal church this Sunday at 2 o'clock. Members of Tancred commandery, K. T., Western Star lodge No. 24, I. O. O. F., Stephen Bayard lodge, F. and A. M., Order of Railway Conductors and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

DRISCOLL—On Friday, January 9, 1903, at 11:30 a. m., MRS. ROSE KEEFE DRISCOLL.

Funeral from the residence of her sister, Mrs. O. E. Robbins (nee Morran), No. 216 East Robinson street, Allegheny City, on Monday morning at 8:30 o'clock. High mass of requiem at St. Peter's pro-cathedral at 9. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

EVANS—On Wednesday, January 7, 1903, at 9:35 p. m., DAVID L. EVANS.

Funeral services at his late residence, No. 1 Washington avenue, Allegheny, on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. Interment private at a later hour.

FLAUS—On Saturday, January 10, 1903, at 5 p. m., JOHN A., son of John and Elizabeth Flaus, in his 29th year.

Funeral from his parents' residence, No. 1221 Seventh avenue, Wilkinsburg, on Tuesday, January 13, at 8:30 a. m. Mass at St. James' church, Wilkinsburg, at 9 a. m.

MUNN—On Wednesday, January 7, 1903, at 11 a. m., at the family residence, 1111 Bluff street, JAMES MUNN, in his 68th year. Funeral on Post 57, G. A. R.

Funeral this afternoon at 2 o'clock. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

M'CONNELL—On Friday, January 9, 1903, at noon, REBECCA J., wife of Alonzo H. McConnell, aged 65 years.

Funeral services at 2 p. m. Sunday, at late residence, No. 1513 Bluff street, Pittsburgh. Interment private.

M'DONALD—On Friday, January 9, 1903, at 8 a. m., JOSEPH W., son of Harry and Birdie McDonald, aged 8 years.

Funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 1421 Hudson street, Allegheny, on Sunday, January 11, 1903, at 2 o'clock. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

PALMER—On Friday, January 9, 1903, MRS. ELIZABETH PALMER, widow of William Palmer, in the 87th year of her age.

Funeral from William A. Aeberli chapel, No. 20 North Diamond street, West, Sunday, January 11, at 2 p. m. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

ROBERTS—On Friday, January 9, 1903, of heart failure, at his home in San Bernardino, Cal., J. W. ROBERTS, in the 68th year of his age.

ROBINSON—On Saturday, January 10, 1903, at 6:05 p. m., MARY ADELIA ROBINSON, beloved wife of W. H. Robinson and daughter of Mary and the late A. J. Rhoads.

Services Tuesday at 2 p. m. at family residence, No. 205 Franklin avenue, Wilkinsburg. Interment private.

(New Castle, Butler, Harrisburg and Altoona papers please copy.)

ROGERS—On Saturday, January 10, 1903, at 12:15 a. m., at parents' residence, No. 210 Federal street, Allegheny, Pa., HARRY, son of John and Margerett Rogers, aged 15 years, 1 month and 11 days.

Funeral Monday, January 12, at 8 a. m. Interment private.

STROUD—Suddenly, on Wednesday, January 7, 1903, at 4:20 p. m., at Duquesne, Pa., CHARLES E. STROUD, in his 28th year.

Funeral services at the residence of his father, Charles Stroud, No. 720 North Lang avenue, East End, on Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. Interment private.

(Chicago (Ill.) papers please copy.)

WELLS—On Friday, January 9, 1903, at 11:25 a. m., of pneumonia, at the residence of his parents, Joseph O. and Jennie E. Wells, No. 213 South St. Clair street, DR. JOSEPH O. WELLS, aged 21 years, 4 months and 19 days.

Funeral services on Sunday, January 11, 1903, at 3 p. m., No. 213 South St. Clair street. Interment at Wellsville, O.

MOUNT ROYAL CEMETERY, Pittsburgh's newest cemetery, 22 minutes from Pittsburgh, via Pittsburgh & Western R. R.; 500 feet elevation; forever free from smoke. Park Lawn Plan, with private (stone) railway station. Price of lots much less than charged in the city cemeteries. Office, 541 Wood st. 'Phone 3445 Grant.

W. M. LAIRD Company — Smithfield St Market Street

Winter Shoes —for— Winter Weather

12000 Pairs High Grade Shoes

to be sold actually less than cost of manufacture.

Mens, Boys, Youths, Womens.

Every pair of heavy winter stock to be cleared away—to make space for incoming spring goods—

Look at the following daring price cuts—and avail yourself of the savings—

Mens $6.00, $7.00 and $8.00 Shoes, Cut to $4.00 the pair.

Bluchers and Balmorals in Box Calf, Enamel, Vici Kid and Patent Leathers—genuine Goodyear Welts—Double Oak soles, Leather and Duck linings, perfect fitting, and finished in the best of style—fine high class, newest goods, and guaranteed in every way—

Mens $4.00 and $5.00 Shoes Cut to $3.00 the Pair.

in all styles and same leathers as mentioned above, Oak Soles—Goodyear Welts—Shoes actually made to sell at $4 and $5 a pair, and an extra value at that—

Mens $3.00 and $3.50 Shoes Cut to $2.25 the Pair.

Bluchers and Bal's. Box and Wax Calf—Enamel, Vici Kid and Patent Leather—An exceptional value, and one that cannot be duplicated in town at original prices.

Boys and Youths Shoes $3.00 and $3.50 grades, at $2.25 a Pair.

Box Calf—Enamel—Vici Kid, etc.—Bluchers and Balmorals. Same strong points of workmanship, materials, fit and finish maintained that make our Mens shoes so superior to others. Solid Oak Soles—Goodyear Welts, smooth insoles, silk stitchings — and all in fine high grade goods—

Women's Fine Shoes for Winter Wear.

The $4.00 and $5.00 grades at $3.00.

The $3.00 and $3.50 grades at $2.25.

Lace, Button and Bluchers Box Calf—Black Vici Kid, Enamel and Patent Leathers, Heavy Soles, Newest Lasts, and Latest Styles—Shoes that protect the foot, and give satisfaction in Comfort and Service—

Warm Lined Felt Footwear 33 to 50% Off.

including House Shoes, Slippers, Fur trimmed Nullifiers, and all Felt goods—Solid comfort here for all feet.

These Shoes are just from our own stock rooms—goods made for our own trade—by the best makers—not "bargain stock"—"jobs" or other inferior stock, but the "best"—

Both Stores—Tomorrow and the Week,

W. M. LAIRD CO.

402 to 408 Market St.,
431 to 437 Smithfield St.

WON HONOR WITH BRUSH AT PARIS

William H. Singer, of Allegheny, Returns from Two Years in Europe.

HE PAINTED IN HOLLAND

In Picturesque Old Laren, He Followed Footsteps of Anton Mauve—Took Third Prize at Paris Exhibit.

A score of attractive canvases painted during the last year by William Henry Singer, Jr., of Allegheny in his studio in Laren, Holland, have been placed on exhibition in the private galleries of J. J. Gillespie & Co., No. 422 Wood street. Mr. Singer's brush is young. Two years ago two of his landscapes—some of his earliest work—were accepted for the annual exhibition at the Carnegie Institute. Since that time he has devoted himself to art, and during the last 12 months has worked prodigiously and brings home the third prize from the Paris exhibition of American artists.

Mr. Singer is a free lance in this pursuit, and his pictures show his love of freedom, in the broad originality that marks all his work. He was an amateur and worked with his brush to beguile his hours of leisure. His instruction from the teachers was meager. He attended the art classes in the Allegheny Carnegie library, conducted under Prof. Martin Bogard, and subsequently traveled along the picturesque New England coast, where he found many inspiring subjects. It was on his return from this vacation journey that he entered the Carnegie competition.

Where Mauve Painted.

Early last summer he went to Paris, but remained only a short time. He sought the pastoral environment of Holland, in the sleepy old hamlet of Laren, a few minutes' ride from the docks of Amsterdam. Here he found a whole colony of artists, many of them happy-go-lucky knights of the brush like himself.

He negotiated with Frau Zon, a generous old housewife, for a studio, and secured a little thatched roof cottage, adjoining the historic building where Anton Mauve had painted his most famous masterpieces. Over the heather-clad sand dunes—solitary sheep pastures, that seem to have been created for the artist alone—Mr. Singer wandered through those long summer twilights. In woodland and meadow, in the vales or on the hills, he ever was amid the most inviting landscape of the low countries, and most faithfully has he depicted the scenes of his rambles.

Charm of His Work.

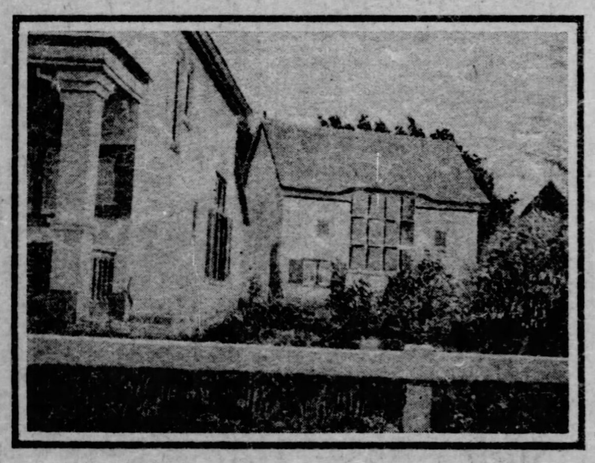
The long, low cottages of the peasants and the giant-like spire of the lonely Catholic church in Laren form the background in nearly every picture. Over this same enchanting region many of the masters have traveled. Here Mauve did some of his most wonderful painting.

The multiplicity of his work and the circumscribed area of his field has enabled Mr. Singer to come home with scenes from Laren that seem almost photographic. All the scenes show the landscape in the luxuriant verdure of midsummer, varied with spectral cloud effects, the glare of a harvest sun and the softening tints of fading twilight.

The air of repose pervades all of Mr. Singer's pictures. Laren is a drowsy old village, and this atmosphere of somber charm is told by eloquent strokes of his brush. One of the paintings, a view of the Seine at Port Royale, from the artist's window in the Hotel du Quai-vel-tair, has been sold to an Allegheny art collector.

Mr. Singer has just been notified that he won the third prize in the exhibition of the American Artist's association in Paris. The picture in the competition was a street scene in Holland. Mr. Singer will return to Laren in March.

WILLIAM H. SINGER, JR.



W. H. Singer's Studio in Laren, Holland.

Frau Zon, a Type of Peasant Women in Holland.

PRESIDENT PROMISES TO SEND A MESSAGE

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—(Special.)—President Roosevelt will send the first public message by wireless telegraph across the Atlantic to King Edward of England. The message will be of a personal and congratulatory nature, and a reply from the king in similar vein is expected. The president received a call today from Maj. Page, representative of Marconi. Maj. Page requested that the president send the first public message upon the opening of communication from Cape Cod station. The president promised he would do so. Marconi will personally transmit the president's message about the 18th or 20th of this month.

BRIDGE TRAFFIC THE PROBLEM

If Grade of Structures Over Allegheny River Is Raised, It Will Injure Business.

MADE GOOD ARGUMENTS

Hundreds of Thousands of Persons Will Be Unpleasantly Affected by Proposed Plans—Rivermen State Their Side of Case.

The question of permitting the Baltimore & Ohio railroad to build its proposed new station out over the harbor lines did not come up yesterday before the councilmanic committee which has the matter in charge, because Capt. W. L. Siebert, the government engineer, and other persons interested in the hearing were not there, but the committee instead devoted two hours to hearing the advocates and the opponents of raising the Sixth street bridge to the level required by the war department. Councilman J. C. Wasson was chairman of the committee.

Representatives of the bridge company and of the rivermen were present and participated in the debate. Both sides were represented by attorneys, W. K. Shiras appearing for the bridge company and M. A. Woodward for the river interests.

Mr. Woodward said the war department had presented two plans for raising the bridge, which the government would approve if the company approved them. He said testimony offered before Capt. Siebert had demonstrated that the bridges on the Allegheny river were a serious obstruction to navigation, and that there was no free and reasonable navigation in the Allegheny.

Plea for Cheaper Transportation.

The government, he said, was appropriating large sums of money for the benefit of navigation on that stream; that millions of tons of coal and other minerals along its banks were ready for development as soon as navigation became practicable; that it cost as much to transport a ton of freight by railroad from Brady's Bend, on the Allegheny, to Pittsburgh as to transport the same weight of freight by water from Pittsburgh to New Orleans.

Capt. T. M. Rees said he had only had two hours' notice of the meeting, and the river interests desired to hear the bridge company's answer to the rivermen's demand for the raising of the bridges. W. K. Shiras said the bridge company had also had only an hour or two notice of the meeting, and he had not come fully prepared, but he would take up the question and give the bridge company's side.

The last plan for remodeling the Sixth street bridge submitted by the government provided, Mr. Shiras said, for two piers in the river, yet when the present bridge was built the company, at the request of the government engineers, had put only one pier in the stream, although the old bridge had two; the rivermen's claim that the low height of the bridges above pool level obstructed navigation might be true with the present class of steamboats, but that steamboats could be built that would not be so high out of the water yet would do the same work as the steamboats now in use.

Importance of the Bridge.

Mr. Shiras explained that the latest proposed plan of structure would mean a grade of 4.25 per cent on the Pittsburgh side and 5.27 on the Allegheny side of the river; that more tonnage crossed the Sixth street bridge in a day than went up and down the river in a year; that 25 per cent of the 850,000 persons living within 20 miles of Pittsburgh lived on the Allegheny side, and to increase the grade on the bridge to the height demanded by the war department would be detrimental in the highest degree to that population.

The river traffic now on the Allegheny river could pass up and down underneath the Sixth street bridge all the year excepting four or five days, Mr. Shiras said; to raise the bridge would cost the company $400,000 besides closing the bridge to traffic for six months, thus causing great interference to the business between Pittsburgh and Allegheny. He read affidavits sworn to by the eminent bridge engineers, Gustave Lindenthal, Theodore Cooper and William Hildebrand, showing the impracticability of raising the bridge to a height of 50 feet above pool level. Mr. Lindenthal's affidavit recited that to raise the bridge would be dangerous and expensive to other interests besides the bridge company; that there would be danger from falling horses and sliding trucks in icy weather and much greater expense because of the smaller loads that could be hauled.

Practicable Bridge Grades.

Theodore Cooper's affidavits presented statistics of the grades of other bridges in the United States and foreign countries and said the accepted limit of practicable grade on bridges was 3 per cent. In the affidavit of William Hildebrand it was said that the city of New York had spent millions of dollars in building approaches rather than construct bridges with grade greater than 3 or 3½ per cent. A 5 per cent grade on the Cincinnati and Covington bridge had become a nuisance on account of delays and breakdowns in winter and finally it had to be reduced, despite the objections of a half-dozen steamboat owners.

Capt. T. M. Rees spoke at length in the interest of the rivermen. He said there were bridges in Pittsburgh approached by grades of 5 per cent and over; that the government was spending big sums to make the Allegheny river navigable; that with a navigable river manufacturing plants would abound on the banks of the stream, and Pittsburgh would be benefited hugely. He said it was impossible to build steamboats as low in the water as suggested by Mr. Shiras, both because of the impossibility of gaining the requisite resistance to the wheel as of complying with the government's regulations concerning the building of steamboats.

The committee adjourned until 3 p. m. next Wednesday.

COURSE DISCOVERED IN IRELAND FOR INTERNATIONAL AUTOMOBILE RACE

[Special Cable to The Gazette.]
(Copyright, 1903, by New York Herald Co.)

LONDON, Jan. 10.—At last the Automobile Club of Great Britain has found a course in Ireland, which it hopes will meet the requirements of a couple of the international conditions. If the Automobile Club of France accepts the circuit parliament will be asked to legalize racing speeds for the day of the race over this course. It is thought such an authorization will be granted.

The course selected is 131 miles long. It has as its starting point the town of Naas, 20 miles from Berlin, and pursues a rather devious angular course, confined mainly to county Kildare and Queens county, with a short incursion into the County Carlow road. The surface is not beyond criticism. In fact, it is poor, but it is said to be no worse than the Bregenz-Innsbruck section, last year's course.

RAILROADS ARE NOT AN ISSUE THIS TIME

Effort to Bring the Wabash Into the Recordership Contest Are Not a Success.

Effort was made yesterday by the Bigelow machine to show that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company was back of the Republicans in the recordership fight in order to keep the Wabash out of Pittsburgh. M. G. Leslie, chairman of the Republican city committee, has this to say of the story:

The dragging of the Wabash railroad matters into politics at this time is evidently done for the purpose of trying to create the impression in the minds of the public that the Republican members of council are opposed to the passage of the Wabash ordinances. Maj. A. P. Burchfield, who is chairman of the committee on transportation of the chamber of commerce of Pittsburgh, in his address last Tuesday evening in the Republican city convention, set forth all the facts pertaining to the cause of the delay in the granting of the franchises, in which he placed the blame upon the railroad company itself, and not upon councils. He stated that the ordinance as originally introduced was vague and did not give a clear and concise description of the route and overhead structures, and that councils could not pass it in its present form.

Maj. Burchfield made an earnest plea, however, to both councils and the railroad company to get the different amendments formulated to introduce new ordinances which would protect the business interests of the city in the downtown district, over which it is intended its tracks are to traverse, so that merchants of the city could expect some relief in the congested freight conditions of Pittsburgh.

The greatest delay incident thereto and leading up to the present time was caused by the one amendment drafted by E. Y. Bigelow and introduced by Dr. John P. Sterrett of the Nineteenth ward, which caused the elevation of the Wabash over Duquesne way to be of such a height that it would be impossible for them to operate with their connections on the Allegheny side of the river. The progress in connection with the general construction of the Wabash railroad has not been delayed on account of the action of councils, for as I understand it they are pushing all their work, day and night, and it will be a year or more before they are ready to do business in this city.

J. W. Patterson, president of the Wabash extension, said yesterday that his road was not in Pittsburgh and for the present the Wabash would keep out of politics.

JUMPS FROM WINDOW.

New York Millionaire, Crazed by Illness, Avoides His Nurse and Commits Suicide.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—Crazed by the pain attending his illness of typhoid fever, Thomas A. O'Donohue, treasurer of the O'Donohue Coffee Company, sprang from the window of his room on the seventh floor of the Ormonde apartment house, landing on the sidewalk. He died 10 minutes later.

The sick man was attended by a trained nurse, whom he had sent from the room by a ruse. The attendant reappeared just as Mr. O'Donohue was about to take the plunge and sprang toward him, but was too late to prevent it.

Mr. O'Donohue was 30 years of age and a millionaire.

THE UNIVERSITY CLUB STILL SEEKS NEW HOME

Committee on Site Reports at a Special Meeting of the Clubmen.

Several possible sites were brought up at a meeting of the University club's members last evening to discuss a new home for the well-known social organization. There was a good attendance at the meeting in the club parlors last evening when the special committee of five, of which W. M. Kennedy, former mayor of Allegheny, is chairman, reported on the efforts it had made to find a suitable site for the new club house.

The University club has one year more to occupy its present quarters in Penn avenue, near Fifth street, before the lease expires. The owners of the property will not give a long-term lease, however, and the club proposes to buy new quarters of its own.

There is considerable divergence of opinion regarding the location of the new site, some members favoring a downtown location, while others would have the club removed to Oakland or Bellefield. This came up for discussion last evening, but it was left undecided and the final decision will probably rest on the finding of quarters best suited, otherwise, whether down-town or in the residence section.

Ex-Judge John D. Shafer, president of the club, who presided at last night's meeting, will call another meeting of the club as soon as the committee has definite plans in view to take up its recommendations. Inasmuch as there is still a year of the old lease the club is not hurrying in the matter.

Gertrude Millington is singing "My Old Virginia Home" with great success. It will be the music supplement with next Sunday's Gazette.

Rheumatism

NEURALGIA, KIDNEY TROUBLE.

These Most Painful Diseases can be Quickly CURED BY USING SWANSON'S

"5-DROPS"

It makes no difference how severe the case may be, "5-DROPS" if used as directed, will give quick relief and effect a permanent cure of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Kidney Trouble and all kindred diseases.

The "5-DROPS" treatment of Rheumatism, is the only positive method of curing this ailment. "5-DROPS" is an internal and external remedy. Applied externally it stops all aches and pains as if by magic. Taken internally it cleanses the blood of the poisonous acids which cause the disease and thereby makes a permanent cure. All diseases of the blood, nerves and muscles can be cured by the use of "5-DROPS."

MRS. L. WADLEY, No. 1800 Church Street, Nashville, Tenn., writes: "I have suffered many years with Rheumatism. Have used everything I could hear of which was recommended for it and now since I have used "5-DROPS" I feel perfectly well. I have used several bottles. It is worth a thousand fortunes to me."

MRS. CHARLOTTE ALEXANDER, Omer, Mich., writes: "I have suffered with Rheumatism for the last fifty years. When I sent to you for a bottle of "5-DROPS" I had been unable for four months to dress or undress myself alone. I used one bottle of your remedy and felt better. The second bottle I used stopped all the pain. Three bottles of "5-DROPS" cured me. I keep "5-DROPS" in the house and would not be without it. I am 85 years old today. I am very thankful to "5-DROPS."

You, who are suffering from Liver Complaint or Kidney Trouble, can be cured by using "5-DROPS." It is the most effectual remedy ever discovered for these diseases. A single dose will give immediate results. It goes direct to the spot. It keeps the liver-cells properly at work. It restores the kidneys to their normal condition by removing the acids which are the cause of the trouble. It is the most successful medicine for the cure of diseases of the Blood, Kidneys and Liver that has ever been produced. **"5-DROPS" is a perfect blood purifier.**

D. S. BRUNBAUGH, Altoona, Pa., writes: "I am a street car conductor, and my back hurt me so badly for the last two years that it almost drove me crazy at times. I doctored for kidney and bladder trouble, which I knew I had, but could get no relief. I tried four different doctors, but none helped me, so I thought my case was hopeless until I tried your "5-DROPS," which has driven the pains all out of my back and sides and made me feel like a new man. It is surely a great medicine and I am recommending it to all my friends."

"5-DROPS" NEVER FAILS TO CURE

Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Gout, Neuralgia, Kidney Trouble, La Grippe, Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Liver Complaint, Nervousness, Eczema, Scrofula and all Blood Diseases.

Test "5-DROPS" Free

A trial bottle will be mailed free of charge to every reader of this paper upon request. Cut out the coupon and send to us with your name and address. Write today.

NOTICE. "5-DROPS" is entirely free from alcohol, opiates, salicylates or other injurious drugs. If "5-DROPS" is not obtainable in your locality order direct from us and we will send it prepaid on receipt of price, $1.00 per bottle. Large Size Bottle (300 Doses $1.00.) For Sale by Druggists.

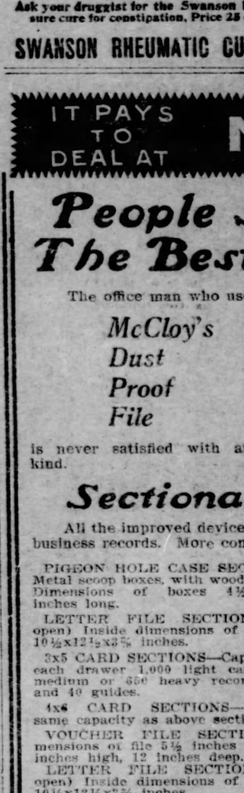
Ask your druggist for the Swanson Pill, a sure cure for constipation. Price 25 cts.

FREE COUPON No. 282

Cut out this coupon and send it with your name and address to Swanson Rheumatic Cure Co., Chicago, and you will be sent a trial bottle of "5-DROPS" free, postpaid.

5 DROPS [TRADE MARK.]

SWANSON RHEUMATIC CURE CO., 160 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.



IT PAYS TO DEAL AT McCLOY'S

People Say This Is The Best of All Files.

The office man who uses *McCloy's Dust Proof File* is never satisfied with another kind.

Sectional Filing Cases.

All the improved devices essential to the systematic keeping of your business records. More commodious, better made and a less price.

PIGEON HOLE CASE SECTION—Metal scoop boxes, with wood frames. Dimensions of boxes 4½x8¾x10 inches long.

LETTER FILE SECTION—(Side open) Inside dimensions of drawers 10½x12½x3⅝ inches.

3x5 CARD SECTIONS—Capacity of each drawer 1,000 light cards, 850 medium or 550 heavy record cards and 40 guides.

4x6 CARD SECTIONS—Drawers same capacity as above section.

VOUCHER FILE SECTION—Dimensions of file 5½ inches wide, 10 inches high, 12 inches deep.

LETTER FILE SECTION—(End open) Inside dimensions of drawers 10½x12½x3⅝ inches.

SLIDING SHELF SECTION.

LEGAL BLANK SECTION—Consisting of 16 slides, 2 drawers to each slide, 1 inch deep.

TRANSFER CASE SECTION—40¾ inches wide, 12½ inches high, 14½ inches deep, inside measurements.

DRAWER AND CUPBOARD BASES—

All the above finished in highly polished golden oak.

The length of units are 42¾ inches, the depth 15⅝ inches. These are capable of vertical or horizontal expansion.

Bases are made 15⅝ inches, 20 inches deep, made to fit most any space.

OUR NEW PRINTING PLANT
Fully Equipped, New and Modern Type and Presses.

It Pays to Get Our Bid on Any Kind of Printing.

A. W. McCLOY & CO.

Stationers, Engravers, Printers, 636 LIBERTY STREET.

De Roy's
ESTAB. 1852

51st Annual Pawnbroker's Sale
UNREDEEMED DIAMONDS, WATCHES, ETC.
At Prices to Merely Cover Advances and Charges.
THE LOWEST RATE LOAN OFFICE,
643 SMITHFIELD STREET (Near Seventh Ave.)
Come at Once and Get the Pick of These Great Bargains.

HARSH MEXICAN LAW CAUSES GREAT HARDSHIP

American Trainmen Outrageously Treated When Accident Occurs on Railroad.

The Pittsburgh Gazette Bureau,
Room 10, Postal Building.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 10.

The state department will be asked to investigate charges that American trainmen in Mexico have been subjected to outrageous treatment. It is not alleged that the Mexican government has discriminated against them, but the trouble comes from the operation of a law which causes the crew of a wrecked train to be cast into prison as common criminals, whether the wreck was caused through gross carelessness or was due to circumstances which, in this country, would absolve them from dereliction of duty by which they would be at least exempted from punishment.

The criminal law in Mexico does not presume that a man is innocent till he is proven guilty, but takes the opposite view. As there are many Americans in the employ of Mexican railroads, and the law, an old Spanish one, localizes the responsibility for railroad wrecks and provides for the arrest and punishment of the crew as criminals, from the American point of view it can readily be seen that this would often involve a hardship.

The state department cannot, an official of it said today, do anything for persons who allege to be thus aggrieved. The law is a harsh one, but it seems to be enforced for Mexicans as well as Americans, and in the absence of any unlawful treatment the department cannot be of assistance. The best the trainmen here can do for their co-workers in that country is to provide a fund to engage a competent lawyer to defend them on trial.

L. W. STRAYER.

The Pe-ru-na Almanac.

The druggists have already been supplied with Peruna almanacs. There is sure to be a great demand for these almanacs on account of the articles on astrology which they contain. The subject of astrology is a very attractive one to most people. The articles on astrology in the Peruna almanac have been furnished by a very competent astrologist, and the mental characteristics of each sign is given, constituting almost a complete horoscope. A list of questions and answers on astrology sent free upon request. There will be a great rush for these books. Ask your druggist for one early before they are all gone.

HELD FOR MURDER.

Police Think They Have Sufficient Evidence to Keep Swabowski in Jail.

Information was made by the police against William Szabowski yesterday charging him with the murder of Andrew Ulewicz, who was found unconscious in Mulberry alley Thursday night and died later in the West Penn hospital of his injuries, and he was committed to jail for a hearing. The police are still working on the supposition that Ulewicz was enticed away from his home by some unknown person and killed by Szwabowski in the alley way. While there is very little direct evidence against the suspect, Superintendent John McAleese says there is sufficient to warrant him in committing the man while the detectives and police probe the murder.

It is known that the man under arrest threatened to kill Ulewicz because the latter attached his wages for board. The police are now trying to ascertain where the prisoner was the hour the murder was committed. Ulewicz was supposed to have considerable money on him when assaulted, but no money was found on Szwabowski when arrested.

SMOOT'S CASE DAMAGED.

President's Expression of Opinion on Utah Senatorship Will Have Some Influence.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—(Special.)—It was explained today that the president, in making the statement in which he expressed the hope that the Utah Republicans would not elect a Mormon to the United States senate, had no intention of interfering with the election of a non-polygamous Mormon as senator. He voiced the hope that no apostle of the Latter Day Saints would be elected as such because he believes that his allegiance to his church would seriously interfere with his allegiance to his country.

It is understood that the action of the president has damaged the chances of Apostle Smoot, but no one would be surprised in Washington if Smoot won. What action the senate will take in case Smoot is elected is purely conjectural, but there is little doubt that there will be objections to his taking his seat, as he is running as an avowed Mormon propagandist.

HITCHCOCK'S VOTE NOT SOLICITED

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 10.—(Special.)—Representative John Dalzell was asked this evening what, if anything, he had to say about the action of Representative Hitchcock, a member of the Pennsylvania legislature, in voting for him for United States senator. "I am not a candidate for United States senator and have not had any communication with Mr. Hitchcock nor he with me."

FELL SEVEN STORIES

Typhoid Fever Patient in New York Eludes Nurse and Destroys Himself.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—(Special.)—While delirious from typhoid fever Thomas A. O'Donohue, treasurer of the O'Donohue Coffee Company of No. 104 Wall street, jumped from a window on the seventh floor of the Ormonde apartment house at Broadway and West Seventieth street today and was killed.

As the crisis of the disease approached two professional nurses were engaged. Miss Murphy was in charge today and only a few minutes before she left Mr. O'Donohue she had had considerable difficulty in persuading him to allow an ice cap to remain on his head. Miss Murphy left the room to have the ice cap she had taken from his head refilled. When she returned the bed was empty, the window was open and a winter wind was blowing into the room. Miss Murphy hurried to the window and peered out. On the pavement far below she saw the smashed body of her patient.

William Griffin of 4072 Park avenue was passing the Ormonde at the time of the tragedy. He said that O'Donohue, in falling, turned completely over and struck on his feet, then the body seemed to telescope as it fell forward.

LITTLE ONES NEGLECTED.

Serious Charge Against a Spring Garden Borough Father.

Alderman Samuel Abernathy of Allegheny yesterday fined Clarence Ryther of Spring Garden borough $50 and costs or 90 days to the workhouse on a charge of cruelty and neglect. Ryther, according to the testimony of the neighbors, earns a good salary, but spends it all. On January 8 last the man's wife died and the four children, all under 7 years of age, were taken care of by the neighbors, who threatened to bring suit against him unless he mended his ways.

Humane Agent James N. Kidney entered suit and the four children, all scantily clad, attended the hearing. Ryther denied everything and was not affected by the sentence.

THOMAS E. STEELE SEEN IN CANADA

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 10.—(Special.)—Attorney Thomas E. Steele failed to appear in the United States court this morning to be sentenced for conspiring to use the mails with intent to defraud. His bond of $3,000 was declared forfeited and suit was brought by the government at once to collect from the bondsmen. Frank Hayden of this city, who travels for the Chicago Creamery Packing Company, reported today that he saw Steele in the streets in Hamilton, Ont., January 1.

"Any time" the Hop Twins are slow!
They know the fort that is saving the lives of beer consumers and putting the "health glow" into many an invalid's cheeks.
The "health glow" is sure to come to those who drink

The Pittsburgh Brewing Co.'s

EBERHARDT & OBER, WINTER, OBER BROS., HAUCH, BAEUERLEIN, STRAUB,

or any of its other famed brews of

BEER, ALE or PORTER.

CAMPAIGN WAS VERY EXPENSIVE

Dr. Evans Tells About the Citizens Party County Fight.

COST MANY THOUSANDS

Says That the Bigelow Machine Is Trying to Get Control of Local Politics by the Barrel Route.

Dr. Cadwalader Evans last evening issued a statement explaining his objection to the Citizens party. He says that Thomas S. Bigelow had nothing to do with the victory of last spring and did not become a factor until plans were made for the fall fight. The doctor charges that from the inception of the county contest Mr. Bigelow started to use money to get control of the county and city. Dr. Evans' statement follows:

When the Citizens party organized nearly a year ago, it was composed of persons who had no purposes except to bring about necessary reforms in city government. The committee of 25 was named to conduct the campaign, all of the committee served without pay from any person and were honestly for reform. The Stalwart Republican association in Third avenue was not in any way, that we know of, connected with the Citizens committee of 25, who conducted the campaign last spring entirely independent of the stalwarts. The stalwarts had separate headquarters in many wards during this campaign, but we did not associate with them and did not know their peculiar methods in politics. Mr. Bigelow had nothing to do with the victory won last spring and was not consulted by the committee of 25 during this campaign.

In March following, he made himself known to me as desirous of reform in county affairs, and asked if I would conduct a campaign as chairman. I said the difficulty in raising necessary funds was so great that I would not undertake it. He then said, "I will put $50,000 in this campaign." I said, "That is more than should be needed," and agreed to accept his help. The Citizens party moved to Stalwarts' (Mr. Bigelow's) headquarters in Third avenue and for the first time became engaged with him in politics.

The campaign opened. I found as it progressed that enormous expenses were being incurred; that features in politics that I had not known before were in common use at Third avenue headquarters. The committee of 25 had, confined to its city campaign at a cost of $15,000. I discovered that the stalwarts had spent in that campaign probably five times as much in three months, and yet they were not in the field with a ticket at all.

The offer of Mr. Bigelow of $50,000 as his part of funds to conduct a county campaign startled me so that I concluded some one would need watching. My wonder as to why it would cost so much money to conduct a campaign was removed gradually. I found from time to time that this man or that man was being paid regularly for his services, just as though he was being employed by a business firm. Monthly salary was paid, these people said by Mr. Bigelow himself, and were men of all sorts and descriptions. I could not tell who was not under pay, even men on the committee of 32 told me they were on his pay roll. I did not know who to trust, for I was asked that when a man is under pay of an employer they will do only as he desired.

Campaign Very Costly.

The campaign closed at an expense of at least three times what Mr. Bigelow said would be his share of its cost. I cannot give details, as I refused to be in any manner whatever connected with this part of the management. It was so distasteful to me that I rented my own room in the Bakewell building and refused to stay at Third avenue headquarters at all. I wanted nothing to do with this sort of politics.

The Citizens party had on its ticket the names of good men, who knew little of the doings at Third avenue, and I could not do so if I were to take it, as it would destroy the chances of election of these candidates.

The campaign for spring election opened by reorganizing the committee of 25, making its number 38 instead of 25. When the members of this committee of 38 assembled, I saw that the committee of 25 had practically disappeared, only here and there one, the balance being new men.

Mr. Bigelow was elected chairman. This committee was supposed to be capable of considering who was its choice for candidate for recorder. I attended every meeting it held, at no meeting was this matter discussed at all, no one of the committee at any meeting was asked who he preferred and I have no reason for thinking that any member of the committee was consulted about the naming of either Mr. Moore or Mr. Hays, certainly it was not mentioned in the meetings of the committee of 38. I found it was useless to try to bring up any matter in this committee which had not been approved of by Mr. Bigelow. He had become the "whole thing." I then realized why these enormous amounts of money had been spent and that these outlays had rendered the committee powerless and that we had established a party whose only foundation was money spoils and that it had a "boss" whose will was supreme; that our statements to the public of being opposed to the "boss system" were lies; that our efforts to build up a party that would be free to represent the people were gone and that instead of being in a position to name the most capable man we were tied hand and foot to the Bigelow machine." I determined to act, and without consulting any one, I announced to the public my opinion of the Citizens party as it stood the day I left it. Its subsequent performances in capturing the Democratic party are known, as well as the means used.

Hundreds of Thousands of Dollars.

Mr. Bigelow may have deceived me, but not very much. I was on the lookout for him. It remains to be seen if he can deceive the voters of this city.

At the outset, his offer to spend $50,000 in a county campaign I regarded as dangerous, but I thought, "he smarts for revenge because of his brother's removal from office," and is willing to lose money on this account, but when I found the true amounts of money spent ran up into hundreds of thousands and saw that his way of getting control in politics was the worst yet, and saw he was determined to have no one named for recorder but the one who is now on his ticket, I realized that the Citizens party was one in name only, that no confidence should be reposed in it or anything it professed, and that the city was to become the "spoil" of the "cast off" of all political parties in the city.

I believed it to be my duty to warn the people of the abject failure of the Citizens party. The only organized body that could prevent this "self-constituted boss" from becoming the ruler of the destinies of this city for many years was the Republican party organization. I had to return to it, and I think no true man or citizen of this city can look on this matter in any other way. No man in this city, no difference how great his wealth, is willing to spend the enormous sums the Citizens party spends and yet have any regard for "honest government" or intend not to get this money back. The spending of this money is a most desperate plunge to reach control of the city's moneys. That's my view of it, and I protest against this being accomplished. I urge every man to believe what I say, for I was in position to know whereof I speak.

Mr. Bigelow deliberately destroyed the Citizens party purposes. You know the means used. You can readily guess at the object. He was in hiding (as to his purpose) until the recordership made him come into the open, and you now know why it is. He has obstinately refused to name a man the people could reconcile confidence in. After this, is any man so insane as to trust his professions or support his desperate cause.

He has not accomplished his purpose; he can not do it if the people defeat his candidate. The city is now perfectly safe, and can be kept so if the voters will do their duty at the polls.

All Should Support Haymaker.

Whether Mr. Haymaker exactly fills your idea of a candidate or not is not the question. You realize that Mr. Hays does not, and should, be defeated at all hazards. Therefore, to do this certainly all men should support Mr. Haymaker. For my part, I feel Mr. Haymaker is now all that the city has to depend upon and his reputation is such that I will most cordially do all I can to elect him.

No office, offer or promise has been made to me. Such stories are lies out of the whole cloth, and you may expect to see many such emanating from Third avenue. They have a monopoly of the "lie" business there.

I am firmly convinced that Mr. Bigelow's entire career in politics during the past two years had only one object in view, that is, to become the "Boss" of the city and county. Do you want him? If not, defeat Mr. Hays and save this city. This duty rises higher than politics, party ties; it becomes patriotic.

Thomas S. Bigelow deliberately upset the Citizens, divided the Democratic party. Will he be allowed to disrupt the Republican party? Is his barrel of money large enough to buy it and own the town? Is our Republicanism of so cheap a quality that it can be sold on the auction block? And yet this is the condition of politics in this city today. It is a well-known fact that political power is sought for on a cash basis and no other. This is reform with a vengeance. If there be real Republicans in this city, people who have always regarded their party as a valuable heritage and who love its traditions, are they to be coolly asked to part with it and let it pass into the hands of a rabble of discredited politicians, ready to sell it for cash?

Think well of the condition you will be in in less than 30 days you who would be revolvers will have placed yourself in bondage the worst boss ever known in this city.

Homestead Benefits From Braddock's Misfortunes.

To the delight of the gas consumers in Homestead, they discovered yesterday that their pressure had been doubled. Across the Monongahela river in Braddock matters were different. The residents there could scarcely get any gas. Many workmen went without breakfasts on that account. For some time the residents of both boroughs were mystified, and then the miracle was explained.

One of the Philadelphia company's big mains in the river opposite the Carrie furnace plant at Rankin had broken during the night. The gas was then turned into the Homestead mains. The break is thought to have been caused by driftwood striking the pipe. The damage will be repaired by tomorrow.

The entire gas supply in Braddock is not shut off, as the company has a number of mains to the Murraysville field. But during this cold snap the supply of gas is woefully insufficient. Meanwhile the residents of Homestead are jubilant, and repeat one to another: "It's an ill wind that blows nobody good." The people of Braddock say nothing, but have a few thoughts on the subject not suitable for publication.

OPERATORS REPLY TO CLAIMS OF MEN

Lay Blame for All Controversies With Employes on United Mine Workers.

SAY WAGES ARE FAIR

Also Declare Cost of Living Has Not Advanced Since Pay of Employes Was Raised—Supt. Rose Takes Stand.

[By Associated Press to The Gazette.]

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 10.—The coal companies opened their side of the controversy today before the strike commission. Chairman Gray is still confined to his home in Wilmington, suffering from cold, and Gen. Wilson again presided.

The proceedings were opened today by the Delaware & Hudson Company, through its counsel, James H. Torrey of Scranton, who spoke in part as follows:

A general opening of the case on behalf of the respondents having already been made, I shall at this time confine myself so far as practicable to a brief statement of the particular matters which it is expected to prove, especially relating to the case of the Delaware & Hudson Company. We shall prove the charter's powers of the company as set forth in its answer already filed with the commission. We shall show that for many years up to the beginning of the 1900 strike the relations between the company and its employes had been friendly and harmonious, and that the inception of such degree of hostility as since marked those relations was coincident with the entry into the anthracite fields of the organization of the United Mine Workers.

Must Prove Negative.

So far as relates to the formal demands pending before this commission, it is only fair to this respondent to state that it is in the position unusual even in debate, and particularly inadmissible in legal proceedings of being compelled to prove a negative. After spending weeks of valuable time, the case upon the part of the miners was closed without the production of any material evidence to substantiate any of their claims.

It will be demonstrated that there is no merit in the first demand for a 20 per cent increase upon the prices paid during the year of 1901 to employes performing contract work. It will be shown that both the rates paid and the annual earnings upon this kind of work are larger than are paid in the bituminous coal fields for similar work, and the wages paid for occupations requiring skill and training in the region. We are satisfied the commission will find there is no manual employment requiring so little training or skill, the exposure to so little risk of health or life, and the occupation of so small a portion of the working day, which is so liberally compensated in wages as the work of the anthracite miner. In this connection we shall show that the employment is not extra arduous and is more than ordinarily healthful.

We shall show that since the last increase of wages there has been no material advance in the cost of living. We shall negative the unsupported claim that the children of the miners are forced to work at an early age, by submitting a list of our employes whose boys are working with the annual earnings of the parents which average about $540.

Work Less Than 8 Hours.

To the second demand, for an eight-hour day for company men, the evidence which has already been outlined will to a large extent apply. In addition thereto, we shall submit statements which will show that even during the period when the most men in demand and the collieries were operated to the limit of their capacity, the breakers operated an average of less than eight hours per day, for reasons partly due to the voluntary action of the men and partly to causes beyond the control either of the company or the men. We have prepared a schedule showing the wages, the number of days worked and the annual wages of all company men and the average daily earnings. Taking for men $518 95 and for boys $193 93, which is a higher average than obtained in other similar employments.

In this connection we shall show that the only tabulated statement offered in evidence by the mine workers purporting to give a comparison of the earnings of company men in the bituminous and anthracite fields is misleading in its scope, full of inaccuracies in detail, and false and misleading in conclusions.

Bearing upon the third demand of the miners for the weighing of coal and the payment by the ton for mining, we shall show that for many years this company has paid at some of its mines by weight and at others by the car. We shall show the actual product in marketable coal of units of weight and per car, and that a practical uniformity of product exists from all mines. We shall show that so far as concerns our own employes no complaint has ever been made directly to the company that either system was unfair or resulted in inadequate or unequal remuneration for the labor actually performed.

Will Make No Agreement.

We have claimed in our answer that the commission cannot under the terms of the submission of the issues of which it is to pass upon consider the fourth demand submitted by the complainants, viz: The execution of an agreement with the United Mine Workers of America governing the wages to be paid and the conditions of employment of its employes. Without waiving this claim we shall offer such testimony, in addition to the evidence already before the commission, to establish the undesirability of such an agreement if it were fairly at issue. We shall show that the relations between this respondent and its employes had been for many years peaceful and harmonious until they were disturbed by the machinations of the officers and agents of the United Mine Workers; that the effect of the organization of its employes in that association has been to create a spirit of unrest, discontent and hostility upon the part of the employes; that the discipline which is essential to the safe and profitable conduct of the business has been very greatly impaired; that systematic efforts have been made to force all of its employes into the organization; that the management of the business might be put absolutely under its control; and that in many instances to further the designs of the organization the efficiency and productive capacity of the men has been voluntarily diminished.

In conclusion the statement says the miners' union has no control over its members; that the blacklist was never prepared or recognized by the company and that the evidences produced by the Delaware & Hudson Company will tend to indicate its sincere desire to establish and maintain amicable and friendly relations with its employes.

Supt. Rose Takes Stand.

Upon the conclusion of his address Mr. Torrey called to the witness stand Charles C. Rose of Scranton, superintendent of the mining department of the company. Under the examination of Mr. Torrey the witness said that prior to the 1900 strike the relations between the company and the men were cordial. After that strike most of the company's men joined the miners' union, which resulted in considerable discontent among the men, and the breaking up of discipline in and about the mines. In some collieries the men are required to load 2,800 pounds to a car, in other mines 2,850 pounds. At one colliery the weight is fixed at 2,750 pounds. The size of the cars, he said, differs at various collieries. So far as he knew no blacklist exists in the anthracite regions.

Mr. Rose concluded his testimony by producing a letter written to him by President Olyphant of the company after the strike ended. The letter told him to stand by the men who stood by the company during the strike. He was instructed to warn these employes to be careful and "if reviled, revile not against." Regarding the returning strikers the letter said: "Give them a good welcome. They are not all bad who are misled."

The communication also instructed the superintendent to take back all men where places could be found for them, but no man should be taken back who had been guilty of committing a crime.

New Figures on Wages.

When Albert L. Culver of New York, controller for the D. & H. company took the witness stand he presented two large volumes which contained a complete copy of the pay rolls of the company. He explained at great length which figures were absolutely accurate and indicated other sets of figures which were practically correct, but to which he could not certify, because the company had to gather them from sources other than its own books. The statement showed that 6 per cent of the company's men were receiving over $1,000 a year; 3 per cent, $900 to $1,000; 6 per cent, $800 to $900; 6 per cent, $700 to $800; 13 per cent, $600 to $700; 12 per cent, $500 to $600; 10 per cent, $400 to $500; 9 per cent, $200 to $300 and 25 per cent received under $200. The commissioners requested the information in this form and it was furnished, but Mr. Culver protested that it was not fair unless a statement accompanied it showing how many days the men worked. For instance, those who earned under $200 a year worked on an average estimated at about half a month during the entire year.

E. W. Parker was absent from the afternoon session, having been called to his home in Washington by private business.

CARNEGIE TO LOOK AT INSTITUTE PLANS

Great Ironmaster Will Visit Pittsburgh for That Purpose in Near Future.

Andrew Carnegie will visit Pittsburgh before the end of March to inspect the plans for the extensions to the Pittsburgh Carnegie institute, which are practically complete. W. N. Frew, president of the board, returned yesterday from New York, where he visited Mr. Carnegie, and says that no time will be lost in giving the room so urgently needed. Mr. Carnegie is delighted with the supreme court decision, and upon coming to Pittsburgh will personally inspect the plans which have been prepared. Tenants of the property which will be used for the extensions will be immediately notified to vacate.

"Mr. Carnegie talked at some length about the plans for the enlarged institute," said Mr. Frew last night. "This is one of his pet gifts and the court's decision was very good news to him. He said that he would come to Pittsburgh before the end of the winter and doubtless will have something to say regarding the plans. He desires the work to be begun at once, now that the way has been opened for the realization of a great institution in Pittsburgh. In complying with Mr. Carnegie's plans, it behooves the trustees to lose no time in proceeding with the work outlined before them."

KERR GETS DIVORCE.

Master Finds Mrs. Kerr Drank to Excess—Husband to Pay Her $700 a Year.

The report of the master in the divorce suit of William Alexander Kerr of the contracting firm of William Kerr's Sons against Rose C. Kerr was filed in common pleas court No. 3. The master recommends that a decree in divorce be granted, that the libellant pay $400 counsel fees for his wife and that he be instructed to pay her $700 a year alimony. Kerr has property valued at $25,000 and his profits from the contracting firm average $6,000 a year.

The libel was filed in 1900. Kerr alleged that his wife drank excessively and that she subjected him to indignities to the person and that she humiliated him among his friends. Mrs. Kerr demanded a jury trial. She answered, setting forth that she became addicted to the use of drink through sickness. She averred that it was at his solicitation that she took the first drink of intoxicating liquor.

The Kerrs were married on February 11, 1892, at the home of Mrs. Kerr's mother, by a Roman Catholic priest, Mrs. Kerr being a member of the Catholic church. Before the weding ceremony was performed Kerr signed a paper setting forth that their children were to be raised in the Catholic faith. They have five children, the eldest being 9 and the youngest 3 years of age. The children are now with Mr. Kerr at the home of his mother in Kentucky avenue.

Kerr first left his wife in September, 1900. They were then living in South Negley avenue. Kerr refused to live with his wife because he said she drank heavily. In December of the same year, however, he returned to her on her promise to quit drinking. He left her some weeks later again and entered suit for a divorce.

The master finds that Mrs. Kerr had been addicted to the use of intoxicants since 1896; that she neglected her home and the children and that at times she drank herself into a helpless condition. One night in August, 1900, it was testified, she became intoxicated when a number of persons had been invited to a card party and that Mr. Kerr was forced to cancel the invitations by telephone.

Mr. Kerr testified that she was a good wife when not in her cups, but when drinking used abusive language and once threatened him with a revolver. The master finds that Mrs. Kerr's allegation that the drinking habit was the result of sickness is not sustained. Mrs. Kerr was in the St. Francis hospital 11 times from September 1896, to March, 1901.

SUAVE SWINDLER IN BRADDOCK.

Makes a Small Purchase and Gets Change Out of Large Check.

The Braddock police are seeking a small-purchase-and-large-check artist who has been getting in his good work in that borough for the past few days. He is a suave gentleman.

The Braddock Furniture Company was one of his victims. He bought a chair for $2 at that store, presenting in payment a check for $16 50, which was accepted, but proved worthless. Samuel Maltinsky, a Braddock jeweler, had a similar visit, but was suspicious and escaped without loss. The gentleman had selected a watch and chain worth $22 and wanted the change for a $7 50 check. The checks were both drawn on the Citizens' Savings bank of Pittsburgh.

HARRIMAN OFFERS TERMS OF PEACE

Pittsburgher Bears His Concessions to End Union Pacific Strike.

6,000 OUT SEVEN MONTHS

Fourth Vice President Thomas L. Wilson of the Machinists on His Way to Omaha With Railway Magnate's Offer.

The strike of 6,000 Union Pacific railroad machinists, helpers, boiler makers, blacksmiths and other craftsmen is in a fair way of prompt settlement, as the result of a conference of Thomas L. Wilson, a former Pittsburgher, with Edward H. Harriman, chairman of the executive committee, and President Horace G. Burt of the Union Pacific, in New York. Wilson is the fourth vice president of the International Association of Machinists and arrived in Pittsburgh last night from the New York conference.

In the conference President Burt, with Mr. Harriman and other executives present, Wilson said, offered to advance the wages of the men and abolish the piece work system, on condition that a premium system be allowed. This condition Wilson told the executives could not be complied with. He was then assured that it need not stand in the way of a settlement. At this, however, Wilson would not take the responsibility of final action, and arranged to present the terms of settlement to an early conference in Omaha of representatives of the strikers from all divisions of the Union Pacific system, including the Oregon Short Line, from Omaha to Portland, Ore. With the approval of this meeting, a settlement will be promptly made with President Burt.

The Union Pacific strike has been on for seven months and in that time Wilson said last night fully 8,000 men have been sent across or part way across the continent to displace the strikers. Now, he says, there are only a few hundred working and he regarded it as a strike practically won. Wilson has been conducting the strike since it started.

The fourth vice president of the machinists is here to address a mass meeting of the metal trades at Old City hall this afternoon. Other speakers for the mass meeting this afternoon are First Vice President P. J. Conlin of the machinists, First Vice President John E. Devlin of the Allied Metal Mechanics, General Organizers Thomas H. Flynn and A. C. Cattermull of the American Federation of Labor and J. Kennedy of the electrical workers.

STRAIGHTENING CURVES.

Pennsylvania Railroad Plans Important Improvements in Braddock.

The Pennsylvania plans to remove the curve a short distance east of the Braddock depot, and for that purpose has just taken options on about $40,000 worth of property which will be needed to carry out the improvement. The property is at the point known as the "Tipple," where years ago the old Jiles coal mine had its opening. The Mellons own part of the property the Pennsylvania will need. It is said further that the sharp curve at Point of Rocks in Braddock will be cut out. The curve is one of the sharpest on the main line of the Pennsylvania.

Plans have been made to tunnel under the tracks of the railroad at this point in order to secure for Braddock avenue an entrance to North Braddock in Docker's hollow. The grade crossing known as McKinney's crossing, which has been the scene of many serious accidents, will in this way be abolished.

FOR ADDITIONS TO PLANT.

Clairton Steel Company Said to Have Bought Glass Company's Site.

It was reported from Elizabeth last night that the T. Campbell Glass company has sold its 5-acre site at what was Blair station, now Clairton, to the Clairton Steel company, to be used for extensive additions to the steel company's mills.

The report could not be verified in Pittsburgh last night, but it is understood that negotiations have been on for a sale of the glass company property. The Pennsylvania railroad is reported to have purchased largely of property in that vicinity for improvements along the Pittsburgh, Virginia & Charleston road.

CAPITAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

Elliott H. Goodwin, secretary of the National Civil Service Reform league; Robert D. Jenks of the Civil Service Reform association of Pennsylvania, and Cyrus D. Foss, Jr., also connected with the civil service reform movement, had a brief conference with the president by appointment. They would not discuss the object of their visit to the president.

Assistant Appraiser Warner Sherwood, in charge of the third division, commonly known as the silk division of the appraiser stores, has sent his resignation to the president in response to a request that he do so. It will take effect upon the appointment of his successor.

The senate committee on judiciary will meet Monday next for the purpose of taking up the trust question. It is expected the committee will go into the subject very thoroughly, and that a number of meetings will be held either by the full committee or a sub-committee.

Pale People

whose tissues are pining for the strengthening and building comfort of rich, thick blood, should bear in mind that

Ozomulsion

will give them just what they need.

That transparent blue skin, or the yellowish dirty pallor, so often seen, are very dangerous signs.

Blood is life.

Make it with Ozomulsion, the only vitalized emulsion of pure cod liver oil with guaiacol and the hypophosphites of lime and soda.

Begin today. Get it at your druggist's.

In order that you may test the merits of Ozomulsion, send your name and full address to

THE OZOMULSION CO.,
127 De Peyster Street, - New York,

mentioning The Pittsburgh Sunday Gazette, and a large sample free bottle will at once be sent you by mail prepaid.

OKLAHOMA STORY GIVEN STRONG DENIAL

Methodist Preacher Who Is a Close Friend of Luke Bryan Has a Word to Say.

The Rev. J. T. Riley, presiding elder of the Oklahoma district conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, formerly a well-known member of the Pittsburgh conference, is visiting friends in this city. He says there is absolutely no foundation for the story sent out from Galveston, Texas, last Thursday to the effect that Mrs. Rowenna Bryan, wife of Luke Bryan of Oklahoma, also a former Pittsburgher, who was lost in the awful Galveston storm disaster of 1900, is alive and an embarrassment to her husband, who has since married again.

The story as sent out was that after the storm Mrs. Bryan found refuge in a Galvestin hospital and that only recently was she able to leave the institution; and that though Mr. Bryan and his son made careful search for the missing woman and her daughter after the storm, they were unable to find any trace of them or of members of the Galveston family with whom they were visiting.

Mr. Riley says he was on very familiar and friendly terms with the Bryan family, he and his wife living at the same hotel with them; that he assisted Mr. Bryan in making his search for his missing ones, and that there is no question but what they were swept to unknown graves in that awful disaster. Later he married Mr. Bryan to his present wife. He says Mr. Bryan is a respected citizen, holding a prominent position, and that it is a cruelty toward him to put in circulation a story like the Galveston yarn sent out the past week.

Mr. Riley and his wife are visiting the family of David Challinor, in Oakland. They come east every year to spend the holidays with relatives. Mr. Riley has been in the Oklahoma territory for eight years. Among the Methodist churches he served while in the Pittsburgh conference are the Bingham Street, on the South Side, and the Fifth Avenue church.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The following marriage licenses were issued yesterday:

William E. Metcalf	Turtle Creek
Minnie F. Cain	Turtle Creek
Albert J. Alexander	Pittsburgh
Elizabeth Yeager	Pittsburgh
Richard Atwell	Pittsburgh
Margaret E. Prescott	Mt. Oliver
Joseph P. Garey	Pittsburgh
Gertrude Hever	Pittsburgh
Sam Gulasin	Pittsburgh
Mary Hlumza	Pittsburgh
James B. Williams	Baldwin township
Nellie Evans	Baldwin township
John Burns	Brinton
Mary Mulligan	Brinton
John Franey	Riley
Tresa Edge	Wilkins township

EPILEPTIC FITS

Cured Permanently By a New Method.

The spasm or fit is only a symptom of an over-excited and weak nerve center. There are several varieties of symptoms, differing only in severity and the individual peculiarity of the victim, but the cause is always the same.

Bromide, which is commonly used, quiets the disturbance temporarily, but does not remove the cause. Dr. Wheeler's Nerve Vitalizer goes to the root of the trouble, builds up surely and permanently the entire nervous system, supplies the nerves with the natural elements they lack and restores them to health. This statement is indorsed by hundreds it has cured after failure by the best nerve specialists in the country.

A. S. BROOKS, RICHMOND, IND. SHERMAN E. EDWARDS, PLAIN CITY, O.

"I had epileptic fits for over 25 years. Was under treatment of the best nerve specialists, but they all gave me up as incurable. I decided to try Wheeler's Nerve Vitalizer and have not had an attack since I took the first dose. I am now in perfect health and give Wheeler's Nerve Vitalizer all the credit for it." A. S. Brooks, 808 N. F st., Richmond, Ind.

"I had epileptic fits and nervous prostration for over eight years and was treated by the best doctors in Ohio, but got no relief. Finally I heard of Wheelers Nerve Vitalizer and took it with immediate effect; even the first dose helped me and continued to until I was cured." Sherman Edwards, Plain City, Ohio.

Surely a medicine that will cure epileptic fits, the most advanced and fatal form of nervous diseases, may be depended upon to cure all the milder forms, such as nervous and general debility, nervous prostration, sleeplessness, weak heart action, and all kinds of weakness, which are but the starting points.

The celebrated Dr. DeNike writes that Wheeler's Nerve Vitalizer is a marvel in the treatment of all nervous weaknesses.

It is sold by all druggists at $1 per bottle or sent prepaid by the Dr. W. Brant Co., Ltd., Albion, Mich., who will give further information, proof and advice to all who ask for it.

A point to remember when buying—"STIEREN" means the best of everything.

Optical, Artistical, Mathematical, Photographical, Meteoroiogical—

Stierens
THE W. E. STIEREN CO.
544 SMITHFIELD ST.
405-406 SIXTH AVE.

MOODY'S DILEMMA.

Naval Secretary Must Report on Bill Introduced by Himself While in Congress.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Secretary Moody has been called upon to pass judgment on one of his own acts while a member of congress.

While representing the Sixth district of Massachusetts he introduced a bill to remove the charge of desertion from the record of Charles Amos, one of his constituents. The bill was referred to the house committee on naval affairs and has just been taken up for consideration by that committee. Following the practice in such cases the bill was referred to the secretary of the navy for examination and report. It was received today, and still following the routine practice, was referred to the judge advocate general. If that officer should make an adverse report, Secretary Moody might be placed in an embarrassing position, as he could not consistently decide that a bill for which he had assumed responsibility was without merit.

DEATHS.

ASCHE—On Saturday, January 10, 1903, at 6:40 p. m., at her home, No. 1903 Forbes street, DOLLIE BUELAH, daughter of Charles and Mary Asche, aged 3 years, 5 months, 11 days.

Funeral notice later.

BLUMER—On Saturday, January 10, 1903, at 6 a. m., ELIZABETH MAGDALENA, daughter of Samuel and Annie Blumer (nee Raithel), age 5 years 3 months and 6 days.

Funeral from her parents' residence, No. 5157 Breedshill street, on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

COOK—Suddenly, at the McKeesport hospital, THOMAS B. COOK, aged 42 years.

Funeral from Smithfield Methodist Episcopal church this Sunday at 2 o'clock. Members of Tancred commandery, K. T., Western Star lodge No. 24, I. O. O. F., Stephen Bayard lodge, F. and A. M., Order of Railway Conductors and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

DRISCOLL—On Friday, January 9, 1903, at 11:30 a. m., MRS. ROSE KEEFE DRISCOLL.

Funeral from the residence of her sister, Mrs. O. E. Robbins (nee Morran), No. 216 East Robinson street, Allegheny City, on Monday morning at 8:30 o'clock. High mass of requiem at St. Peter's pro-cathedral at 9. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

EVANS—On Wednesday, January 7, 1903, at 9:35 p. m., DAVID L. EVANS.

Funeral services at his late residence, No. 1522 Washington avenue, Allegheny, on Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. Interment private at a later hour.

FLAUS—On Saturday, January 10, 1903, at 5 p. m., JOHN A., son of John and Elizabeth Flaus, in his 28th year.

Funeral from his parents' residence, No. 1203 Swissvale avenue, Wilkinsburg, on Tuesday, January 13, at 8:30 a. m. Mass at St. James' church, Wilkinsburg, at 9 a. m.

MUNN—On Wednesday, January 7, 1903, at 11 a. m., at the family residence, 1111 Bluff street, JAMES MUNN, in his 68th year. Member of Post 157, G. A. R.

Funeral this afternoon at 2 o'clock. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

M'CONNELL—On Friday, January 9, 1903, at noon, REBECCA J., wife of Alonzo H. McConnell, aged 65 years.

Funeral services at 2 p. m. Sunday, at late residence, No. 1513 Bluff street, Pittsburgh. Interment private.

M'DONALD—On Friday, January 9, 1903, at 6 a. m., JOSEPH W., son of Harry and Birdie McDonald, aged 8 years.

Funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 1421 Hudson street, Allegheny, on Sunday, January 11, 1903, at 2 o'clock. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

PALMER—On Friday, January 9, 1903, MRS. ELIZABETH PALMER, widow of William Palmer, in the 82d year of her age.

Funeral from William A. Aeberli chapel, No. 20 North Diamond street, West, Sunday, January 11, at 2 p. m. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

ROBERTS—On Friday, January 9, 1903, of heart failure, at his home in San Bernardino, Cal., J. W. ROBERTS, in the 68th year of his age.

ROBINSON—On Saturday, January 10, 1903, at 3:05 p. m., MARY ADELIA RHOADS, beloved wife of W. H. Robinson and daughter of Mary and the late A. J. Rhoads.

Services Tuesday at 2 p. m. at family residence, No. 205 Franklin avenue, Wilkinsburg. Interment private.
(New Castle, Butler, Harrisburg and Altoona papers please copy.)

ROGERS—On Saturday, January 10, 1903, at 12:15 a. m., at parents' residence, No. 210 Federal street, Allegheny, Pa., HARRY, son of John and Margaret Rogers, aged 15 years, 1 month and 11 days.

Funeral Monday, January 12, at 8 a. m. Interment private.

STROUD—Suddenly, on Wednesday, January 7, 1903, at 4:20 p. m., at Duquesne, Pa., CHARLES E. STROUD, in his 28th year.

Funeral services at the residence of his father, Charles Stroud, No. 720 North Lang avenue, East End, on Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. Interment private.

(Chicago (Ill.) papers please copy.)

WELLS—On Friday, January 9, 1903, at 11:25 a. m., of pneumonia, at the residence of his parents, Joseph O. and Jennie B. Wells, No. 213 South St. Clair street, DR. JOSEPH O. WELLS, aged 21 years, 4 months and 19 days.

Funeral services on Sunday, January 11, 1903, at 3 p. m., No. 213 South St. Clair street. Interment at Wellsville, O.

MOUNT ROYAL CEMETERY, Pittsburgh's newest cemetery, 22 minutes from Pittsburgh, via Pittsburgh & Western R. R.; 500 feet elevation; forever free from smoke. Park Lawn Plan, with private (stone) railway station. Price of lots much less than charged in the city cemeteries. Office, 541 Wood st. 'Phone 3445 Grant.

We guarantee to undersell any jeweler in the two cities.

DIAMONDS

DeRoy BROS.

Bijou Building.

W M LAIRD Company — Smithfield St Market Street

Winter Shoes —for— Winter Weather

12000 Pairs High Grade Shoes

to be sold actually less than cost of manufacture.
Mens, Boys, Youths, Womens.
Every pair of heavy winter stock to be cleared away—to make space for incoming spring goods—
Look at the following daring price cuts—and avail yourself of the savings—

Mens $6.00, $7.00 and $8.00 Shoes, Cut to $4.00 the pair.

Bluchers and Balmorals in Box Calf, Enamel, Vici Kid and Patent Leathers—genuine Goodyear Welts—Double Oak soles, Leather and Duck linings, perfect fitting, and finished in the best of style—fine high class, newest goods, and guaranteed in every way—

Mens $4.00 and $5.00 Shoes Cut to $3.00 the Pair.

in all styles and same leathers as mentioned above, Oak Soles—Goodyear Welts—Shoes actually made to sell at $4 and $5 a pair, and an extra value at that—

Mens $3.00 and $3.50 Shoes Cut to $2.25 the Pair.

Bluchers and Bal's. Box and Wax Calf—Enamel, Vici Kid and Patent Leather—An exceptional value, and one that cannot be duplicated in town at original prices.

Boys and Youths Shoes $3.00 and $3.50 grades, at $2.25 a Pair.

Box Calf—Enamel—Vici Kid, etc.—Bluchers and Balmorals. Same strong points of workmanship, materials, fit and finish maintained that make our Mens shoes so superior to others. Solid Oak Soles—Goodyear Welts, smooth insoles, silk stitchings — and all in fine high grade goods—

Women's Fine Shoes for Winter Wear.

The $4.00 and $5.00 grades at $3.00.

The $3.00 and $3.50 grades at $2.25.

Lace, Button and Bluchers Box Calf—Black Vici Kid, Enamel and Patent Leathers, Heavy Soles, Newest Lasts, and Latest Styles—Shoes that protect the foot, and give satisfaction in Comfort and Service—

Warm Lined Felt Footwear 33 to 50% Off.

including House Shoes, Slippers, Fur trimmed Nullifiers, and all Felt goods—Solid comfort here for all feet.

These Shoes are just from our own stock rooms—goods made for our own trade—by the best makers—not "bargain stock"—"jobs" or other inferior stock, but the "best"—

Both Stores—Tomorrow and the Week.

W. M. LAIRD CO.

402 to 408 Market St.,
431 to 437 Smithfield St.

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Only One Way

To have Dental Work done—and that is the right way—whether Filling, Bridge Work or Artificial Teeth—you want it done so it will last and cause you no further trouble or annoyance. We use only the very best materials (as our prices denote), and our work, when finished, is comfortable, artistic and durable.

Born here and established 16 years.

Corrugated Suction Teeth and Extracting, per set..... $10

Made and owned only by us—Beware of imitators.

Porcelain or Gold Crown and Bridge Work, per tooth..... $5

EXTRACTING PAINLESS by Air, Gas or applied to the gums under the personal care of Dr. Urling.

FILLING, 50c UP.

Unless thoroughly pleased kindly inform Dr. Urling or his cashier. You must be satisfied.

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204 Sixth Street, COR. PENN AVENUE.
Hours daily till 6 P. M. Wednesday and Saturday 9 P. M. Closed on Sunday.

East End Office, 6125 PENN AVENUE, COR. COLLINS.
Both 'Phones.

GRAND JURY HEAR YOUTSEY'S STORY

Alleged Slayer of William Goebel Fulfills Promise to Reveal All.

IS TAKEN BACK TO JAIL

Judge Cantrill Will Insist Upon Presiding at Approaching Trial of Caleb Powers Despite Decision of the Court of Appeals.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

FRANKFORT, KY., Jan. 10.—From 11 o'clock this morning and until late this afternoon Henry E. Youtsey, now serving a life sentence for complicity in the murder of William Goebel, was before the grand jury of Franklin county. Youtsey's long time in the grand jury room and his voluntary presence there leads to the surmise that he has carried out his recently expressed determination to tell all he knows and to lay bare the details of the conspiracy which came within his knowledge.

The secrets of the grand jury room are securely guarded and a long jail sentence for contempt is held by Judge Cantrill over the heads of any who will reveal them, but it is said that Youtsey discussed fully every point. Youtsey was on duty on the day of the assassination in the private office of Secretary of State Powers, from which the fatal shot was fired, and directly after the shooting he ran to the office of Gov. Taylor, going not across the hall, but by way of the basement, and reported the shooting to the governor and those in the room with him.

Youtsey refused to appeal his case and set about serving his life sentence. He has steadfastly refused to tell who was in Powers' office with him and who was in Gov. Taylor's office when he went there to report the shooting. Though Jim Howard has been convicted of being one of the assassins, there are many who believe that it was Youtsey and not Howard who fired the shot. Some time ago it was reported that Youtsey had made a clean breast to Commonwealth Attorney Franklin, but this was afterwards denied.

Youtsey expressed a willingness to go before the grand jury if he was summoned and today that opportunity came. Youtsey was conducted to the door of the grand jury room by Warden Lillard, who turned him over to the grand jury, and Youtsey and Franklin went immediately into the room. It was nearly dark when Youtsey was led from the room and delivered over to the prison authorities, who returned him to his cell. True to his promise to Judge Cantrill, Warden Lillard refused to permit Youtsey to be interviewed.

"I am ready to go now and tell what I know," he said at 10 o'clock this morning, when the summons was read to him at the prison.

It is regarded here as extremely probable that when the third trial of Caleb Powers for the Goebel murder is called in the Scott circuit court at Georgetown next month, Judge James E. Cantrill will refuse to vacate the bench. The reversal of the case for the second time by the court of appeals was almost entirely based upon the refusal of Judge Cantrill to vacate the bench when called upon. The other grounds alleged were scarcely sufficient for reversal. It is claimed there is ample precedent for such refusal.

Meantime the new court of appeals is to be asked to give the case a rehearing but it is not believed the court will do so.

MURDER SUSPECTED.

Death of Freeport Woman in New York Being Investigated by Coroner.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—Coroner Scholer yesterday telephoned to the morgue forbidding the removal of the body of the young woman known as "Florence Sheridan." She died in Roosevelt hospital last Sunday as the result of a dose of bichloride of mercury. Last night it was learned that the girl was really Margaret Stevick of Freeport, Pa.

It had been supposed that the young woman had taken the poison with suicidal intent, but Coroner Scholer received an annonymous letter yesterday that led him to believe that a murder might have been committed to prevent the girl from telling who was responsible for her plight. She was 20 years old, pretty and refined. She had been employed as a stenographer.

The coroner is investigating her acquaintance with a man prominently identified with Tammany Hall.

FREEPORT, PA., Jan. 10.—Margaret Stevick was one of the two daughters of the late George Stevick, and was about 19 years of age. She was a graduate of a shorthand school at Kittanning and for the past three years she has spent most of her time away from home, working as a stenographer. December 12 Mrs. Stevick had a letter from her. In this last epistle to her home she asked that letters be directed to the Metropolitan hotel at Twenty-seventh and Broadway, New York.

TOM JOHNSON PAYS.

Gives Dinner to Opponents as Result of Election Wager Which He Lost.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 10.—(Special.)—Mayor Johnson will have as his guests next week "Boss" Cox, August Herrmann, Congressman Nicholas Longworth, Lieut. Gov. H. S. Gordon and a number of other Cincinnati Republicans as a result of an election bet made during the legislative session last winter.

Mayor Johnson told Longworth he intended to carry the campaign fight into Hamilton county and that when he got through Longworth's majority would be less than 4,000. A dinner for the principals and an unlimited number of their friends was wagered. Longworth's majority was close to 15,000.

Allegheny Carnegie Hall.

On the next three Sundays (January 11, 18 and 25) at 3 p. m. there will be special religious services. Pastor C. T. Russell will give chart-talks on "The Way of Salvation Made Plain"—the first being on "The Divine Plan of the Ages," text, Ephesians 1:10. Contrary to the creeds, Pastor Russell holds that "the earth abideth forever," and that the Scriptural expression, "End of the world" refers rather to the ending of one after another of succeeding ages and dispensations. He holds that the Bible teaches that the whole earth will in God's due time become more than an Eden restored under conditions such as Socialism has never dreamed of—not by Socialism, nor any power of human uplift, but by divine interposition—by the second coming of Christ and the establishment of His "all power in heaven and in earth," fulfilling the prayer, "Thy kingdom come, Thy will be done on earth as it is done in heaven."

These services are specially for the public, to whom the speaker is well known as the author of "Millennial Dawn," whose circulation of over a million copies has gone into the hands and into the hearts of Christian people all over the world. One of Mr. Russell's peculiarities is an aversion to preaching the gospel for money—so there will be no collections. His books are sold practically at cost, too.

The above services will be preceded by a 30-minutes' praise service, H. F. Walters, director, and E. C. Hennings, organist. Doors open at 2 o'clock.

News of Nearby Towns and Country

WIDOW IS DEPRIVED OF HUSBAND'S ESTATE

Court Sustains Stepson's Application in Case at Greensburg.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

GREENSBURG, PA., Jan. 10.—By a decision in the orphans' court today a widow has been disqualified from sharing in the estate of her husband, because prior to his death she released all claim and interest in his property. William E. and David A. Fennell, sons of David Fennell, late of New Alexandria, sought to have the rule granted Mrs. Annie Fennell, the widow, in partition proceedings set aside. Judge A. H. Vosburg of the Lackawanna county courts, who heard testimony in the proceedings, ruled in favor of the plaintiffs.

David Fennell died last spring. He left an estate of about $50,000. Mrs. Annie Fennell, who was his second wife, possessed a separate estate. On December 31, 1900, Mr. and Mrs. Fennell had releases drawn up, each relinquishing "all right, claim and interest" in the other's property. After the death of Mr. Fennell a misunderstanding between the sons of the dead man and their stepmother arose. She thereupon decided to have her interest in her late husband's estate. She petitioned orphans' court for an inquest in partition, which was granted. On September 15, 1902, the sons of her dead husband applied for the vacation of these partition proceedings on the ground that the petitioner no longer had an interest in their father's property. Many witnesses gave testimony before Judge Vosburg.

BATTLE WITH OFFICERS.

Jailbreaker Captured After Two Shots Were Fired.

AKRON, O., Jan. 10.—Henry Squires, who has twice broken jail here, was captured today after a battle with city and county officers. Squires was at the home of his brother and had barricaded the place. It was necessary to fire two shots before the officials landed him, but no one was wounded.

He was arrested and indicted some time since for highway robbery.

To Attend Hastings Funeral.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 10.—Adjt. Gen. Stewart issued a general order today formally announcing to the National Guard of Pennsylvania the death of former Gov. Hastings. The order directs the governor's staff to assemble at Bellefonte on Tuesday to attend the funeral. Seventy-seven minute-guns will be fired at the state arsenal, commencing at noon on the day of the funeral, and the usual badge of mourning will be worn for 30 days.

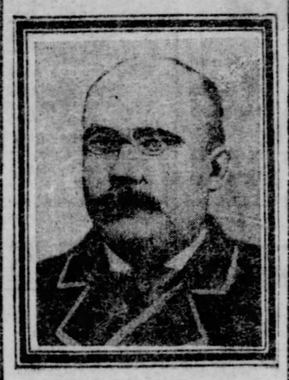
New Rural Delivery Route.

WASHINGTON, PA., Jan. 10.—(Special.)—Congressman Acheson has been notified by the postoffice department that the rural free delivery service will be established at Clarksville, Greene county, on February 2, with one carrier. Petitions are in circulation and are being largely signed by citizens of Jefferson and Morgan townships, Greene county, asking for the establishment of routes.

Plans for Good Roads.

WASHINGTON, PA., Jan. 10.—(Special.)—A big mass meeting will be held in the court house next Wednesday in the interests of good roads. All the supervisors of roads in the county will be present and some definite action will be taken. E. O. Eldridge of the good roads inquiry of the national government will address the meeting.

Popular Altoona Alderman.



S. S. B. RAMEY.

ALTOONA, Pa., Jan. 10.—(Special.)—Alderman S. S. B. Ramey is a prominent stalwart Republican official of this city, whose candidacy is announced at the coming municipal primaries, to be held the latter part of this month, for a second term. He has gained a splendid record for unprejudiced dispensing of justice in his official capacity as a city magistrate.

PAID $350,000 FOR THE CLAPP ESTATE

Emlenton Oil Men Buy Tract of Twelve Thousand Acres Near Oil City.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

OIL CITY, PA., Jan. 10.—Negotiations have been completed by Capt. J. M. Clapp for the sale of the historic estate of the late Edwin E. Clapp in Pinegrove and President townships, this county. The estate comprises 12,000 acres, for which Gregory & Crawford, oil men of Emlenton, pay $350,000. A tract of 2,000 acres, covered with white pine, which, it is said, is the only tract in the state that has never been touched by the woodman's ax, has been reserved by Capt. Clapp.

One thousand acres near the Forest county line, which lumbermen estimate will yield 5,000,000 feet of white pine and hemlock, several fine farms, a hotel at President, 515 oil wells with a production of 145 barrels a day and nine paying gas wells are included in the sale.

To Build Trolley Line.

MONESSEN, PA., Jan. 10.—(Special.)—Monessen is to be connected with Uniontown by an electric street railway. The company, financed by Pittsburgh, Uniontown, Scottdale and Monessen capital, has decided to extend its line from Webster, the northern terminus, through the thicker populated coal settlements of Westmoreland and Fayette counties.

Cold Weather Suspends Mills.

NEW CASTLE, PA., Jan. 10.—(Special.)—The cold weather has caused the Shenango valley steel mill, the McKinley, Red Jacket and Shenango furnaces of the National Steel Company to suspend. The trouble was caused by the freezing of the big pumps, which draw from the Shenango river, the water supply for the engines and boilers of all the plants.

FATAL SHOOTING IN A WHEELING SALOON

J. P. Hayes Is Killed and the Proprietor Is Charged With Murder.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

WHEELING, W. VA., Jan. 10.—A stranger here, who has been identified as J. P. Hayes, said to be a pipe liner and a manipulator of gambling games, was shot and instantly killed by Conrad Hagmaier early this morning.

Hayes entered Hagmaier's saloon and was sleeping when the proprietor wanted to close up. Hagmaier awoke him and claims that Hayes knocked him down and was trying to bite him, when he shot him in the neck. The bullet severed his jugular vein.

Hagmaier is charged with murder, pending an investigation. He was so seriously injured in the scuffle that he was taken to a hospital this afternoon.

Deputies Sue for Salaries.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 10.—Suit was entered today against Sheriff Peiff of Dauphin county to recover salaries varying from $2.50 to $100, alleged to be due to 17 deputies who served in the Lykens valley region during the late anthracite strike. The sheriff issued orders for the payment of the deputies, but the county commissioners refused to approve them on the ground that the coal companies are compelled to meet the expense.

W. & J. Takes Up Oratory.

WASHINGTON, PA., Jan. 10.—(Special.)—Washington and Jefferson college has a new department of oratory, with Prof. G. G. Kay of the Northwestern university in charge. The students in the freshman and sophomore classes will be required to take two hours a week in public speaking, while two elective courses will be open to the junior and senior students.

Brakeman Killed By Train.

NEW CASTLE, PA., Jan. 10.—(Special.)—Joseph Hammil, a Pittsburgh & Lake Erie yard brakeman, was instantly killed this afternoon by the New Castle branch passenger train on that road. He was 28 years of age and married.

STATE AND NEIGHBORHOOD.

COSHOCTON, O.—Emmett Grey used gasoline to start the fire. The can exploded and he was probably fatally burned.

CURRY, PA.—A slight bruise on the hand of Mrs. Perry Wilcox of Sherman, caused death. The injury occurred two weeks ago and blood poisoning resulted.

GREENSBURG, PA.—Michael Hart, a son of John Hart of New Alexandria, was killed by being run over by the plant of the Keystone Coal & Coke Company. He was 16 years old.

MONESSEN, PA.—Harry H. Smith, a rigger at the American tin plate mills, was caught between a traveling electric crane and a steel column and probably fatally injured. His home is in Romney, W. Va.

FREEPORT, PA.—A telegram from the chief of police of New York to Mrs. George Stevick of this place brought the news of the death of her daughter, Margaret. Mrs. Stevick sent word to ship the body here at once.

NEW CASTLE, PA.—Efforts now being made in this city to raise a subscription of $25,000 for the improvement of the Shenango Valley hospital here are meeting with success. The donations reported bring the total amount to $15,700.

GREENSBURG, PA.—The borough has been made the defendant to a $10,000 suit for damages. Michael Daley, a teamster of South Greensburg, alleges he fell into an excavation, fracturing several ribs, his collar bone and otherwise seriously injuring himself.

STEUBENVILLE, O.—A 300-barrel oil gusher has been drilled in the Freudenberger Sinclair lease on the John Cooper farm at Knoxville, the new oil field. The strike has brought many oil men to the field. From the three wells on this lease 900 barrels are produced daily.

WASHINGTON HAS TWO POSTOFFICES

WASHINGTON, PA., Jan. 10.—(Special.)—It has been discovered that Washington has two postoffices within its bounds. This state of affairs was brought about by the recent annexation of a portion of Canton township known as Tylerdale. When this section was taken in a few days ago the Oak Grove postoffice was included in the portion annexed and no provision had been made for the discontinuance of this office.

BITTER CHARGES AGAINST M'NALLY

Minister to Guatemala Hunter Calls Him Conspirator and Assassin.

QUARREL GROWS WARM

Copy of the Allegations Against Consul General Made Public in Louisville—Young Hunter's Victim Was Spy.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 10.—A copy of the sensational charges against Consul General McNally forwarded to Washington by Minister W. Godfrey Hunter has been made public in Louisville, where the minister's son resides. The charges were prepared by Secretary of Legation James G. Bailey, a witness to the killing of W. A. Fitzgerald by W. Godfrey Hunter, Jr. In this report, which is addressed to Dr. Hunter, Mr. Bailey denounces former Consul General McNally in unmeasured terms, accusing him of complicity in a conspiracy to bring about the death of young Hunter. He declares that sworn testimony in the examining trial of young Hunter bears him out in his assertions. He sums up his denunciation of Mr. McNally as follows:

"He is not content to plot murder, but boldly and openly attempts to assassinate the character of those whom his bullet has failed to slay by the blackest and most malicious calumny. It is an indisputable fact that he has in his official capacity sought to hide the truth in this affair by circulating infamous lies to stain the character of those whom he conspired to murder."

The report to Dr. Hunter was mailed on December 9. At the outset Mr. Bailey declares that Consul General McNally has "maligned" him in Guatemala for a year and that a few months ago he sent documents to the state department against him. He asks Dr. Hunter to request that a copy of the charges be furnished the legation that he may answer them. He feels that they should not be kept on file unanswered to be brought up against him at any time in the future.

In speaking of he alleged conspiracy Mr. Bailey's report says: "McNally's two chief associates since his return from the United States, a little over a year ago, have been W. A. Fitzgerald and John Drummond. Fitzgerald was a spy in the secret service of the government of Guatemala, a professional revolutionist, and was for a time engaged in running a gambling machine in this city. He also served as United States consular agent at Champerico, in this republic. He served in this capacity for a short time only, being discharged by the state department for neglecting official duties as charged by W. G. Hunter, Jr., who was vice and deputy consul general at that time."

Anna NaGor writes that "My Old Virginia Home" is one of the sweetest songs in the world. You can get it free with next Sunday's Gazette.

HYPNOTISM INVOKED TO RESTORE PATIENT

Erratic Movements of Girl's Mind Recorded by Machinery on Paper.

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE BUREAU, Herald Building, Herald Square, NEW YORK, Jan. 10.

Searching for the "lost chord" in the vagrant memory of Madeline Clark, of Church, as she has variously called herself, probing into a mentality that retains only faint flashes of things that have been, the resources of new science are brought to bear and hypnotism seeks vainly but with a glimmer of hope to find the girl who has lost herself by awakening a sub-conscious idea still obscured by a veil that baffles the staff of the Psychopathic hospital, connected with the New York infirmary at No. 321 East Fifteenth street.

By the use of a marvelous machine the erratic course of the girl's mind is recorded in chart form. This machine, called the pneumograph, produces an odd series of wave lines, some running almost regularly in a generally longitudinal course, while others suddenly shoot up or down from the line of regularity in surprising fashion. To the lay mind these convey absolutely no information. It is, nevertheless, partly through these erratic lines that Prof. Boris Sidi, chief of staff in the hospital, expects to trace the girl's return to normal condition. The odd jumps of the sensitive point of an electrically controlled needle record the efforts of Madeline to find herself—for the girl has been lost, mentally, since she was found wandering in West Fifteenth street two weeks ago.

FEES CUT DOWN.

Senate Committee Makes Alterations in House Amendments to Bankruptcy Law.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The senate committee on the judiciary today authorized a favorable report on the bill passed by the house last session for the amendment of the bankruptcy law. A number of amendments were adopted, but these relate in the main to details of administration. There were some changes in the provision relating to preferences.

As the bill was reported it will require restitution to be made only where creditors have received preferences fraudulently and not in cases where they have been received in the ordinary course of business. The provision relating to taxes on homesteads was changed so as to protect the owner. There also were a number of changes in the provisions relating to fees. In general the house increased the fees under existing laws to the extent of about 100 per cent, but the senate committee reduces the increase about one-half.

ITALY WILL THREATEN REPUBLIC OF URUGUAY

Trivial Dispute to Be Made Pretext of Imposing Naval Demonstration.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]
(Copyright, 1903, by New York Herald Co.)

MONTEVIDEO, Jan. 10.—Serious differences between Italy and Uruguay have arisen because of a clash which has occurred between the authorities and Capt. Balestrini of the Italian bark Maria Madre.

A German firm established in Paysandu chartered the Maria Madre some time ago to take a cargo of hides to Europe. For some reason the captain did not start on his voyage and the hides remained on board the ship for about three months. The German firm sued Capt. Balestrini and the courts placed an embargo upon the Maria Madre.

Capt. Balestrini received the officials sent to take possession of the vessel with much theatrical display. He covered the deck with a big Italian flag and declared that any attempt by the officials to go on board the ship would be an assault upon the flag of the king of Italy. The officers managed to get aboard of the vessel without touching the flag. They ordered the captain and crew out of the ship and sealed all the cabins.

There are reports afloat here that there will be a demonstration by Italian warships in Uruguayan waters. It is understood that the Italian government has resolved to send the cruisers Puglia, Cristoforo and Dogali to the River Platte in connection with the Maria Madre incident. The three vessels will, it is said, start within a few days for the River Platte, and not for the Caribbean sea, as has been stated.

Grand Jury Ignores Strike Cases.

WILKESBARRE, PA., Jan. 10.—(Special.)—The grand jury, which today made its returns after a full week's deliberation, ignored all the cases of strike violence, assault, riot and libel, as charged by the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Company. There were 121 of these.

"77"

A COMMON COLD

is taken by the skin becoming colder than is natural. The instant a chilly sensation is felt the mischief is done. To "break up" the Cold, and to prevent Grip and Pneumonia, use Dr. Humphreys' Specific "SEVENTY-SEVEN," and take some form of gentle exercise, until perspiration is induced, showing that the checked circulation has been restored, the blood starts coursing through the veins, and the danger is passed. "77" breaks up Colds that "hang on"—

GRIP

B. WHITE

4 Doors From the Corner.

THE BIG ALLEGHENY STORE, OLD NOS. 85-87 OHIO ST.

CREDIT FREE TO ALL.

IT'S THE WONDERFUL PRICE-SAVING THAT'S BRINGING THE CROWDS!

Never in White's lengthy experience has there been a Clearance so wonderfully speedy. Never did immense stocks diminish so rapidly. BUT IT'S MARVELOUS PRICES—White's remarkable methods—that's back of it. Ponder over such drawing cards as $55 Sideboards for $37.50—$150 Bedroom Suits for $100—$10 Morris Chairs for $5.75—and hundreds of other bargains just as exciting. The thoughtful buyers are coming early—it's absolutely TOO GOOD an opportunity to run a chance of missing.

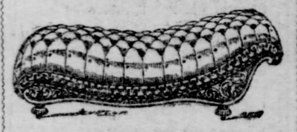
It's drawing the young married folks with the attraction of a giant magnet. Take the following prices as a basis—every piece of furniture and carpet on the enormous floors is going at a price in proportion—and figure how ridiculously small an amount it takes to furnish 2, 3 or 4 rooms! You couldn't beat it if you had a factory of your own—there's hardly an article here that isn't marked at almost cost!

If you don't care to pay cash, bear in mind that CREDIT IS ABSOLUTELY FREE. You can open an account now and buy at positively the same figures as cash buyers.

In coming, remember that White's Big Allegheny Store expands clear to the corner in the Spring, that there are no removal signs on his store now, and that the door that leads to the extraordinary bargains is not on the corner, BUT 4 DOORS FROM THE CORNER.

Come see how wonderfully we carry out our assertion that YOU NEED HARDLY ANY MONEY AT WHITE'S!

Bedroom Suit—Like cut—a solid oak production that was even considered remarkable value at its original price of $55. By coming to the big sale before the stock is gone you save $20. Sale price only... $35



Couch—like cut—genuine leather with eight rows of tufting—best steel spring construction—it's a production of superior workmanship—the minute you see it you recognize the production you've seen at other stores for $50—at White's big sale for only... $30

Breakfast Table—This splendid drop-leaf table—wonderfully convenient for the kitchen—golden oak, solidly built—has always sold for $4, but is going as great special during sale for only... $2.35

Iron Bed—like cut—strongly constructed and of attractive design—it's always been a bargain at regular price of $6.50—during sale for only... $4.00

Other Iron Beds from $1.65 up.

Chair—genuine leather arm chair—for dining room or office—exactly like cut—magnificently constructed from highest quality golden oak. Beside your own judgment, investigation will thoroughly convince you that it's a $9 value. During this sale for only... $4

CARPETS!

The largest and greatest of all Carpet Departments in this end of the State is offering more wonderful values during the big sale than ever before. The reason prices have been cut to positively unheard-of depths is that the immense stocks MUST be decreased. The few items following will tell you how wonderfully you'll save.

INGRAIN CARPET pieces, 15 to 40 yards each—splendid patterns and colorings—worth 85c and 70c earlier in the season, going now at, per yard... 35c

BODY BRUSSELS pieces, from 10 to 35 yards each—grades that sold at $1.65 and $1.25 per yard, will go now at, per yard... 72c

ODD RUGS.

FINE AXMINSTER RUGS, size 9x12, beauties that sold regularly at $20, to go now at only... $17.00

BRUSSELS RUGS — the regular $22.00 grade, size 9x12, will go at... $14

BODY BRUSSELS RUGS—size 9x12, regular $28.00 grade, to go at just... $18

BRUSSELS RUGS—size 9x10½, regular $20 grade, to go at only... $11.50

BRUSSELS CARPET pieces, from 15 to 35 yards each—grades that sold for $1.20, $1.05 and 90c, will go during this great sale at, per yard... 60c

VELVET CARPET pieces, an immense variety of different size pieces. They are the same beautiful grades that have been bringing $1.65, $1.40 and $1.10 per yard—to go during this sale at, per yard... 65c

A great number of wonderful bargains in odd pairs Portieres and Lace Curtains.

CHIFFONIER—like cut, — in either oak or mahogany finish—a handsome new design with big mirror — during sale goes for almost half what you'd pay in any other store — worth $13.50 for only $7.50

Many Great Bargains in DINNER WARE, TOILET SETS, LAMPS, ETC.

INLAID LINOLEUM REMNANTS, pieces range in size from 2 to 12 yards—regular $2.00 and $1.50 grades at... 50c

OIL CLOTH REMNANTS—Pieces range in size from 4 to 25 yards—they are the regular 40c to 25c grades, but go to you now at only, per yard, 15c and... 10c

LINOLEUM REMNANTS—Big variety of different lengths, regular $1.20 and $1.50 grades, now at, per yard... 40c

OETTING'S PARAGON BRAND

$2.25

Flattish brim derbies are newest for youngish men.

We have several new flat brim styles that you'll not find elsewhere until next spring.

These new styles come in the Paragon and Acme brands at $2.25 and $1.75.

Other good styles in derby or soft hats as low as $1.50 or even $1.

Electric Seal Caps — choice stock — $3.50.

Plush or Cloth Winter Caps at $1, 50c and 25c.

OTTO OETTING

Fifth & Wylie

on Court House hill

OETTING'S ACME BRAND

$1.75

The hat that scored a complete triumph.

The Colonial Derby at $3.

This derby is lower in the crown and wider and flatter in the brim than the usual derby styles.

We have two new styles in Soft Hats to show you.

"The Toreador"

"The Marcello."

A new bell crown Silk Hat for young men at $6, brims 1⅞, 2 and 2⅛ inches.

Fashionable Opera Hats at $7.

CLOTHING ON CREDIT

PAYMENTS $1.00 TO 2.00 EVERY TWO WEEKS.

OUR LIBERAL PAY AS YOU CAN PLAN

Meets the wants of everyone. This cold weather must remind you that you are missing a whole lot of solid comfort you might have by coming here and dressing up in some of our warm, reliable clothing.

IF YOU READ THE PAPERS

You must be aware of the fact that here, and here only,

YOU GET GUARANTEED CLOTHES, LOWEST CASH STORE PRICES, EASIEST CREDIT TERMS ON EARTH, UP-TO-THE-MINUTE STYLES.

And your clothes tailored free any time you choose.

OVER 322 FIFTH AVENUE. UNION CREDIT CLOTHING CO OVER PITTSBURG POST.

Facts to Remember

Until January 31, 1903, we will do the following work at the prices given:

$10.00 Set of Teeth, $6.00
$5.00 Set of Teeth, $3.50
$2.00 Gold Fillings, $1.00
$1.00 Silver Fillings, 50c

The material and workmanship will be the best. The teeth will look natural, and, better still, they will be serviceable. We make this offer in order to meet many new patients.

Higher prices will not be asked and everything will be guaranteed.

Pittsburgh Dentists

310 FIFTH AVENUE, Over Woolworth's.

Attention Voters!

All citizens interested in good government in the City of Pittsburgh who endorse the platform adopted by the Republican party, in convention, Tuesday, January 6th, 1903, are requested to fill in the blank their name and address and forward the same to the Chairman of the Republican City Committee.

The object is to secure names of voters who are willing to enlist their services to assist in the election of John C. Haymaker for City Recorder.

All names and communications will be considered as strictly confidential. Positively no names will be published.

Name .....
Address .....
Ward..... District.....

M. G. LESLIE,
Chairman Republican City Committee,
418 Sixth Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

My "Old Virginia Home" is the title of the music supplement with next Sunday's Gazette.

RIVER PACKETS.

KANAWHA RIVER PACKET.
STEAMER KANAWHA, W. E. Roe, master; J. H. Wolfe, clerk; leaves Patterson's wharfboat every Tuesday, 4 p. m., for Wheeling, Marietta, Parkersburg, Gallipolis, Charleston and way points. Fine passenger and freight accommodations. S. P. Patterson & Co., G. H. Ghrist, agents, No. 507 Water st. Tel. 423.

LARGEST INSTALLMENT JEWELRY HOUSE IN THE STATE.

$24 buys this magnificent pure white Genuine Diamond Stud, which can't be bought from any retail jeweler in the city for less than $40. From Isaacs you get it at wholesale price and can wear the stud while paying for it at the rate of A Dollar a Week. All other goods on easy terms.

Your credit is good. Established 1876. Close at 6 p. m. Open Saturdays till 11 p. m. No security is required, and no collectors to annoy you.

ISAACS

Wholesale Jeweler and Diamond Expert,

404 SMITHFIELD ST., PITTSBURGH.

KAUFMANN'S

"THE BIG STORE"

A bulletin of Monday's store doings—This ad is only a synopsis of the important sales being conducted throughout the store—the items we print, picked here and there, must tell you like hurried messengers, of how each department is holding forth rich money-saving inducements to you. The successes of all the January White Sales continue unabated and added stimulus is given them tomorrow with new assortments and lower prices.

January sale white goods and linens

Fashion authorities predict white goods will be the prevailing waist material for season of 1903, and although you may not find use for goods just now, a little forethought and judicious expense now will bring its reward in mid-season.

Figured vestings—plain oxford and figured madras have the call for favorite vestings for this season. Choice quality at, yard. **25c**

German weave madras—will be a very much used material; full mercerized finish—figured and striped—at, per yard. **50c**

India linon—the old standby and a favorite with our grandparents, but this is a new price for such a fine sheer quality—yard. **12½c**

French nainsook—for dresses and for a hundred necessary articles—these are all 10 yd. pieces—(much cheaper to buy it this way)—per piece. **1.50**

French nainsook—mill ends, lengths 1 to 4 yards, and worth 15c and 18c even—at, yd. **10c**

Long cloths—mill ends—finished as soft as nainsook—at, yd. **8⅓c**

You may think we are devoting a very meager portion of this ad. to linens, but this dept. doesn't demand it—We are enjoying the largest linen business we ever had—Here are several items to enthuse even more spirit into tomorrow's sale:

German mercerized cotton—full bleached double satin table damask—an exceptionally fine quality to be sold at this low price—per yard. **50c**

Table damask—72 inch Belfast linen—all new attractive 1903 patterns—would sell readily for $1.25 and even $1.35 yard, but we don't exact big profits—so mark it down to, yard. **1.00**

Table damask—one special lot, all widths—in at least ten different patterns to select from—at, per yard. **39c**

Table napkins—a miscellaneous lot that for quick disposal we have arranged into 3 lots—at, per doz., 2.00, 1.50 and **1.00**

Belfast linen crash—a special bargain at, yard, **8½c**

Bedding and domestic wash goods

To use a commercial term, we are "long" on blankets and we have but a short time to effect a clearing; in some instances we have halved the prices—in other cases we have taken a third off—

Blankets—white, gray, tan and plaid—10-4 and 11-4 size—all wool; some are slightly soiled from window display, but none are hurt—this is indeed a "snap"—sale price—pair **2.98**

Western gray blankets—10-4 size, 4-pound weight—splendid quality—soft and fleecy—special sale price, per pair **1.59**

Blankets—all-wool "Robin Hood" blankets—11-4 size, white and black plaid, red and black plaid—worth easily $4.50—sale price, pair. **2.98**

Bed comforts—sewed and tufted—extra large size—dark colors— **1.36**

Fancy crib robes and baby blankets, **39c.**

Crib blankets—all-wool—size 30x40 inches, at, pair, **1.49.**

Now's the time to buy wash goods—the far-sighted people provide for rainy days—and the "rainy days" in wash goods buying will be in mid-season, when prices will be high. We offer you unusual inducements at this time of year.

The best of the new fabrics are shown in this assortment; there are madrases, ginghams, Persian stripes which are direct copies of the silk ginghams—36-inch cambrics—36-inch percales—printed dotted mulls, and printed batistes—an array of charming new conceits the like of which were never offered before at so low a price, per yard. **12½c**

A very special offer—a number of fabrics that we have placed under a low price for tomorrow only—fancy ginghams head the list; then come spring styles in printed flannels, printed lawns, 36-inch Hanover percales—12½c and some 15c goods go on sale tomorrow for only—per yard. **8⅓c**

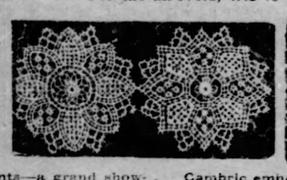
An equally attractive offer are these ginghams, prints, outing cloths and striped shirtings which we have placed on a special counter by themselves and marked at, per yard, **5c**

"Opening" of new laces

A DISPLAY that, for completeness, exquisiteness and exclusiveness, far eclipses all its predecessors. Come in and get posted on the new favorites of Dame Fashion.

Grape laces are among the most conspicuous of the new novelties. There's quite a diversity of patterns in galloons, straight insertings and all-overs. The galloons are separable and so can be applied in a great many ways—the all-overs are just what you'll want for your new lace waist, coat or front—colors are white, butter and the new biscuit shade. The prices for the grape galloons during this "opening" will be, yd., 1.25, 75c, 59c and **39c**

For the all-overs, 1.48 to 4.75 yard.



Grape ornaments—a grand showing of those charming "bunch-of-grapes" lace ornaments, in black or white silk or the washable white cotton—will be all the fad for trimming waists and underwear, or for millinery purposes—prices range from, each, 75c to **15c**

Wash laces in great profusion—pure linen torchons and medicis, point de Paris and Val. laces with insertings to match—3 great lots at, yard, 15c, 10c and **5c**

Real Cluny laces—our new importation of these exquisite hand-made laces, broad bands and edgings to match, will please all connoisseurs—can be had in either silk or linen—both kinds promise to be very much in demand—prices range from, yd., 4.75 to **69c**

Cambric embroideries—5,000 trial sample lengths in this "opening" at away below actual value—to facilitate quick selection we've placed them on the bargain table—take your pick for, yard, 15c, 10c and **5c**

Embroideries—a superb collection of the newest and daintiest embroideries, matched sets, 2 to 4 widths of edgings and insertings to match; baby sets, new Paraguay and grape design flouncings, medallion effects, etc.—prices, yd., 1.75 to **25c**

Tucked chiffons—a most comprehensive display of tucked and shirred chiffons and liberty silks, always so fashionable for fronts, waists, etc.—plain or inserted with the new Mexican stitching—prices, yd., 1.98 to **98c**

Muslin underwear sale at its height

OUR great January sale has attained the topmost point of public favor—we do not rest content with present successes, but with such liberal price inducements as these force, rather than wait for, still more gratifying results.

Gowns Women's gowns—in Mother Hubbard style, neck and sleeves trimmed with ruffles and clusters of tucks—special value at **19c**

Women's gowns—trimmed with fine clusters of tucks, hemstitching, lace and embroidery—splendidly made—for this sale only at **39c**

Women's gowns—trimmed with embroidery, square yokes, also empire styles, with clusters of tucks and hemstitched yokes with revers—all made from fine quality muslin or cambric—special price for this sale **59c**

Women's gowns—made of fine cambric or nainsook, round or square yokes, trimmed with torchon or Val. lace and embroidery—also baby effects with short sleeves and hemstitched yokes—ribbon trimmed—special price **98c**

Corset covers Women's corset covers, French style, high, low, V or square necks, neck and sleeves trimmed with lace and embroidery—special sale price **15c**

Women's corset covers—a choice selection, high or low necks, trimmed with laces, embroidery, insertion and ribbon—some with four rows of lace inserting—sale price **25c**

Women's chemises—cambric or muslin, neatly trimmed with embroidery, insertion, tucks, laces and ribbon—reduced to **50c**

Special

Petticoats—mercerized sateen, hemstitched or accordeon pleated flounce. **1.50**

Special

Vests or pants—also union suits, heavy fleece lined Egyptian cotton, for **25c**

THE all-around excellence of our garments, the conspicuous absence of cheap, trashy stuff, shows that we have given deception a wide berth—this is one of the reasons why our sale has been a record-breaker, while many stores' results have been unsatisfactory.

Skirts Women's skirts—umbrella styles, some trimmed with rows of torchon lace inserting and wide ruffles of lace to match—others trimmed with embroidery—extra dust ruffle— **75c**

Women's skirts—20 styles, some with large flounces of embroidery and hemstitched ruffles—others with two large ruffles; hemstitched—trimmed with two rows of torchon lace— **98c**

Women's skirts—umbrella style, with two rows of lace insertion and cluster tucked, finished with tucked lawn ruffles and edged with lace, also cambric umbrella skirts with deep ruffle of blind embroidery and tucks above—finished with dust ruffle— **1.50**

Finer petticoats up to 45.00.

Drawers Women's drawers, in umbrella style, made of good muslin, deep ruffle, lace or tucked ruffle—special price **15c**

Women's drawers—15 styles, cambric or muslin, with deep embroidery ruffles and tucks, also umbrella ruffles with lace inserting, also hemstitched and tucked— **25c**

Skirt chemises—good nainsook or cambric, several dainty styles, lace or embroidery trimmed—skirt to match—special value at **98c**

Special

Our entire stock of French hand-made muslin underwear offered at **⅓ off**

Special

Corsets or girdles—straight front, new models, several of the best makes— **45c**

Dress goods 'way down

THE next two weeks must make an end to all medium and heavy wool dress fabrics. Inventory shows that we have $50,000 worth now on hand. We'd rather have $25,000 cash. Hence these sweeping reductions, averaging 50 per cent:

All 39c goods cut to 19c

Among the fabrics are meltons, serges, granites, armures and cashmeres, in all shades, none reserved, but all go at 19c yd.

All 79c goods cut to 39c

This offer embraces all-wool matelasse, silk and wool fancies, illuminated poplins, sailcloths, cheviots, etc.—unrestricted choice for 39c yd.

$1.00 skirtings cut to 49c

Including 56-in. reversible plaid backs, English meltons, Scotch thibets and repellants—any of the $1.00 goods for 49c yd.

All $1.50 goods cut to 69c

Here you'll find French corduroy suiting, vigoreau, venetian, English tweed suiting, French poplin, prunella, etc.—this is less than half price.

$1.75 goods cut to 79c

Our entire stock of broadcloths and venetians are included in this sweeping offer—no exceptions, but every yard goes for 79c.

Imported wash goods

Never were the spring wash fabrics so beautiful as this year—never was our display so lavish and comprehensive—never were our prices so low. A few examples:

Fancy mercerized zephyr—beautiful stripes and other styles—all the new colors—equal to any goods heretofore sold for 25c yd., tomorrow at **15c**

Mousseline de soie with embroidered silk dots—cream, black and the new street and evening shades—imported to sell for 45c yd., our price **29c**

St. Gall Swiss mulls—hemstitched stripes with embroidered dots—in ecru and natural color—will sell later on for 50c yd., tomorrow at **29c**

French waist cloths, most striking effects in silk and wool mixtures—all the fashionable shades—none better elsewhere for 75c yd. than these at **39c**

Kid gloves

TO boom sales in the women's glove dept. tomorrow, we offer regular $1.00 and $1.25 kid gloves for **59c**

They come with 1 pearl button or 1 clasp, and in all the new shades and stitchings, and all sizes.

Women's kid gloves—some worth 75c, some $1.00 and some $1.25, but as they're odds and ends and broken lots, out they go tomorrow at only (pair) **49c**

Women's golf gloves, with close fitting wrists—plain colors or fancy plaids—intended to sell for 50c pair, go tomorrow at **25c**

Hosiery sale

Women's imported stockings—plain boot patterns, fancy tops or all-over round stripes—big range of light and dark color effects—25c goods cut down to (pair) **15c**

Women's English cashmere stockings, with double merino toe and heel—plain or ribbed—the 35c kind for (pair) **25c**

No let-up to the coat, suit and fur clearing

JANUARY is the month of stock clearings, when the progressive retailer cuts down prices, and nowhere does this rule apply so forcibly as to our coat, suit and fur dept. Things worn by the fair sex are more liable to change of fashion than anything else, and so it behooves us to make quick work of all lingering winter goods. Half price and less will do it.

Monte Carlo coats—none but the latest and most fashionable garments are included in this offer of $12, $14 and $15 coats for 8.50. The materials are kerseys, meltons and cheviots, the coats are all lined with guaranteed lining throughout, and come in the swell collarless, cape and double pleated back effects—handsomely stitched or trimmed with silk ornaments—your pick and fit for only **8.50**

Women's and misses' jackets and Monte Carlo coats—cape effect, with plain plaited back strapped or stitched, short 21 or 24-in. jackets and 27-in. box coats, made of excellent quality kerseys, cheviots or montagnacs, in the best colors—cut right down in price from $10 to only **5.00**

All evening coats and wraps at half price

None reserved or excepted, but each and every coat or wrap in our entire stock of exquisite imported evening garments is included—short, ¾ or full length—in silk, cloth and fancy materials.

All $40 wraps go at 20.00.
All $50 wraps go at 25.00.
All $65 wraps go at 32.50.
All $75 wraps go at 37.50.
All $100 wraps go at 50.00.

Fur scarfs—sable lynx, black coney or French stone marten, reduced from $2.00 and $2.50 to this price for this sale only, **99c**

Women's muffs—in electric seal, French lynx, etc., reduced from $2.00 and $2.50 to this price for this sale only, **99c**

Fur scarfs—blue lynx, double length, very stylish, marked down from $18 to this price for this sale only, **10.00**

Muffs—genuine chinchilla, large size, reduced from $18.00 to **10.00**

Fur scarfs—in sable or Isabella fox, baum marten, squirrel or mink, double length or single, with large tails at each end, reduced from $15, $18 and $20 to **10.00**

Nearseal coats—newest shapes, guaranteed lining, reduced from $40.00 to **25.00**

Genuine Krimmer coats—plain or faced with natural blue lynx, marked down from $50 and $55 to **30.00**

Russian sable scarfs or Hudson bay sable scarfs, reduced from $100 to **59.00**

Persian lamb coats—genuine Leipsig dye, faced with blended baum marten or fine chinchilla, also in pain effect—reduced from $175 and $195 to **100.00**

Superb coats—in Alaska seal, newest style, marked down from $225 to **165.00**

Women's tailor-made suits—a somewhat varied lot of dress suits, jacket suits, walking length suits, blouse, tight-fitting, fly front, eton and long coat effects, neatly stitched or trimmed—materials are broadcloths, cheviots, meltons, coverts, zibelines, etc., in black or colors, marked down to only **9.85**

Women's tailor-made suits in excellent quality broadcloth, zibeline, cheviot, corduroy and fancy Scotch materials—charming blouse, eton, long coat, tight-fitting and regular jacket styles, mostly lined throughout with taffeta silk, special for tomorrow only **25.00**

Velvet waists—women's fashionable metallic dotted velvet waists, pleated front, trimmed with 6 large pearl buttons, colors are red, navy and hunter's green, reduced from $5.00 to **2.98**

Women's all-wool waists—tucked front and back, cord edge trimmed, half lined, new sleeve, stock to match, all the desirable shades, marked down from $2.00 to **95c**

Women's waists—made of embroidered all-over dot French flannel, with large pearl buttons, in all the swellest colors, including black, marked down from $7.00 to **3.65**

Women's all-wool waists—serge or novelty cloth, plaited front and back, side button effect, large porcelain metallic rimmed buttons—latest style sleeve and stock, colors are navy, nile, mode, tan and reseda, reduced from $4.00 to **1.98**

Silk sale

NOT a very significant heading to such an unusual trade occurrence as this. When we do cut prices in this stock, we don't do it half-heartedly, as these prices indicate:

36-inch, shepherd checks—taffeta silk, black and white and blue and white—small, medium and large size checks—$1.25 and $1.50 silks go at, yard **98c**

Novelty silks—on special bargain counter; in cord, hemstitch, figured, plaid and other effects—worth 75c to $1.50—reduced to, yard, 69c, 49c and **39c**

24-inch polka dot silks—for shirt waist suits, waists, etc.; small and medium size dots; on navy, black and colored grounds—either satin twilled or satin liberty weaves—at, yard **69c**

Black silk specials

24-in. crepe de chine—12-yd. lengths, or more; heavy, lustrous quality—yard **65c**

Moire velour—for coats, waists, dress and trimming purposes—yard **33c**

Black silk velvets—close pile face, heavy or medium weight—for entire costumes, jackets, trimming uses, etc.—regular $1.00 goods, at, yard **62½c**

Clearing sale of rugs and carpets

PROFITS are of no consequence to us just now, we need the room for spring lines and we have determined on a quick riddance—it's advisable to bring measurements of several rooms—enabling you to take advantage of a remnant, sometimes.

Odd rolls Brussels carpets—best suited for parlor, dining and reception halls, beautiful floral, scroll or set designs, in bright pleasing colors—if you contemplate immediate refurnishing this offer affords you a chance for a big saving—special sale price, yd. **50c**

Odd rolls ingrain carpets—all-wool extra super quality—especially adapted for bedrooms and sitting rooms—exquisite green, brown or oak and red shades—some floral, set and scroll designs—sufficient for one or two rooms of each pattern—you may make your selection and we will hold your purchase until ordered for delivery—special sale price, yd. **55c**

Axminster velvet carpets—with border to match, for parlor or libraries—very plain or elaborate designs—artistic two-toned colorings—very rich lustrous plush, also extra velvet carpets in bright floral and set oriental figures and hall designs—former price $1.25, sale price, per yd. **75c**

Axminster and Wilton rugs—size 9x12 ft., extra high grade—French medallion and floral centers or geometrical and Persian figured—bright new colorings—for library or dining room—worth $27.50—sale price each, **19.50**

Brussels room rugs—Persian and medallion centers, for dining or sitting room, formerly sold for up to $17.00; choice for **12.50**

Carpet made rugs—in average room size, consisting of Wilton, Axminster, velvet or Brussels—at ½ to ⅔ less than regular prices—
Rugs worth $25.00 for 14.50
Rugs worth $30.00 for 17.50
Rugs worth $35.00 for 22.50

Linoleums—two yards wide, Scotch and domestic makes, patterns for office or kitchen use—tile and floral patterns, extra heavy enameled surface—worth 65c, 75c and 85c, sale price, per square yard, 60c, 55c and **50c**

Inlaid linoleums—in tile or broken patterns—all colors through to the back, also extra heavy Scotch cork carpet, in Turkish figures—have no limit for hard wear—sq. yd. **1.00**

Dinnerware and toiletware specially reduced

Dinner sets—good quality English porcelain, 100 pieces, underglazed border decoration in two colors, reduced from $8.00 to **5.87**

Dinner sets—English porcelain, 112 pieces, including large roast platter and large size dinner plates, dainty undergiazed spray decorations in brown, gray or blue, marked down from $11.00 to **8.87**

Dinner sets—the "Victoria," fine English porcelain, 112 pieces, undergiazed conventional border decoration in peacock blue and green, new shape, $12.00 values reduced to **9.48**

Dinner sets—the "Ben Avon," splendid quality English porcelain, 112 pieces, deep flow blue undergiazed border decoration, with gold lines and illuminations throughout, always sold at $14.87, marked down for quick clearance to **10.87**

Dinner sets—112 pieces, American porcelain, various beautiful floral spray decorations, with gold lines on all pieces, value $17.50, marked down to **12.50**

Dinner sets—choice from our $18 and $20 lines, all handsome designs, from 102 to 130 pieces in each set, at only **14.87**

Dinner sets—the "Victoria" Carlsbad china dinner sets of 100 pieces, exquisite floral spray decorations in natural colors, gold lines on all pieces, reduced from $20.00 to **15.75**

Special! GENUINE HAVILAND CHINA DINNER SETS. Through the negligence of the importer we are just in receipt of our holiday order. He makes amends for his delay by giving us a big price concession—consequently this deal makes possible this offer—100 piece sets—dainty natural tint floral spray decorations, with colorings that are only possible in French china—embellished with coin gold—they'd be priced $25.00 under ordinary conditions—now **19.87**

Toilet sets—6 pieces, hand decoration in two attractive colors, blue and green, marked down from $2.00 to **1.25**

Toilet sets—6 pieces, including open slop jar, pink or green floral spray decoration, $3.50 value reduced to **2.48**

Toilet sets—the "Cynthia," made of fine quality porcelain, 12 pieces, including slop jar, neatly decorated in blue or green underglazed colors, with self-color tinting on edges—others with gold line edges on all pieces, making a white and gold set to match brass beds, reduced to **3.98**

Toilet sets—fine porcelain, 12 pieces, with slop jar, floral spray decorations with delicate combinations of rich colorings in pink, blue, green and yellow, gold stippling throughout, $6.50 value reduced to **4.98**

Toilet sets—American porcelain, 12 pieces, including large slop jar, most attractive floral designs in rich tints, embellished throughout with gold, marked down from $8.50 to **5.98**

Toilet sets—best American porcelain, 12 pieces, with slop jar, fancy shapes, floral decoration on tinted background in blue, pink and green, gold lines on all pieces, reduced from $9.00 to **6.98**

Clearance sale of lace curtains

ODD pairs and miscellaneous small quantities left over from the first two weeks of our January sales are turning up in the department—here are a few of the "hurry up" prices:

Pretty Nottingham lace curtains—dainty all-over lace effects or plain centers with artistic scroll or antique borders—some of these curtains sold for $1.50 and $2.00 during the past two weeks, but to clear out these small quantities we reduce all to, pair, **98c**

Ruffled Swiss curtains—these popular curtains sold in big quantities all during the January sale, consequently there are many "left over" pairs—they are made with hemstitched ruffles and colored border effects—40 in. wide and 3 yds. long—they were quick sellers at $2.00, but we want to set a quicker pace—so they'll go at, per pair, **1.39**

Cable net curtains—these curtains are especially desirable for their durability and this is a great chance for boarding house keepers and hotel owners to profit by this low price—a pleasing array of designs—including Renaissance and antique borders—they have sold for $4.00, but for the same reason—small quantities—we reduce the price to, pair **2.50**

Real Irish point lace curtains—heavily appliqued borders on the best of net—there are in the neighborhood of 15 different patterns—these curtains are best suited for parlors and reception halls—we sold them for $4.00, and that was remarkably cheap for them—then how much more so is this price, pair, **2.98**

A miscellaneous collection of lace curtains, such popular styles as Brussels net, Renaissance, Irish Point and Swiss Tambour, are represented—they are all heavily embroidered on fine quality net—will launder perfectly—values from $6.75 to $9.00—at, pair **5.00**

Real hand-made curtains—in Arabian, Battenberg, point de Paris and Kaiser Storre effects—known for their exceptional beauty and long wearing qualities—for parlor and library—should sell for $10, $12.50 and $13.50—sale price, pair, **7.50**

Sale 2 carloads of graniteware

AND it won't take shrewd housekeepers long to see that the prices quoted are just about 50 per cent below those usually asked for the same high-class goods.

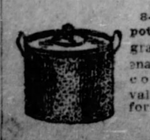
2-qt. coffee boilers, granite steel enameled, worth 75c, at **39c**

3-qt. coffee pots, granite steel enameled, worth 50c, go at **29c**

1-qt. tea pots, granite steel enameled, value for **10c**

8-qt. water carriers, granite steel enameled, worth 50c, at **25c**

8-qt. tea kettles, granite steel enameled, regular price $1.00, special tomorrow at **65c**



8-qt. cooking pots, seamless, granite steel enameled, with cover, $1.00 value for **49c**

White enameled chambers, worth 50c, at **25c**

14-qt. dish pans, seamless, granite steel enameled, worth 75c, at **39c**

Dinner buckets—granite steel enameled, the 25c kind for **15c**

Silverware sale

WE purchased Rogers' entire stock of the famous "Jeanette" pattern, hence these low prices:

The tea spoons, **65c set of 6**

The table spoons, **1.25 set of 6**

The table knives, **1.39 set of 6**

The table forks, **1.25 set of 6**

The dessert spoons, **1.15 set of 6**

The dessert forks, **1.15 set of 6**

The butter knives or sugar shells, **15c each**

Furniture, ⅓ off

THE great surplus stocks in our furniture department necessitate us making radical reductions throughout the entire stock—all kitchen, bedroom, sitting room, parlor, hall and reception room furniture, also all odd pieces, are included.

As this all-including reduction means for us an absolute surrender of profits on hundreds of articles, we shall continue this announcement for a short time.

While this 33⅓ per cent discount on all prices holds good, it behooves you to act immediately.

Big savings on best groceries

QUALITY combined with economy is the foundation upon which we've built up this vast grocery trade of ours. The following offers are fair examples of what you may expect here tomorrow:

Sugar—Havemeyer & Elder's standard quality granulated, sold only with grocery orders at this price, packed in linen bags, 25 lbs. **1.20**

Bacon—boneless, sugar cured, carefully selected, lean and fresh smoked, sold regularly for 20c lb., tomorrow at **16½c**

Coffee—"Ozark" blend, genuine Dutch East India private estate Java and Arabian-longberry Mocha, most delicious quality, special tomorrow at 4 lbs. for 1.00, or, per lb., **26c**

PRESERVED FRUITS—"Queen City" brand, strawberry, apricot, red raspberry, damson plum and cherry, 3½-lb. jars, sold regularly for 50c, special tomorrow at **35c**

GERMAN LEBKUCHEN—fresh shipment just received from Nuremburg, fine quality, 10 varieties, prices from 90c pkg. to **8c**

FRENCH PEAS—Marchand Freres, extra quality, at 1.70 doz., or, per can **15c**

CURRANTS—thoroughly cleaned, fancy quality, 1-lb. pkgs. at 10c and **8c**

STRAWBERRY BEETS—fine flavor and color, very small size, 3-lb. cans at **15c**

MINCE MEAT—the famous Bricks' make, equal to home made, full weight 5-lb. pails, at **65c**

PUMPKIN and marrow squash, solid packed, fancy quality, 3-lb. cans, at 1.15 doz., or per can **10c**

CORN—"Triumph" brand, extra fancy Maine, carefully selected young corn, equal in flavor to fresh picked, at 2.65 case 2 doz., or per can **12c**

PECANS and Sicily filberts, large size, regular price 15c lb. special **10c**

CALIFORNIA FRUITS—"Holly" brand, most delicious packed, 30c to 35c quality, as follows:

Lemon cling peaches, 2.70 doz., can 25c.

Bartlett pears, 2.70 doz., can 25c.

White cherries, 3.14 doz., can 27c.

MUSCATEL RAISINS—seeded, exceptionally fine large fruit, full weight lb. pkgs. at 12c and **10c**

STRINGLESS BEANS—"Refuge" brand, very small, tender and sweet, at 2.95 case 2 doz., or per can **13c**

CONDENSED MILK—Borden's "Eagle" brand, at 1.00 doz., or, per can **14c**

CONDENSED MILK—"Pure Food" brand, full weight cans, regular 15c quality, special tomorrow at 1.10 doz. cans, or, per can **10c**

LAMB'S TONGUE—spiced and pickled, selected whole tongue, a delicious relish, qt. jars and 60c, pint jars **40c**

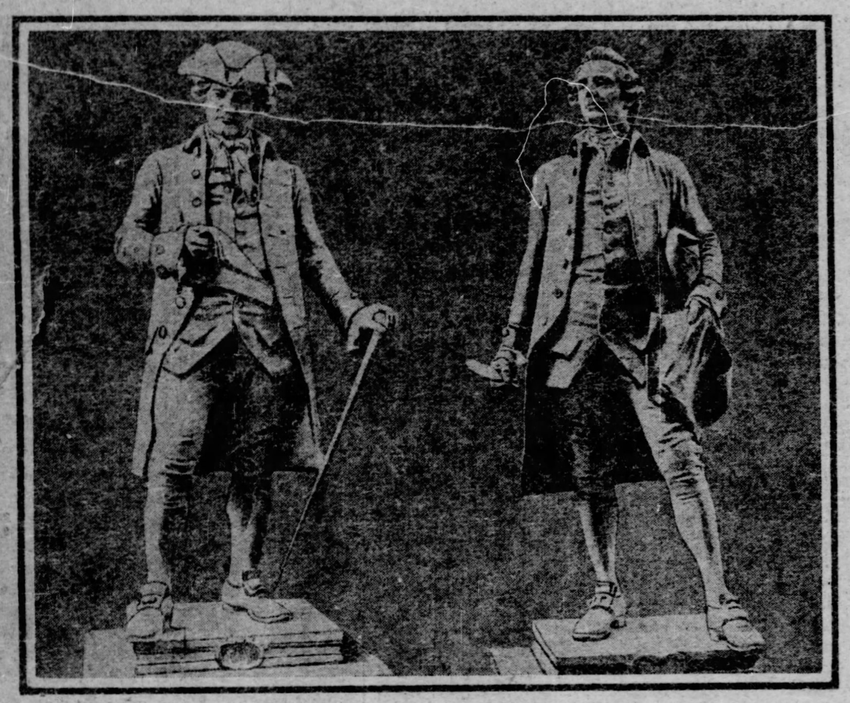
SECOND SECTION.
EIGHT PAGES.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

Special News Features
Sporting and Classified

PITTSBURGH, SUNDAY MORNING, JANUARY 11, 1903.

TWO SONS OF MARYLAND IN BRONZE



JOHN HANSON. CHARLES CARROLL.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Two life-sized statues of bronze have lately been added to those erected in the Statuary hall of the United States capitol, by the state of Maryland—one of Charles Carroll and the other of John Hanson, at one time president of the Continental Congress. The figures stand on low pedestals of pink granite. The surface of the bronze has been chemically treated, to bring out the green oxide, adding much to their value. Mr. Richard E. Brooks of Boston is the sculptor.

The statue of Hanson shows him apparently walking, a cane in one hand and a paper in the other, the import of which he has stopped to consider. His face is a rugged one with strong lines, typifying the dignified and deliberate patriot. Carroll is of lighter build and has somewhat of a boyish face. His attitude, pen in one hand and a large paper in the other, shows him pausing after signing the Declaration of Independence, as he decides to fix his identity by adding after his "of Carrollton."

A joint resolution has been passed by congress fixing January 31 as the date for the formal acceptance of the statue. A Maryland delegation will be present, members will make speeches, and the statues will be accepted in behalf of the government by President Pro Tem. Frye and Speaker Henderson of the house of representatives.

DIAMOND BROOCH WAS LOST IN THE CROWD

Miss Robertson's Friends Believe Sneak Thief Has Her $150 Jewel.

"Oh, mister, won't you please give me my brooch. Don't fool me; I know you have it. I value it so highly. It was given me by an uncle who died recently, and I would not take anything in this world for it."

With tears in her eyes, an expression of sadness on her face and her voice quivering with emotion pretty Miss Minnie A. Robertson of the Weber, Erickson-Bunting Rubber Stamp and Stencil Company of No. 254 Fifth avenue, pleaded with a Gazette reporter to return her lost jewel yesterday.

The plea came after a request for a description of the missing jewel had been given, and Miss Robertson had conceived the mistaken idea that the reporter was a detective, who had come to return her lost property. Every clerk and employe of the office gathered around Miss Robertson and sincely sympathized with her.

Miss Robertson has been exceedingly unfortunate. On the death of her uncle, Mr. Weber, the head of the firm which bears his name, she became manager of his estate, and it was while transacting business in this connection that she lost a valuable diamond and pearl brooch, given her some years ago by Mr. Weber.

It was a large brooch containing a good-sized diamond in the center, surrounded by 80 small pearls. The intrinsic value of the jewel would possibly not exceed $150, but Miss Robertson places more than a money estimate on it, and has offered a reward of $20 for its return.

While Miss Robertson is laboring under the impression that she lost her brooch the other employes of the office believe it was stolen from her dress as she walked along the crowded streets of Pittsburgh shortly after noon Friday.

Miss Robertson was compelled to go to the Standard Security-Trust Company, in Wood street, and later went to the Union Trust Company, where she transacted some business. When she left her office her brooch was pinned on her collar. When she returned half an hour later the jewel was missing.

Advertisements were immediately inserted in the daily newspapers, but up until last night the brooch had not been returned and the young woman is nearly frantic over her loss. Miss Robertson states she was crowded at the corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street and also jostled by the crowd at Fifth avenue and Wood street. She did not feel a hand grab her jewel, but acknowledges it may have been stolen from her.

FIRE DESTROYS 3000 TONS OF COAL

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 10.—One of the large pockets of the Eastern Coal Company on the water front here, in which was stored nearly 3,000 tons of soft coal, was destroyed by fire today. The loss is estimated at $75,000.

Presented Recall Letters.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Senor Don Luis Felipe Carbo, minister of Ecuador to the United States, presented to the president today his letters of recall. He expects to leave Washington early next week. His successor will be Alfredo Baquerizo, who will be presented to the president in a few days.

ADMIRAL MELVILLE REACHES AGE LIMIT

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Rear Admiral George W. Melville, chief of the bureau of steam engineering, was placed on the retired list of the navy today, having reached the age limit of 62 years. Special authority granted by congress has been invoked, however, to enable Admiral Melville to continue his services at the head of the bureau until his commission expires, August 9, 1903. Admiral Melville was appointed to the navy from New York in July, 1861.

The Southern Society's Officers.

At the meeting of the Southern society Thursday night the following officers were elected: President, W. La Rue Thomas; first vice president, J. M. Drill; second vice president, S. J. Graham; secretary, E. J. Wilson; treasurer, Stuart B. Marshall.

WILL VOTE WHEN ORATORY CEASES

Senator Quay Says Statehood Bill's Passage Is Delayed Only by Talk.

CALLS ON THE PRESIDENT

Miss Agnes Quay Davidson, the Senator's 8-Year-Old Granddaughter, Cordially Greeted by the Chief Executive.

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE BUREAU,
Room 10, Postal Building,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 10.

"We have a majority of the votes whenever the other fellows get through talking," said Senator Quay today, when asked as to the status of the statehood bill. The senator said that the tactics of the opposition were those of delay, but that he was certain that there would be a vote on the measure, though he could not predict just when that would be.

Senator Quay called at the White House today and saw the president. The senator was accompanied by three citizens of New Mexico, who came to pay their respects to the president. One of them was a full-blooded Cheyenne Indian, more than six feet tall. They told the president they hoped strongly for statehood, and the president responded pleasantly.

The member of the party who received the heartiest greeting from the president was the senator's granddaughter, Miss Agnes Quay Davidson, a pretty little miss of 8 years. She made an old-time curtsy to the president and was not too abashed to respond to his pleasant inquiries.

Senator Beveridge, chairman of the senate committee on territories, who is opposing the omnibus bill, was another caller of the day at the White House offices, but his visit related only incidentally to the subject. Other matters occupied the greater part of his call.

L. W. STRAYER.

WANTS HIS SHARE.

Cincinnati Man Sues for Part of $100,000 Paid for Securing Electric Franchise on Miami Canal.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 10.—W. G. Wagenhals brought suit in the supreme court today for an accounting against Charles N. Fordyce of Detroit, A. S. Hankins, Guy Hoffman, W. G. Broneen and C. C. Richardson, and for a receiver for the Miami & Erie Transportation Company, to recover his share of a bonus of $100,000 which he alleges these men received from the defendant company for securing the franchise for electric transportation on the Miami & Erie canal from Toledo to Cincinnati.

He asserts a contract whereby he is entitled to a share of this bonus.

Woman Hold-Ups Shoot Man.

DENVER, COL., Jan. 10.—Three women not known to the local police attempted to hold up a man early today and, while resisting he was shot and fatally wounded. As he is unconscious the police have been unable to discover his identity.

YOUNG PRIESTS BADLY NEEDED

Many New Parishes Springing Up in the Pittsburgh Diocese.

RELIEF NEXT SUMMER

A Round Dozen of Young Theological Students Will Come Into Bishop Phelan's Territory. Diocese Grows Very Rapidly.

The ecclesiastical authorities of the Roman Catholic diocese of Pittsburgh have long felt, on account of the increasing number of parishes, the lack of a sufficient number of priests. It is true that many of the new parishes established in the last few years are composed of foreigners and the pastors of those congregations belong to the same nationality and have been brought into the diocese from abroad, but so many of the parishes are of English-speaking persons that a serious shortage in the supply of priests has been apparent.

By next summer, however, the number of clergymen in the see of Pittsburgh will be augmented by 12 young priests. They are completing their studies at Mt. St. Mary's, in Baltimore, Md., or St. Vincent's, Westmoreland county.

Young priests who have but recently been ordained will be appointed to the positions vacated by the newly made heads of parishes.

In an interview published in The Gazette Cardinal Gibbons, who was then here attending the 50th anniversary of the foundation of St. Paul's monastery on Mt. Oliver, spoke of the remarkable increase in the number of parishes in the Pittsburgh see and said that the head of the diocese and his priests had all they could do to keep pace with the rapidly growing population, organize it into parishes and supply it with spiritual advisers.

Statistics compiled for the year 1902 by Father William Kittel, chancellor of the diocese, show that in the last year and a half the Catholic population increased enormously. For five years before that time it had been growing at the same ratio.

About the middle of 1901 the diocese of Altoona was formed, taking from Pittsburgh the counties of Cambria, Bedford, Blair, Huntingdon and Somerset, with a Catholic population of 43,420 persons. Father Kittel's figures show that in the year and a half since the division of the diocese the Catholic population grew from about 256,580 to 270,000, an increase of 13,420.

These last figures prove that the increase in the number of parishes in the diocese is not because of a shifting of the Catholic population, but to actual accretions from outside the diocese. Some parishes there are which may be said to have been formed by members of other congregations. Such a parish is that to which Father Beane has been appointed, in the Lincoln avenue district, to which territory Catholics have moved from other parishes, but generally the new parishes owe their origin to actual new arrivals in the diocese.

BATES REBUKES HASTY OFFICER

The Charges Brought Against Capt. Barnum by Maj. Ayres Disproved.

ACCUSER IS CENSURED

Defendant Was Alleged to Have Disobeyed Orders During Ft. Riley Maneuvers, but Court of Inquiry Exonerated Him.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS TO THE GAZETTE.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The record of the court of inquiry appointed at the request of Capt. Malvern-Hill Barnum, Eighth cavalry, to investigate certain allegations made against the official conduct of that officer by Maj. Charles Ayres, Eighth cavalry, had been received at the war department from Gen. Bates, commanding the department of the Missouri. The court met at Fort Riley, Kansas. Its findings were favorable to Capt. Barnum, the allegations of Maj. Ayres not being sustained by the evidence.

The court found that there was no disobedience of orders on the part of Capt. Barnum and that on the contrary the evidence showed his intention to carry out the orders of the squadron commander exactly and loyally. The court furthermore expressed its opinion "that Maj. Ayres in making these assertions was hasty and intemperate, and that while not imputing to him any intention of making a false statement, the assertions made and reiterated by him were misleading, inaccurate and unwarranted."

In approving the findings of the court Gen. Bates, the department commander, said he felt it incumbent upon him "to call to the attention of Maj. Ayres that a contentious and capricious manner toward other officers and the making of unfounded and improper assertions in regard to their actions is highly unmilitary and harmful to the service. For an officer to have so acted that a court of inquiry could properly use the language they did in speaking of his conduct evinces a disposition absolutely opposed to military efficiency and discipline and subversive of the best interests of the service, seriously impairing his own record."

Gen. Bates deems further action unnecessary.

MARCONI SEEKS INCORPORATION

OTTAWA, ONT., Jan. 10.—The Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of Canada has given notice of an application to parliament for an act of incorporation to transact and do business all over British North America, British Isles, Europe and on the Atlantic and Pacific oceans and on the islands and places near the same. Powers are also asked for leasing or purchasing existing telegraph, telephone or cable companies.

WHAT TWO CENTS WILL PROVE

"Eight weeks sickness: First, Cold, then cough followed by a heavy, stringy yellow discharge from the throat and nostrils. I used eight standard remedies, also had a physician's attendance without much benefit, when I saw your advertisement. Thought if you had faith enough in your balm to give away samples, that it was worth giving a trial. Result: Started the use of your balm Saturday and by the following Wednesday was cured. Will do all I can for your balm by telling my friends of its value."

Wells Dygert, Buffalo Electric Co., 227 Pearl St., Buffalo, N. Y.

A two-cent stamp sent to Pretzinger Bros., Chemists, Dayton, O., for a sample, or 50c for a full-sized jar, will prove that Pretzinger's Catarrh Balm cures when every other medicine or treatment fails. For sale by druggists.

CABLE PREDICTED 60 YEARS AGO IN DIARY OF INVENTOR MORSE

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—The Electrical Review in today's issue publishes the diary kept by Samuel F. B. Morse during his earliest work on the Baltimore and Washington telegraph line, in the year 1843. The book was discovered in the library of Thomas A. Edison at Orange, N. J.

Under date of August 10, 1843, Mr. Morse describes certain tests he had made and makes the following interesting prophecy:

"The practical inference from this law is that a telegraphic communication on my plan may, with certainty, be established across the Atlantic. Startling as this may seem now, the time will come when this project will be realized."

Women's Furnishings.

Women's $1.25 fast black Merino Union Suits, best make and finish; Clearance Price 87c

Women's 62c fast black ribbed Vests or Pants, heavy fleecing, silk finish; Clearance Price 44c

Women's 62c Natural gray ribbed Vests or Pants, odds and ends to close; Clearance Price 44c

Women's $1 flat knit Camel's Hair and Scarlet Wool Pants, odds and ends to close; Clearance Price 63c

Women's 13c Fleece Lined Stockings, seamless, fast black; Clearance Price 9c

MONDAY, 9 TO 12:

Women's 25c ribbed, fleeced Balbriggan Vests (no pants) 9 to 12 only 15c

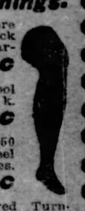
GUSKY'S

300 TO 400 MARKET ST
EVERYTHING TO WEAR

January Clearance Sale

Begins its second week tomorrow and is rolling along in fine style. The values we are offering create enthusiasm and bring business. Vast economies on winter necessities await you; worthy things at worthless prices. It's on just such things that you are wishing to buy that we've made our deepest price cuts. The sooner you pick your share of the bargains the better you'll be pleased.

Women's Furnishings.



Women's 75c Cashmere Wool Stockings, fast black with silk embroidery; Clearance Price 50c

Children's 50c Knitted Wool Leggings; fast black. Clearance Price 25c

Women's $1.00 and $1.50 Elastic Belts, with cut steel ornaments and buckles. Clearance Price 50c

Women's 50c Embroidered Turn-Over Collars; Clearance Price 25c

Women's 50c Golf Gloves, all wool in plain or fancy mixtures and stripes. Clearance Price 35c

MONDAY, 9 TO 12:

50 dozen Women's 25c pure wool plain color Golf Gloves. 9 to 12, only 18c

Overcoats

All Our

$18, $20, $22 and $24

Overcoats, that are are up among the finest we sell, are yours to choose from now

At Only

$14.90

That's the Overcoat story for to-day and it's surely an interesting one.

These coats are made of fine foreign and domestic fabrics, in the popular Oxford Gray, also in dark shades of Meltons and Kerseys, and have every good point that a fine custom-made coat possesses, even though you pay twice our price. See and be convinced that you are getting

Matchless Values

AT

$14.90

Men's Pants.

500 pairs of Men's Pants in fancy striped worsteds, dark and medium shades, also cassimeres and Cheviots, regular price $3.00 and $3.50, Clearance Price

$2.50

January Clearance Prices On the Women's Floor.

Great reductions in Walking and Dress Suits, Jackets, Velour and Silk Costumes, Furs and Children's Coats and Dresses, of which a few samples are given below.

Women's $15, $18 and $20 Walking Suits, made of Cheviot, Melton and mannish materials; in Norfolk Blouse or Tight-Fitting Jacket style, colors oxford, brown, gray, blue and mixtures; skirts with fine tailor stitched bottom, regular custom tailored suits, Clearance Price **$8.98**

Women's Dress Suits, strictly custom tailor-made, of fine Cheviots, Venetians, etc., in Blouse, Eton, Tight-Fitting and Fly Front Jacket styles; colors black, blue, brown and tan, skirts all made in latest flare style, some have silk drop lining. These were $20.00 to $30.00; Clearance Price **$15.00**

ONE-HALF OFF on all Velvet, Silk, Crepe de Chine, etc., Costumes and Gowns.

WOMEN'S NEW COATS—In box back, Monte Carlo and half fitted box styles; of fine kersey, in castor, black or blue, handsomely lined, well made and perfect in fit, sold for $15.00 to $18.00, Clearance Price only **$10.00**

CHILDREN'S DRESSES—Ages 1 to 4 years, made of all wool flannel or cashmere, all colors, handsomely trimmed, were $1.25 and $1.50, Clearance Price only **69c**

GIRLS' LONG COATS—Made of Oxford and Red Melton, Raglan style, bell sleeves, with turn over cuffs; velvet collar; were $6.00; Clearance Price **$3.48**

WOMEN'S SILK PETTICOATS—In all colors and black, ruffles or accordeon pleated flounce, were $6.00 and $7.00; Clearance Price **$3.98**

WOMEN'S ¾ LENGTH COATS—In rough materials and plain Kerseys, made in latest style, handsomely lined and finished; were $10.00, $12.00 and $15.00, Clearance Price **$5.98**

WOMEN'S ELECTRIC SEAL COATS—Plain or trimmed with different styles of Furs; Choice of any in the house, for Monday only **$37.50**

GIRLS' DRESSES—For misses 6 to 14 years of age, made of extra fine quality Serge, Cashmere and Cheviot, all the new styles, handsomely trimmed and finely finished, were $8.00; Clearance Price **$2.98**

WOMEN'S WAISTS—Women's finest French Flannel Waists, embroidered or plain, in all colors, choice of any $5.00 and $6.00 Waists at Clearance Price of **$3.90**

MONDAY, 9 TO 12:

Choice of any Flannelette or Percale Wrapper in the house, **98c**

Men's Furnishings.

Men's 50c and 63c Underwear, odds and ends in natural wool shirts in fleece lined Health Underwear and Derby Ribbed Balbriggan Underwear, all go at Clearance Price **39c**

Men's $1.00 and $1.50 Wool Underwear, odds and ends in Vicuna wool and plain color wool underwear, in ribbed or flat knit goods, go at Clearance Price **75c**

Men's $1.25 fast black all-wool Winter Underwear, now goes at Clearance Price **89c**

Men's $3.00 Vicuna Wool Underwear, American Hosiery Co.'s finest full regular made goods, shirts 34, 38, 40, 44 and 46, drawers 28, 30 and 32 inch, to close at Clearance Price **$1.25**

Men's $2.25 glove fitting Derby ribbed merino wool Underwear, finest make and finish, go at Clearance Price **$1.50**

Men's $3.75 Holroyd make ribbed Cashmere wool Drawers, full regular made goods, finest goods made. Clearance Price **$1.69**

Boys' Underwear—

Closing out odds and ends in Boys' 25c and 50c fleece-lined Health Underwear and derby ribbed Balbriggan Underwear, sizes 24 to 34, at Clearance Price **21c**

MONDAY, 9 TO 12:

Choice from 25 Men's Heavy Weight Rain Coats that sold at $9.00 to $12.00, colors gray and black, 9 to 12 only **$5.98**

Men's Shirts—

Men's 89c Blue Flannel Overshirts, cut full size and well made. Clearance Price **50c**

Men's $1.50 and $2.00 Cassimere Overshirts, in stripes and checks, odds and ends, Eagle make. Clearance Price **$1.00**

Men's Gloves—

Men's Scotch Wool Gloves, odds and ends in fancy mixtures and plain colors. Clearance Price **25c**

Men's 63c and 75c Working Gloves, lined or unlined, odds and ends at Clearance Price **50c**

Men's 75c Mocha Dress Gloves, color tan or brown. Clearance Price **50c**

Men's $1.00 Fur Back Gloves or Mittens, heavy leather palm, go at Clearance Price **75c**

Neckwear—

Odds and ends in Men's 25c and 50c Neckwear, in Tecks, Imperials, 4-in-Hands and Bows, all bunched together and go at Clearance Price, for choice, of only **13c**

MONDAY, 9 TO 12:

Choice from lot of 50c and 75c Stiff Bosom Dress Shirts, with extra cuffs, from 9 to 12, at **29c**

January Clearance Prices in Boys' Clothing

Are extremely low ones. Thousands of Boys' Suits and Overcoats at prices reduced from 25 to 50 per cent. The few samples given are fair specimens of how prices have been slashed all along the line.

Boys' Reefers,

In Kersey, Blue or Oxford Gray, double-breasted style, sizes 3 to 9; worth $1.50,

90c

Boys' Overcoats,

In Brown mixtures; sizes 6 to 15; worth $2.00,

$1.00

Boys' Sailor Blouse Suits,

In plain Blue Cheviot, sizes 2 1-2 to 9; worth $1.50,

85c

Boys' Suits,

Double-breasted style, fancy mixtures, sizes 6 to 15; worth $2.00,

$1.48

Boys' Vestee Suits,

Strictly All-Wool goods, fancy mixtures, slightly soiled, sizes 3 to 6; worth $4 and $5,

$1.24

Boys' Russian Blouse Overcoats,

In blue, green and Oxford gray, sizes 3 to 6; worth $3.50,

$2.22

Boys' Novelty Suits and Overcoats,

In Sailor Blouse style, blue, green and brown Serges, sizes 3 to 6; worth $6.50 to $8.00,

$4.90

MONDAY, 9 TO 12:

Boys' Knee Pants, in Drab Corduroy, sizes 5 to 15; worth 50c **18c**

January Clearance Sale of Fall and Winter Footwear.

Women's high grade Shoes, in imported Enamel, Ideal Kid and fine Black Kid, made in blucher, button and lace styles, with heavy hand welted soles; five lines of them that sold for $5.00, to be closed out at Clearance Price of **$3.69**

Men's $1.50 Veal Calf Lace Shoes, double sole and cap, all sizes, at Clearance Price of.. **$1.19**

Little Gents' $1.75 Enamel Lace Shoes, good heavy weight sole, sizes 9½ to 13½, Clearance Price **$1.29**

Monday, 9 to 12:

Misses' and Child's $1.25 Felt, Fur Trimmed Romeos at **69c**

Winter Caps.

All Men's Fur Caps to go at greatly reduced prices.

$8.50 Seal Caps, now $6.50
6.00 Pieced Seal Caps, now ... $4.00
$4.00 and $5.00 Fur Caps, now $3.39
$3.00 Fur Caps, now $2.25
$1.50 Fur Caps, now $1.00

Men's 75c Winter Caps, odds and ends in cloth or plush, all with double band, choice at Clearance Price **50c**

Men's 34c and 39c Winter Caps, odds and ends in Cheviots, Cassimeres and Corduroys, all with double band; Clearance Price **25c**

Boys' 50c Plush College and Cloth, or Scotch Wool Knit Windsor Caps, all with double band, go at Clearance Price **29c**

Children's 63c double band Eton Caps, in plain color cloth, at Clearance Price **25c**

Boys' $1.00 Turbans, with double band, in Astrakahn and Arabia Cloth. Choice at Clearance Price **50c**

Wool Toques, fancy or plain colors, 25c to 34c values, Clearance Price **21c**

Monday, 9 to 12:

Boys' 19c and 25c Polo Caps, with double band, in cloth or wool knit; choice, 9 to 12, only ... **10c**

View of Great Station to Be Built in New York City

The Pennsylvania Railroad Station Drawn from Plans So Far Completed.

This drawing shows the Pennsylvania tunnel station between Seventh and Ninth avenues and Thirty-first and Thirty-third streets, New York, as it will appear when completed, so far as can be determined from present plans of the company. The entrance to the tunnel will be within the large court, frequent openings for passengers being made in the side walls of the structure. The main large doorways will be 25 feet high and 40 feet wide. Distance from the sidewalk to the main cornice will be 100 feet. The portion of the court covered with the glass dome will be a spacious waiting room. A large portion of the structure will be occupied by the mammoth hotel which the company contemplates building. Driveways for carriages will run down from the streets at an easy grade directly to the train platforms in the tunnel. Trains are to be drawn in through the tunnel by huge electric locomotives.

NOTABLE MOVES MADE BY PRESIDENT CASSATT

Pennsylvania's Progress Under Executive Who Returned After 17 Years Vacation.

The Pennsylvania railroad, in acquiring practical control of the Philadelphia & Reading railroad system within the past week, has added another to the long record of achievements since A. J. Cassatt became president of the great corporation. One of the most notable of his early moves was the forestalling of the Vanderbilts by acquiring the Long Island railroad for his company and the provision for connecting that system and the Pennsylvania railroad with great passenger and freight terminals in the heart of New York by means of tunnels that will cost $50,000,000 at the lowest estimate.

When Mr. Cassatt returned to the work of railroad management three years ago, after a vacation of 17 years, he was known as a breeder of fine horses, an enthusiast on the subject of good roads, a patron of outdoor sports, and a gentleman of leisure. Most people had forgotten that he was the man who, in 1872, under the presidency of George B. Roberts, had snatched the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore railroad from the Garretts. This was the making of the Pennsylvania as a great railroad system, and this master stroke was made when Mr. Cassatt was still a young man, only 38 years old, and with but 11 years of railroad experience to his credit.

In that time the young undersurveyor who had entered the service of the company under President John Edgar Thomson, in 1861, had risen to a position created for him in 1872—that of general manager of the Pennsylvania railroad, and he had had a large share in the creation of the great transportation system which bears the name of the Keystone state.

Won Him a Vice Presidency.

The coup of 1872 won for Mr. Cassatt a vice presidency, and in 1874 he became third, and in 1880 first vice president and executive officer under President George B. Roberts.

President A. J. Cassatt.

Two years later, when he had made the Pennsylvania the best organized and best equipped railroad in America, Mr. Cassatt laid down his burdens and retired to private life that he might have leisure for travel and for the enjoyment of the life of a country gentleman. While he was abroad he was made a director of the road, and on his return he took his place in the board and served as a valuable adviser of the executive officers.

More active duties than these he refused to assume, and he devoted himself to breeding race horses from the famous sire The Bard, at his Chester Brook stock farm, at Berwyn, Pa. He was one of the prime movers in the Monmouth Park association in New Jersey, but when "the outlaws" brought horse racing in that state under the ban of a constitutional prohibition, he sold his stud and turned his attention to the breeding of hackney horses. In order to improve the roads about his country home Mr. Cassatt accepted the office of road supervisor of the township, and was re-elected 20 times.

Ended His Vacation Days.

He was absorbed in these pursuits when Frank Thomson, the president of the Pennsylvania railroad, died, and on June 9, 1899, the board of directors elected Mr. Cassatt president. Vacation days were over for him. He took his place at the head of the corporation, the foundations of whose greatness he had helped to build two decades before.

Mr. Cassatt began immediately to do great things with characteristic rapidity, and it seems almost incredible, in view of what he has accomplished, that he has been, at his task just three years and not 30. His first notable move was to acquire large holdings in the Chesapeake & Ohio, Norfolk & Western and Baltimore & Ohio, and establish a community of interest in the soft coal roads to preserve the Pennsylvania's dominance in the bituminous territory.

In order to secure for his railroads the traffic of the great lakes he took over the Erie & Western Transportation Company, with its great Buffalo terminals, and absorbing the Western New York and Pennsylvania railroad he consolidated it with the Allegheny Valley. Then he turned his attention eastward and pushed into entirely new territory by acquiring the Long Island railroad, with its dockage franchises, and it is expected in some quarters that he will soon make the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad a part of the Pennsylvania system.

Mr. Cassatt at 63 is a model of vigorous manhood, robust and hearty. Although president of seven companies and director in 23, he devotes himself as assiduously to outdoor recreation as he does to the manifold duties of his responsible positions.

FORTUNES TOLD BY SHOEBLACK

Character Revealed by the Manner in Which Men Wear Their Foot Coverings.

SHINING IS A SCIENCE

Up-to-Date Methods—Handsome Parlors, Blonde Cashiers and a Cash Register—Greeks Have Displaced Colored Men.

"Shine or p-o-l-i-s-h."

In metropolitan Pittsburgh this euphonious cry of the bootblack is fast becoming obsolete. It is no longer good form to stand with your back to a tall building or a lamp post and watch a ragged street urchin apply soot and grease to your muddy shoes. In these days it is the proper thing to take a seat in an upholstered chair, pick up your favorite newspaper or a tattered comic weekly three months old and have your footwear artistically treated in a "shine parlor."

You look into plate glass mirrors, get a brilliant polish and have your hat brushed. For this you pay the scale price of 5 cents, but if you desire to win the everlasting esteem of the shine men you will give up a dime. Your shoes will be no brighter, but it may have a good effect upon your conscience, especially if your bump of generosity is expanding.

Street Shiner Is Passing.

The shine parlor is a comparatively new institution, but has come to stay, and some day Pittsburgh may have hundreds of them. The little bootblack will soon entirely disappear. About the only time he is in evidence now is on the day of the circus, when he corrals a countryman and eliminates a small fraction of the mud of the farm from a pair of rough calfskin boots.

The shoe polisher's trade is increasing in dignity. He makes a good living and can afford to live decently. In some cases he makes more money than many men whose hands are clean. The next generation may see the incorporation of a firm which will conduct the business on a large scale. Already the prosperous shine parlor has a cash register and a blonde cashier.

In the Eagle shine parlor in Fifth avenue you see the trade managed in a manner thoroughly up-to-date. Eight chairs in a row are presided over by eight expert journeymen polishers. You are always "next." You spring into a chair and five minutes later you walk out a gentleman—so far as immaculate leather will afford you to merit that distinction.

Greek Workmen Preferred.

The journeymen are Greeks. The proprietors think they do the work more expeditiously than colored men. They are quick to anticipate the wants of their patrons and have the knack of impartial obedience. They brush a man's coat with both hands and thus have no expectant palm ready to receive a tip. When they get more than the regular price they simulate great surprise and the donor goes away feeling that he is the only man in town who pays 10 cents or more to have his shoes cleaned. This tickles his vanity—and he is certain to go back—and hand out another tip.

On the other hand, too many colored men brush with one hand and hold out the other in an inviting fashion that grows wearyaomely monotonous to the man with the money. The consequence is that he goes away feeling that he has been given a gold brick.

Do you know that an experienced bootblack can read a man's history in his shoes? As a medium for fortune telling, palmistry has no place with antiquated footwear. Past, present and future are unmistakably stamped in the leather.

Telling Fortunes by Shoes.

"See that chap with his heels run down?" said one of the Greek journeymen in the Fifth avenue shop. "He's on his 'uppers,' but I can tell more than that. He is improvident, he's a procrastinator—he puts off everything till tomorrow. He rarely gets his shoes shined at all, and if he does it is on Saturday night just after he starts to blow in his pay, or on Sunday afternoon when he goes out among the ladies.

"The man with his toes worn down is lazy. He likes to stand with his feet crossed. Time is a burden on his hands. The fellow with his counters rubbed almost threadbare is the fellow who loafs around the grocery store and sits for hours on a box playing bass drum with his heels.

"Another lazy citizen is the one with his shoes level all over. He scarcely moves, and is too weary to cross his feet. The man who wears his shoes out on the inside is greedy; the one with his heels high and his soles worn off will die of heart disease or nervous prostration. He sleeps with his shoes on—when he does sleep.

Anybody Can Fool Him.

"When the soles and heels are in good condition and the uppers worn and cracked, it indicates that the wearer is a fool. He has been fooled by the shoe dealer and can be fooled by everybody he meets. When the strings are broken and tied in scores of knots, you know that you have a professional man in the chair. He isn't lazy, but is too busy to buy strings. He is always a bachelor, too. He belongs to the same class of men who put plugs of wood in their suspenders. He may not be slovenly in other respects. He is willing to pay out a tip, and makes you feel that he was glad to do it.

"If his shoes are too tight, he is vain. If they are too big, he is a do-nothing. If they have not been cleaned for three weeks, you may suspect him of having been jilted by his best girl. If he appears to express no concern about having them done better than ordinary, there is hope that he will be reinstated in her affections. The don't-care idea is the best for him to follow under the circumstances. Try to please a woman and you're lost.

"Some folks have a fad for shoe buying and get a new pair every time the moon changes. Some complain of sore feet and have a different pair for every day in the week. The most popular leathers are enamel and patent calf. Of course vici kids are favorites, but not in the winter. This is the season of heavy soles, extensions of one kind and another and knee laced leggings."

AN ALL NIGHT CIGAR STORE LATEST IDEA IN PITTSBURGH

One Dealer Preparing to Catch Trade from Night Hawks—Thinks It Will Pay in a Short Time.

"Open all night" is the sign placed on the front door of a Fifth avenue cigarist's place last week. So far as known this is the first exclusive tobacco shop to keep its doors unlocked throughout the night. There are many places in the downtown district where cigars and stogies may be obtained at any time during the night, but they are restaurants or drug stores. Evidently the cigar man thinks there is a profitable trade among the nighthawks who board the cars at all hours and he is after that trade.

"It seems like a risk to spend money for light and extra clerk hire," said one of the proprietors, "but we think it will pay. Nearly all the exclusive cigar stores close at 10 o'clock, and from observation we have found that we miss a good many sales. After a time we think the all-nighters will know where to get a smoke while waiting for their car, and we hope to make it pay in a short time.

"Looks like a radical departure for Pittsburgh, but it has to come to this some time and we might as well be first. This is a great all-night city and I do not doubt that some day it will be just as lively on lower Fifth avenue all night as it is on Broadway, New York, in the vicinity of Herald square. There you can buy a pair of shoes at 4 in the morning, if you wish, or a tailor will take your measure for a suit of clothes at that hour. I know of shoe shops, haberdashers, barbers, bootblacking establishments and similar places that never close their doors in New York, and Pittsburgh with its swift progress will soon be in line. Keep open on Sunday as they do in New York? Well, as to that I can't give an answer at present. We haven't done so yet, but I see no reason why we shouldn't sell cigars on Sunday as well as the drug stores, for I believe most of their receipts Sunday are from cigars."

SECRETARY SHAW ENTERTAINS PRESIDENT

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—The second of the cabinet dinners in honor of President and Mrs. Roosevelt was given tonight by Secretary Shaw and Mrs. Shaw. Covers were laid for 20. The guests included Secretary Hay, Secretary and Mrs. Root, Secretary Moody, Postmaster General and Mrs. Payne, Secretary Wilson, Miss Wilson, Mrs. Commander Cowles, Attorney General and Mrs. Knox, Senator and Mrs. Lodge, Senator Allison, Dr. Seward Webb, wife and daughter, Miss Kean and Mr. Earl Shaw.

Blood Wine Prolongs Your Life.

In Bath, Me., there is an institution for people of advanced years, where every comfort is provided, and every care taken to prolong the lives of the inmates. "Blood Wine" is used for different troubles, and statistics show that, since its introduction there about a year ago, the percentage of sickness has been greatly reduced. "Blood Wine" is, beyond doubt, a grand thing for aged people. It increases the appetite, tones up the nerves, nourishes the weakened tissues, and brings back to a remarkable degree the strength and vitality of youth. Mrs. M. C. Weston, whose motherly face we give above, is an inmate of the Home and has been so pleased with "Blood Wine" that she recently wrote these few short lines, which, however, convey a truth that couldn't be made stronger in a whole page:

"I have taken six bottles of 'Blood Wine,' and know that it is excellent for aged people. I was greatly benefited after one bottle."

One bottle of "Blood Wine," costing fifty cents, will quickly convince any one that Mrs. Weston has not over estimated its worth one mite. It is a wonderful strength producer for elderly people.

JOS. FLEMING & SON, DRUGGISTS. 410 & 412 MARKET ST.

MAY'S 506-508 MARKET ST. THE MAY DRUG CO PITTSBURG PA

The Kaercher Drug Co. 301 Federal St. Allegheny.

COUNTRY BOYS ARE IN DEMAND

Many Business Houses Prefer Them to Young Men of the City.

ARE MORE CONTENTED

Complaint Is That Urban Youths Have High Opinion of Their Abilities and Want Too Rapid Advancement.

"Men and youths from the country are preferred to city men in a good many businesses," said the manager of one of the largest employment agencies of Pittsburgh yesterday. "A big percentage of the firms who desire help specify to us when giving orders that they would rather have people who have been brought up and have lived a goodly portion of their lives among the green fields.

"Especially is this the case of employers who desire people to go on the road," he continued. "City men who start to travel often get tired of going to country towns, where the excitement of the city is lacking and where there are seldom any theatrical companies to entertain a stranger. They begin to long for the city life before long, and at last return to the 'burg,' sometimes without even giving their employers previous notice, thereby putting the latter in a bad hole.

"In cases where young men are needed to go into concerns to identify themselves with the business and gradually work themselves up, the country-bred youths are also much better than their brothers of the city. The latter easily become dissatisfied, think they are not rapidly enough advanced and are generally willing to take other positions that offer better salaries at the time, but which have not the possibilities of advancement there are in the old places. The large percentage of country-bred men that are successful in business illustrates this.

"Then, too," quoted the employment agency man, "the city youths have an extensive acquaintance and attend numerous balls and parties, with the result that they come to work late in the morning and go through their duties in a listless way all the rest of the day. This is discouraging to an employer.

"With their large list of friends the urban youths are liable to think the positions they are in too low for them, and some of their friends may imagine they are not far enough up in their vocation. This engenders dissatisfaction. The country boy or man has no friends who know much about what he is doing in the city, and therefore he is not placed in the position of a man who is reading or writing with someone looking over his shoulder.

"Do you know," asked the employment agent, preparatory to attending to a prospective customer, "that there are many people in this city who are out of work, but who do not want to do any kind of labor? Some of them go around in a half-hearted sort of way and ask for positions, but I can tell that many of them would not take anything. I think that most of them ask for work only to ease their minds, hoping all the time that they cannot get anything to do, and if they do land, they generally find some fault with the place so they can back out.

"I now have 200 places of all kinds for men who desire to go to work, and there is no good reason why anybody should be idle in this town at present."

Negro Killed by Mob.

DREW, MISS., Jan. 10.—John Hollins, a negro, was taken off a train two miles south of here last night by a mob of masked men and shot to death. He was charged with attempting a criminal assault upon a white girl.

PANIC AMONG WOMEN CAUSED BY EXPLOSION

[By Associated Press to The Gazette.]

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 10.—One man was killed, half a dozen injured and the women's wing of the house of correction partially wrecked by the explosion of several sticks of dynamite in No. 3 shaft of the new filtration plant at Holmesburg, a suburb, today.

The dead man, who was a laborer, was blown to pieces. The women's wing of the house of correction adjoins the shaft on the south. The women were at breakfast when the explosion occurred, and when the building began to shake there was a wild rush to get out, resulting in a panic.

The women were gotten out in safety and quickly escorted to another part of the building.

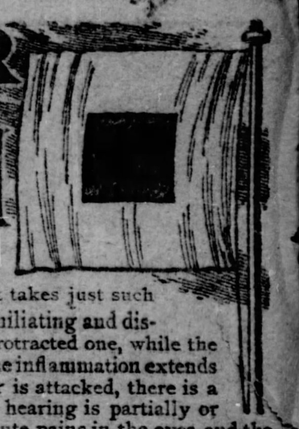
Eight hundred panes of glass in the north wing of the building were broken, and the force of the explosion was felt for many miles.

The injured were taken to a hospital after having their wounds dressed at the house of correction infirmary.

New Organ for Braddock Church.

Word was received in Braddock yesterday that the First Baptist church of that place will be given a new pipe organ for the church recently dedicated. Some time ago the pastor, the Rev. George T. Street, asked Charles M. Schwab, president of the United States Steel Corporation, to use his influence in securing the church an organ. It is understood that Mr. Carnegie will give the organ.

LOOK OUT FOR CATARRH



When the cold wave flag is up it means the beginning of winter in earnest: keen, cutting winds, rain, sleet, snow and slush. It takes just such weather to produce and develop Catarrh and bring out all its humiliating and disgusting symptoms. The slight cold becomes a stubborn and protracted one, while the discharges from the nose are most offensive and sickening. As the inflammation extends further up into the head and the delicate mechanism of the ear is attacked, there is a continual buzzing and ringing in the ears, and frequently the hearing is partially or totally lost. Headaches are almost constant, with sometimes acute pains in the eyes, and the nose becomes so plugged up that the patient must breathe through the mouth while the filthy secretions are forced back into the throat, requiring almost continual hawking and spitting to dislodge them. At certain stages of the disease, the odor of the breath becomes fearfully offensive, to the great mortification and embarrassment of the sufferers and disgust of all who come near them. Little by little the foul matter finds its way into the Stomach, ruining the digestion, and a most miserable form of dyspepsia or Catarrh of the Stomach is the inevitable consequence. The blood becomes contaminated by the foul secretions and unhealthy matter, and these are distributed through the body, and Catarrh is then a deep-seated, dangerous constitutional or systemic disease, and its effect upon the general health and system is soon apparent—appetite and strength are gone and the disease frequently settles in some vital organ or terminates in Bronchitis or dread Consumption.

While sprays, washes and the many other local remedies so diligently used give temporary relief, chronic Catarrh sufferers know that they possess no curative properties and fail to reach the true source of the trouble and all the benefits received from such treatment are swept away by the first breath of winter.

To cure Catarrh permanently, the blood must be purified and the system cleansed of the accumulated poisons, and for this purpose nothing equals S. S. S. It reaches cases in this way that seem almost hopeless and beyond the reach of medicine. S. S. S. not only purges the blood of the effete matter and catarrhal secretions, but at the same time invigorates and builds up the entire system, and as rich pure blood begins to circulate through the body, the inflamed membranes and other parts of the system affected by the Catarrh, begin to heal, the mucous discharges gradually grow less and finally cease, and all the disagreeable and disgusting symptoms of Catarrh disappear. S. S. S. tones up the Stomach and stimulates all the vital organs and keeps the blood in such a state of healthfulness that one is not so susceptible to cold or so liable to contract Catarrh even when exposed to bad weather. Cold wave flags cause no anxiety to those whose systems are nourished and strengthened by rich pure blood. S. S. S. is a purely vegetable remedy and can be taken with perfect safety by old and young or persons of delicate constitution. Write us about your case and our physicians will advise without charge.

SSS

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC COMPANY, ATLANTA, GA.

Manchester, Va., March 8, 1901.

Gentlemen:—I wrote you some time ago, an account of my sufferings with an awful case of Cartarrh. I had the symptoms that accompany this disease, such as mucus dropping in the throat, a constant desire to hawk and spit, feeling of dryness in the throat, cough and spitting upon rising in the morning, scabs forming in the nose, which required much effort to blow out, sometimes causing the nose to bleed and leaving me with a sick headache. I had thus suffered for five years.

As soon as I heard from you, I commenced to take the S. S. S. as you advised, and after I had taken three large bottles, I noticed a change for the better. Thus encouraged, I continued to take it and in a short while was entirely cured.

Very truly,

JUDSON A. BELLAM.

Main and Vine Sts., Richmond, Va.

LAST OF THE LOW RATES.

The Enormous Crowds Calling at the Offices of Doctor Jonathan Powell Necessitates an Increase in His Fee. In Order to Limit the Number of Patients He Will Be Compelled to Raise His Fees. The Great Quaker Physician Will Treat All Persons Applying Now at the Same Low Rates That He Has Been Charging in the Past. It is Important to Call at Once if You Wish to Get the Benefit of Doctor Powell's Present Low Rates.

It has been the desire of Doctor Jonathan Powell that everyone should have an opportunity to place themselves under the Bi-Chemic Treatment and be cured at a nominal price. The ever-increasing throngs of patients seeking his services has necessitated his enlarging his offices from time to time. But the limit has been reached. Even though his offices were three times their present capacity it would be impossible for the Bi-Chemic Physicians to attend to the enormous crowds seeking their services much longer. It will be necessary to raise the rates in order to limit the number of patients.

Doctor Powell would like to continue his present low fees indefinitely if it were possible, but the tax on the strength of the Bi-Chemic Physicians has been so great during the past few months that it will be necessary for him to do something in order to limit the number of patients. However, as he is extremely anxious to bring happiness and health into homes where there is despondency and gloom, he will agree to treat all persons applying now on the following terms:

All persons applying now to the offices of Doctor Jonathan Powell will be treated at the same low rate which he has been charging in the past. Understand, it is important to call at once, as the enormous crowds of patients seeking the Bi-Chemic Treatment necessitates a raise in the fee, but if you call now you will be treated at the same low fee which has been charged patients in the past. This is your last chance to be cured at a nominal price.

STOMACH AND KIDNEY TROUBLE.

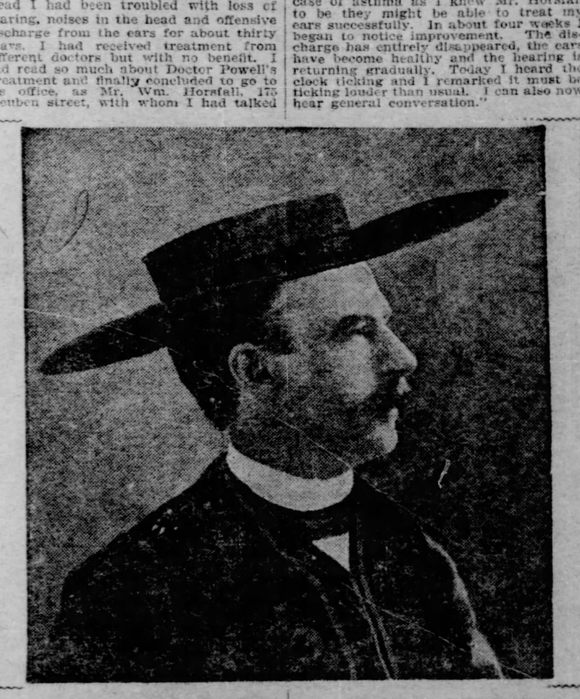
George Glaab, Benty St., Allegheny, says: "I had been troubled with my stomach for a long time and although I consulted other doctors could get no relief until I went to Doctor Powell's office. At the time of consulting the Bi-Chemic Physicians I was troubled with nausea, felt like vomiting nearly all the time, had no appetite, and what little I ate caused pain, bloating and rifting. Had nervous headache and so dizzy could hardly walk straight, no energy for business, had no memory and was languid all the time. Pain over region of kidneys and liver, water scanty and highly colored and bowels constipated. In two weeks' time I began to notice improvement, all these distressing symptoms have disappeared and I am like a new man."

NERVOUSNESS.

Mrs. Mary Campbell, 1002 Wheeler St., East End, City: "I had been troubled with indigestion and Female Weakness for twenty years. I doctored with doctors in New York and at home with but little benefit until my attention was called to the wonderful success of Doctor Powell's method of treatment. I had pains in my stomach and bowels and head with bloating and rifting and belching of gas and sluggish condition of Liver, shortness of breath and dizziness. Pains in the side, also low down over the region of both ovaries. This trouble affected my nervous system, causing great despondency. Under the Bi-Chemic Treatment I began to notice improvement in four weeks and now all these distressing symptoms have left me and I feel like a different person."

EAR DISCHARGE AND NOISES.

Mrs. M. Reis, West End, Pittsburgh, says: "As a result of Catarrh of the Head I had been troubled with loss of hearing, noises in the head and offensive discharge from the ears for about thirty years. I had received treatment from different doctors but with no benefit. I had read so much about Doctor Powell's Treatment and finally concluded to go to his office, as Mr. Wm. Horsfall, 175 Steuben street, with whom I had talked and who had been successfully treated for Asthma recommended the Bi-Chemic Physicians so highly to me. I thought if they were so wonderful in such a bad case of asthma as I knew Mr. Horsfall to be they might be able to treat my ears successfully. In about four weeks I began to notice improvement. The discharge has entirely disappeared, the ears have become healthy and the hearing is returning gradually. Today I heard the clock ticking and I remarked it must be ticking louder than usual. I can also now hear general conversation."



A TERRIBLE SUFFERER.

Mr. Edmund Trapp, Glenfield, Pa.: Mr. Trapp is a prominent farmer with P. O. address at Glenfield. He says: "My trouble began three years ago with Rheumatism, Indigestion and Nervousness. I doctored a great deal with no apparent benefit until I went to Doctor Powell's office. At that time I was so bad that I thought there was no cure for me. I had pains across my stomach and bloating, rifting and belching came on in the afternoon, sometimes in the morning, causing pain and intense misery. Pains in the back over Kidneys, could not lay or straighten up when I got out of bed. My stomach was in such a terrible condition I was afraid to eat, as I suffered so, and it affected my nervous system. My eyes watered and blurred with specks before them, and noises in my ears, and pain all through my head. All these distressing conditions have disappeared and I am like a new man."

STOMACH TROUBLE.

Charles Jackson, Meadowlands, Washington Co., Pa., says: "For three years I suffered from a complication of troubles with my stomach, lungs, liver, kidneys and bowels, with a general rheumatic condition. Everything I ate seemed to turn to gas, bloating me up and making me feel miserable. I had a pain in my left side, with tightness across my chest and irritating cough with shortness of breath. My kidneys and bladder troubled me greatly, my bowels were badly constipated and I had general rheumatic pains all through my body. Mr. Wm. Artis, of Meadowlands, advised me to go to Doctor Powell's office, as he had been cured of a badly crippled condition, the result of an accident, by the Bi-Chemic Treatment. I began to notice improvement in two weeks' time, and now all the distressing symptoms have disappeared."

DEAFNESS.

Miss Bessie Gordon, 145 N. Franklin St., Washington, Pa., says: "I had been troubled with my ears for several years, the result of a severe cold. I kept doctoring, but they continued to grow worse. I finally decided to go to Doctor Powell's office, as I read of the cure of deafness of Mr. James Houston, 536 W. Chestnut St., Washington, by the Bi-Chemic Physicians. At that time my trouble had become so bad it amounted to almost total loss of hearing of the left ear and partial deafness of the right ear, with distressing noises. I began to improve from the very first, and desire to recommend the Bi-Chemic Treatment to anyone suffering from ear troubles."

FREE X-RAY EXAMINATION.

Dr. Powell never accepts a case unless he knows to a certainty the cause of the trouble, and this can only be determined by a scientific X-Ray examination. His X-Ray outfit is the most elaborate and complete in this country. By his special Fluoroscopic attachment he is able to examine all parts of the body and find out to an absolute certainty the cause of the patient's affliction. Come and be examined; it is absolutely free. He will not charge you one cent. Come and find out what your trouble is and you will be advised in reference to a cure, if it is all free. He asks no compensation.

BI-CHEMIC TREATMENT.

The different tissues of the body are made up of minute cells, and when these cells become disarranged for the lack of proper nutriment, disease is the result. By applying the proper nutriment to the diseased cells, perfect health can be obtained. All diseases, no matter how chronic, can be cured by bringing the cells back to their normal condition. The treatment used by the Bi-Chemic Physicians is not allopathic nor homeopathic. It is a treatment directed at the diseased cells of the body, and each other remedies as each individual case may require.

THOSE LIVING AT A DISTANCE.

Persons living at a distance are requested to write, describing symptoms of their case in detail and literature will be forwarded to them, and advice given free of charge.

DOCTOR

JONATHAN POWELL

Chief Consulting Physician of the Bi-Chemic Treatment.

PERMANENT OFFICES

432 Wood St., Sailor Building

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Entire Third Floor.

Office Hours: 9 a. m. to 12; 2 p. m. to 4; 7 to 8 p. m. Daily.

Sunday: 10 a. m. to 12 m.

Efficient Police Force of the City of New Castle.

Lower row, from the left—Atchison, Shields, Davis, Mayor John C. Jackson, Chief C. C. Horner, Eberle, Patterson.
Quest. Lakey.
Second row—Davidson, Farrell, McKissick, Bell, Pastors.
Upper row—Hanna, McCrudden, VanGorder (dead), Wymans, Spiers, Coyle, Beard.

Photo by Seavy.

NEW RANK FOR VON STERNBURG

Germany's Charge d'Affaires Will Be Equal to an Ambassador.

FRIENDSHIP REASSURED

Berlin Newspaper Denies That Dr. Von Holleben's Departure from Washington Was Result of the Venezuelan Dispute.

[Associated Press Cable to The Gazette.]

BERLIN, Jan. 10.—Baron Speck von Sternburg, the newly appointed charge d'affaires of Germany at Washington, conferred with Chancellor von Buelow for two hours today. He was in conference with the chancellor for an hour yesterday evening. The baron will be received in audience by the emperor Tuesday or Wednesday. He has engaged transportation on the Hamburg-American line steamer Auguste Victoria, which is to sail from Hamburg January 20 for New York.

The Cologne Gazette today in an apparently inspired statement denies that Ambassador von Holleben's retirement from Washington is connected with President Roosevelt's refusal to arbitrate the Venezuelan dispute or to the alleged ill feeling in the United States toward Germany.

"In spite of the unfriendly comments in the American press," the Cologne Gazette says, "the attitude of the United States government and president toward Germany has always continued very correct, in fact, even friendly." The statement also says that Dr. von Holleben's leave of absence is "not connected with the Pauncefote affair."

Baron Speck von Sternburg will be given ample rank. He will not be a simple charge d'affaires, but from the beginning will have a special rank, probably that of ambassador extraordinary, so that although Dr. von Holleben will retain for an indefinite period the title of ambassador to the United States, Baron von Sternburg will have really a rank equal to or superior to that of Dr. von Holleben. Since the emperor has been giving special personal attention to Germany's relations with the United States, he has said on two or three occasions, it is understood, that Germany ought to be represented at Washington by a personality which would win the regard of the American people as well as the confidence of the American government. His majesty on one occasion alluded to the personality of Wu Ting Fang, the former Chinese minister at Washington, as being of exceptional value to China.

One of Chancellor von Buelow's considerations in recommending the appointment of Baron Speck von Sternburg was that the latter is not a new man in Washington, but one who already had an assured place in the respect of the president, Secretary Hay and other members of the administration.

The appointment seems to have come as a complete surprise to Baron Speck von Sternburg, for he told the correspondent of the Associated Press that he had already started for Calcutta when a telegram caught him in Paris. He added that he was very much pleased to return to the friends he had left in the United States only three weeks ago.

Baron Speck von Sternburg was born at Leeds, England, and did not see Germany until he was 7 years old. His father was a naturalized Englishman and his mother was a Miss Shaw of Yorkshire.

AMERICA TOO GENEROUS IN CHINESE INDEMNITY

Acceptance of Payment on Silver Basis Not Approved in Europe.

[Associated Press Cable to The Gazette.]

LONDON, Jan. 10.—The negotiations between the powers regarding the method of paying the Chinese indemnity are proceeding. Washington's acceptance of the Chinese proposal to pay in silver does not meet with the cordial approval of Europe. A foreign office official said today:

"America and England both have been generous to China, but this last step meets with considerable opposition in various quarters. We are willing to do everything in our power, but the situation is very complicated. The Chinese say that if they have to pay in gold it will mean their country's ruin. On the other hand, if the payment is made in silver at the present value of the tael, the indemnity which was made as low as it consistently could be made, will be enormously reduced.

"Possibly we may be able to reach some compromise which will be satisfactory not only to the United States but to the other powers who do not feel so generously inclined, by an extension of the time for payments and other arrangements by which all the creditor nations may be satisfied and serious consequences to China averted."

DURBAR COSTS $5,000,000.

Indian Government Spent $3,750,000 and Officials' Personal Expenses Were Heavy.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—Cable dispatches received from Delhi today announce the departure from there of Viceroy Lord Curzon and Lady Curzon, the duke and duchess of Connaught and other notabilities, and the end of the durbar display.

People are now beginning to estimate the cost of the festivities. According to one estimate, cabled from Delhi, the Indian government will have to pay over $3,750,000 and Lord Curzon himself is supposed to have spent many thousands of pounds sterling in entertaining his personal guests. For their display of magnificence the native princes' expenses varied from $500,000 spent by the nizam of Hyderabad to $50,000, the sum which minor chiefs paid for their pageants. The governors of various provinces had to pay about $75,000 each for their camps.

Judging from these estimates, the unparalled show cost considerably over $5,000,000.

FAME FOLLOWS LORENZ.

He Is the Center of English Medical Interest and Will Operate in London.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—The fame of Prof. Lorenz has preceded him from America and he is now the center of English medical interest. The professor is staying at Liverpool giving demonstrations there of his operations. He will come to London next week and operate at the hospitals here.

"I shall be pleased," said Prof. Lorenz, "to show my English colleagues how I carry out my work, but I cannot stay long. I have been away from Vienna four months, though I meant to be absent only four weeks. The Americans would not let me go. In August I hope to return to England."

TOO MUCH COAL CAUSES FIRE

BATTLE CREEK, MICH., Jan. 10.—The plant of the Commercial Travelers and Farmers National Feed Company burned today. Loss $75,000. An overheated furnace caused the fire.

ONLY A SUGGESTION.

But It Has Proven of Interest and Value to Thousands.

Common sense would suggest that if one wishes to become fleshy and plump it can only result from the food we eat and digest and that food should be albuminous or flesh forming food, like eggs, beefsteak and cereals; in other words the kinds of food that make flesh are the foods which form the greater part of our daily bills of fare.

But the trouble is that while we eat enough and generally too much, the stomach, from abuse and overwork, does not properly digest and assimilate it, which is the reason so many people remain thin and underweight; the digestive organs do not completely digest the flesh forming beefsteak and eggs and similar wholesome food.

There are thousands of such who are really confirmed dyspeptics although they may have no particular pain or inconvenience from their stomachs.

If such persons would lay their prejudices aside and make a regular practice of taking, after each meal, one or two of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets the food would be quickly and thoroughly digested, because these tablets contain the natural peptones and diastase which every weak stomach lacks, and by supplying this want the stomach is soon enabled to regain its natural tone and vigor.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets digest every form of flesh-forming food, meat eggs, bread and potatoes, and this is the reason they so quickly build up, strengthen and invigorate thin, dyspeptic men, women and children.

Invalids and children, even the most delicate, use them with marked benefit as they contain no strong, irritating drugs, no cathartic nor any harmful ingredient.

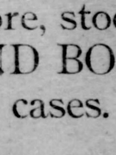
Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets is the most successful and most widely known of any remedy for stomach troubles because it is the most reasonable and scientific of modern medicines.

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are sold by every druggist in the United States and Canada, as well as in Great Britain, at 50 cents for complete treatment.

Nothing further is required to cure any stomach trouble or to make thin, nervous, dyspeptic people, strong, plump and well.

Restores Eyesight

"Actina," a Wonderful Discovery which Cures Diseased Eyes, No Matter Whether Chronic or Acute, Without Cutting or Drugging.



There is no need for cutting, drugging or probing the eye for any form of disease, for a new system of treating afflictions of the eye has been discovered whereby all torturous and barbarous methods are eliminated. This wonderful treatment takes the form of a Pocket Battery and is known as "Actina." It is purely a home treatment and self-administered by the patient. There is no risk of experimenting, as thousands of people have been cured of blindness, failing eyesight, cataracts, granulated lids and other afflictions of the eye through this grand discovery, when eminent oculists termed the cases incurable. This wonderful remedy also makes the use of spectacles unnecessary as it not only removes the weakened and unnatural conditions of the eye, but gives it a clear vision.

General Alexander Hamilton, Tarrytown-on-the-Hudson, N. Y., highly recommends "Actina."

James Julian, 24 Ryan's Lane, North Adams, Mass., writes: "In using your 'Actina,' I must say that it has improved my sight wonderfully and I believe the 'Actina' is saving my sight. I unhesitatingly recommend it to any one suffering with their eyes."

Mr. A. L. Howe, Tully, N. Y., writes: "Actina" has removed cataracts from both my eyes. I can read well without any glasses; am 65 years old.

Robert Baker, 80 Dearborn st., Chicago, Ill., writes: I should have been blind had I not used "Actina."

Rev. W. C. Goodwin, Moline, Kans., writes: I think "Actina" a marvelous discovery, it cured my afflicted eye after the best oculists said it had to be removed.

Hundreds of other names can be sent on application. "Actina" is purely a home treatment and self-administered by the patient, and is sent on trial, post paid. If you will send your name and address to the New York and London Electric Ass'n, Dept. 95 B., 929 Walnut st., Kansas City, Mo., you will receive absolutely free a valuable book, Prof. Wilson's Treatise on the Eye and on Disease in General.

MICHIGAN SUGAR MEN WILL OPPOSE TREATY

Senator Burrows Notifies President Roosevelt of His Hostility Toward Measure.

[By Associated Press to The Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—For three days representatives of the beet sugar industry of Michigan have been in conference in this city not only among themselves and other beet sugar producers from other states, but also with the Michigan delegation in congress. Senator Burrows, who last spring opposed the Cuban legislation then pending, has been prominent in the conferences.

Today Senator Burrows had a long interview with President Roosevelt, during which, it is understood, he indicated to him that the Cuban reciprocity treaty now pending in the senate was not satisfactory to the beet sugar interests of his state and that it was likely to encounter serious opposition unless it could be so amended as to provide the concessions made to Cuba as to tariff rates should remain in force for five years. After mature consideration of the treaty the Michigan producers had concluded that the treaty was open to objection in that it did not insure stability of tariff rates for any clearly specified period. What the producers chiefly desire is stability of rates, which would enable them to put additional capital in their industry and develop it further with some assurance of success.

The strong intimation is that unless an amendment can be made to the pending treaty fixing the rates between this country and Cuba for five years, the Michigan congressional delegation will feel constrained to oppose ratification of the treaty. In this opposition it is said the Michigan congressmen will be joined by others representing sugar producing states.

So far as is known the president has not indicated what his attitude might be regarding the proposition to amend the pending treaty.

Be sure to get a copy of that catchy song, "My Old Virginia Home," with next Sunday's Gazette.

DISCUSSING HYMNS.

Commissions Appointed by Two Branches of Methodist Episcopal Church Meet at Nashville.

NASHVILLE, TENN., Jan. 10.—The first meeting of the joint commission of the Methodist Episcopal church and the Methodist Episcopal church, south, appointed to consider the adoption of a common hymnal was held this afternoon.

The two branches of the commission held separate sessions this morning to exchange views and to agree upon the policies to be urged at the joint session. The joint meeting was held behind closed doors.

The two hymnals contain about 1,000 hymns each, and it will be the duty of sub-committees to cull the best from each and submit their work to the next joint convention.

AN IDLER ROBBED.

Polish Gentleman of Leisure Charges New York Jeweler With Theft of Gems.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—(Special.)—Coloma Watersky, a Polish count, in the West Side court today accused Joseph Ariessohn, a jeweler of 94 Columbus avenue, of assaulting him and stealing two 4-carat diamonds which he had taken to the store to be set. Magistrate Mayo asked the count where he got the jewels and what he did for his "daily peck." The count said that he had inherited the diamonds and as to his occupation said:

"Zat is a strange question to ask. I am ze gentleman of leisure. We navaire work."

Magistrate Mayo held the prisoner in $1,000 bail.

ITS GOLDEN ANNIVERSARY

50 Years of Continuous Success

1853 — 1903

It was 50 years ago that HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS was first introduced to the public as a family medicine, and its remarkable progress, as it forged its way to the front rank in spite of all opposition, is one of the wonders of the twentieth century. Its success, however, is attributed to the fact that it is founded on true merit, for without which no medicine can hope to succeed. It has, therefore, stood the test of popularity for half a century and has established a record of cures of STOMACH, LIVER, KIDNEY AND BOWEL DISORDERS unequaled by any other medicine; in fact, it has never been known to fail, even in the most severe cases.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS

Is, therefore, deserving of a fair trial by every one suffering from these ailments, and if you will only take our advice, which is backed by prominent physicians throughout the country, you'll be thankful afterwards. It will surely cure you. Thousands of persons, today, owe their good health to its use, having been cured by the Bitters after all other remedies had failed. You can, therefore, safely trust a medicine with such an indorsement. It will *Restore the Appetite, Build up the Run Down System, Strengthen the Nerves, Purify the Blood and Promote Sound Sleep.*

The Genuine Has Our Private Stamp Over the Neck of the Bottle.

It will also positively cure *Sick Headache, Sour Stomach, Belching, Nausea, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Biliousness, Liver and Kidney Complaints and Malaria, Fever and Ague.* In view of such convincing testimonies as the following, you will certainly be justified in giving the Bitters a fair trial.

Brooklyn, N. Y.
Gentlemen:—I have used your Bitters and it has cured me of my stomach trouble. I recommend it to all sufferers. JOHN THOMAS.

New York, N. Y.
Gentlemen:—Your Bitters is the only remedy that has brought back my appetite and cured me of indigestion and stomach trouble.
E. C. WOOD.

Avoid All Imitations and Substitutes.

PEACE COMES AND THE PLAYERS PROTECTED

FAST HOCKEY TEAMS ARE COMING THIS WAY

PEACE REIGNS IN BASEBALL

Concessions Made by Both Sides and Trouble Averted.

LIST OF PLAYERS

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 10.—Peace has been established between the National and American baseball leagues. After a session which lasted hardly more than eight hours, the committees representing the two leagues gave out a typewritten statement which shows on what basis peace was secured. A more remarkable meeting than that which brought peace between the two leagues is not recorded in the history of baseball.

At no other meeting or conference were there any more important matters to consider than those which confronted the committees at the St. Nicholas hotel during the past two days. Ordinarily baseball men would meet for a week without doing anything. On this occasion they met about 15 hours in all and settled the most difficult problems that have ever confronted a baseball organization in a most satisfactory manner.

The fairness with which both sides acted and the consideration that both sides showed, was most unusual and unexpected. Even the members of the conference are astounded at the rapidity with which they took action. Credit for this is given to President August Herrmann of the Cincinnati club. Every man who emerged from the conference chambers tonight was loud in his praises of Herrmann. Every man gave him full credit for all that was accomplished. Both sides of the faction praised him for the fair business judgment and interest that he displayed.

All Deserve Credit.

Every man in the conference deserves credit for having done a noble turn for baseball, but above them all stands August Herrmann. It was he who made the peace conference possible and it was he who settled the questions which have kept the two leagues apart in a very short time. The action which was taken by the committees yesterday, while it virtually settles the baseball war, is not final. The conference agreed with President Herrmann and voted to have the action of the committees ratified by the two leagues. This will be done within the next few weeks. The National league will meet in this city on January 19 to ratify the committee's action. The American league will take a similar action at a meeting to be held some time this month.

As was predicted in these columns there was no change made in the circuits of the two leagues. The American is given the privilege of putting a team in New York but will not put a club in Pittsburgh, as was contemplated. The two leagues will operate in harmony. Contracts, regardless of what they may contain, will be considered valid. Reference is also made to the option or reserve clause, which in the future will be in every player's contract and will be respected by both leagues.

The conference also took action regarding the players who have been called contract jumpers. The Cincinnati club gives up its claim on Sam Crawford, who will be ordered to report to the Detroit club of the American league. Other clubs gave up players. Both leagues have sacrificed players for the sake of peace and baseball will prosper next year as never before. One clause of the agreement signed by the committee states that no club shall be compelled to release players for the sake of weakening the rival league. This is a direct slap at the Baltimore deal of last summer, which was engineered by John T. Brush.

Both Made Sacrifices.

Both leagues made sacrifices and at the same time both leagues made gains not only in the distribution of players but also of territory. Under the conditions that now exist organized baseball is a fact and not an idle dream. Better discipline among the players on and off the field and a deal less wrangling among the club owners.

It also means that before the opening of the next playing season the two big leagues will meet the minor organizations and frame up a new set of playing rules which will be accepted as a standard code by all the organizations, big and little, in the country. At this conference, the date of which is not as yet set, Harry Pulliam will represent the National league, B. B. Johnson the American league and Pat Powers the National Organization of Minor leagues. It is not difficult to predict the outcome of the proposed conference. It will simply be a new national agreement under which all organizations will operate, but the small leagues will in all probability be treated more generously from now on than they were under the old agreement.

Immediately after the close of the peace conference President Pulliam made the announcement that the National league will hold a special meeting on Monday, January 19, for the purpose of formally rectifying the action of its committee of today. This meeting will be held at the Grand hotel here in Cincinnati, and it will be purely a perfunctory affair, for the simple reason, aside from Brooklyn and New York, none of the clubs will balk at the agreement made by Messrs. Hart, Pulliam and Robison today.

It is only proper to state that the four men who honestly deserve the credit for bringing about this pleasant state of affairs are Herrmann and Hart of the National league and Somers and Comiskey of the American league. In truth these four men have accomplished in a two-days' session what scores of so-called diplomats have failed to do in three years. The agreement entered into between the leagues follow:

The Peace Agreement.

"Cincinnati, O., Jan. 10, 1903.

"At a prior date, the National league and American Association of Professional Baseball clubs, having appointed a committee, and the American League of Professional Baseball clubs having appointed a committee; the object and purpose being for said committees to meet, discuss and agree upon a policy to end any and all differences now existing between the said two leagues; and the said committee of the National league, consisting of Harry C. Pulliam, August Herrmann, James A. Hart and Brand DeHaas Robison; and the said committee of the said American league, consisting of Ban. B. Johnson, Charles A. Comiskey, Charles W. Somers and H. J. Killilea; and the said committee having met at the St. Nicholas hotel, in Cincinnati, on January 9, 1903, and having continued in session until this 10th day of January 1903, and after having fairly and fully discussed all complaints and matters of grievances and abuses growing out of the present baseball conditions, and having in mind the future welfare and preservation of the national game, have unanimously agreed as follows:

"First—Each and every contract hereafter entered into by the clubs of either league with players, managers or umpires shall be valid and binding.

"Second—A reserve rule shall be recognized, by which each and every club may reserve players under contract, and that a uniform contract for the use of each league shall be adopted.

"Third—After a full consideration of all contract claims by each and every club it is agreed that the list hereto attached, marked exhibit A and B, is the correct list of the players legally assigned to each club. Exhibit 'A' being the list of American league players and exhibit 'B' being the list of National league players.

To Return Advance Money.

"Fourth—It is agreed that any and all sums of money received by any player from any other than the club to which he is awarded by the exhibits hereto attached, shall be returned forthwith to the club so advancing said sums, and until all said sums of money so advanced are returned said player shall not be permitted to play with any club in either league.

"Fifth—The circuits of each league shall consist of the following cities:

"American league—Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Washington, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago and St. Louis.

"National league—Boston, New York, Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Chicago, St. Louis and Cincinnati.

"Neither circuit shall be changed without the consent of the majority of the clubs of each league.

"It is further provided that there shall be no consolidation in any city where two clubs exist; nor shall any club transfer or release its players for the purpose of injuring or weakening the league of which it is a member.

"Sixth—On or before the first day of February of each year, the president of each league shall appoint a schedule committee of three, who shall be authorized to prepare a schedule of the games to be played during the championship season by each club in each league. The schedule shall be submitted by the committee within three weeks after their appointment, to each league for adoption and ratification. This committee shall be authorized, if they deem the same advisable, to provide for a series of championship games between all of the clubs in both leagues.

"Seventh—On or before the first day of February of each year, the president of each league shall appoint a committee on rules of three each, who shall be authorized to prepare uniform playing rules. These rules shall be submitted by the committee within three weeks after their appointment to each league for their ratification and adoption.

To Invite Powers.

"Eighth—It is further agreed that the said two leagues hereinbefore mentioned, shall enter into a national agreement embodying the agreements and conditions hereinbefore set forth; and it is further agreed that presidents, Ban B. Johnson and Harry C. Pulliam, be and they are hereby appointed each a committee of one from each league for the purpose of making, preparing and formulating such national agreement; and it is further agreed that they invite President P. T. Powers, of the National Association of Professional Baseball leagues, to confer and advise with them in the formulating of said national agreements.

"Ninth—It is hereby agreed that each member hereby binds himself and his respective league by signing this agreement, this tenth day of January, 1903.

(Signed)

"HARRY PULLIAM,
"AUG. HERRMANN,
"JAMES A. HART,
"FRANK DEHAAS ROBISON,
"B. B. JOHNSON,
"CHARLES A. COMISKEY,
"CHARLES W. SOMERS,
"H. J. KILLILEA."

EXHIBIT "A." AMERICAN LEAGUE.

St. Louis—Powell, P. Donahue, Sudhoff, Reidy, Sievers, P. Kahoe, Sugden, Anderson, Padden, Wallace, McCormick, Hemphill, Heidrick, Burkett, W. Friel.

Detroit—Buelow, Donovan, Mercer, Mullen, Yeager, Turner, Gleason, Elberfeld, Crawford, Barrett, McAllister, Kissinger, Kitson.

Washington—Clark, Drill, Orth, Townsend, Patten, Lee, Carrick, Carey, Demontreville, Robinson, Moran, Coughlin, Delehanty, Selbach, Ryan, Holmes.

Philadelphia—Plank, Waddell, Herley, Quinn, Rogers, Bender, Wilson, Powers, Schreckongost, Davis, M. Cross, L. Cross, Hartsel, Seybold, Pickering, Murphy, Hoffman.

Boston—Collins, Young, Dineen, Winters, Hughes, Gibson, Altrock, Criger, LaChance, Ferris, Parent, Gleason, Dougherty, Stahl, Freeman, Jones, Stone, O'Brien, Wood.

Cleveland—McCarthy, Bay, Flick, Weed, Bradley, Gochnauer, Lajoie, Hickman, Abbott, Bemis, Joss, Moore, Wright, Bernhart, Dorner Hess, Hickey, Stoval, Pounds, Thoney, Hill, Walker.

Chicago—Dundon, Sullivan, McFarland, Callahan, Patterson, White, Flaherty, Dunkel, Owens, Isbell, Daley, Davis, L. Tannehill, O. Wall, F. Jones, Green, Doran, Hallman, C. Jones.

New York—O'Connor, Beville, Griffith, Chesbro, J. Tannehill, Wiltse, Adkins, Wolf, Howell, Glazell, Williams, Lang, Conroy, L. Davis, Fultz, Keeler, H. McFarland, Courtney.

EXHIBIT "B." NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Cincinnati—Kelley, Seymour, Donlin, Magoon, Beckley, Steinfeldt, Hahn, Poole, Morrissey, Vickers, Bergen, Glickman, Peitz, Maloney, Ewing, Corcoran, Phillips, Harper, Allemang, Sutthoff, Wiggs, Hooker.

Pittsburgh—Kane, Phillips, Leever, Doheny, Vail, Wilhelm, Falkenberg, McLaughlin, Merritt, Smith, Zimmer, Phelps, Bransfield, Ritchey, Wagner, Leach, Burke, Sebring, Beaumont, Clarke.

St. Louis—P. J. Donovan, J. M. O'Neil, Weaver, Ryan, M. J. O'Neil, Murphy, Currie, Hacket, C. McFarland, Milton, Sanders, Brown-ell, Wicker, Douglas, Nicholls, Farrell, Krueger, Hartman, Brashear, Barclay, Smoot, Williams, Dunham.

Chicago—King, Raub, Taylor, Lundgren, Williams, Kling, Ruhle, Sheridan, Hardy, Menefee, Chance, Lowe, Tinker, Casey, Evers, Debbs, Slagle, Harley, Jones, Eyler, Frisk.

Boston—Millis, Pittenger, Malarkey, Platt, Tenney, Abbaticchio, Gremminger, Bonner, Stanley, Dexter, Cooley, Carney, Moran, Kittredge, Lush, Audrey.

Philadelphia—Wolverton, Thomas, Doolin, Holmquist, Duggleby, Frazer, Keister, Roth, Green, Iberg, Douglas.

New York—Matthewson, VanHaltren, Browne, Smith, McGann, Miller, Cronin, McGraw, Warner (if New York has a contract with him prior to this date), Bowerman, Mertes, Bresnahan, Taylor, McGinnity, Dunn, Lauder, Bahb, Gilbert.

Brooklyn—This list to be attached by committee representing National league, but to contain no name appearing on any list of American league clubs.

WERE SOME SURPRISES.

Leach Remains With Pirates While Conroy Goes to New York—The Delehanty Case.

The peace agreement entered into by the committees at Cincinnati yesterday will occasion some little surprise among the followers of the game because of the shift made in players.

It was given out before the committees met that the player question would not be touched and later it was stated that all players under contract with clubs when the peace proposition was first brought up would be left with the clubs they signed with, but such does not appear to be the case. A glance over the list shows that the Pittsburgh club will lose Conroy, who goes to the New York American league team, and that Tommy Leach, who Ban Johnson coveted above all other players, will remain with the Pirates.

Another shift which will cause some surprise is made in the Delehanty case. This is the player the American league officials insist should be blacklisted, but instead of the blacklist he is taken away from New York, even though he had signed before the peace negotiations were opened, and he goes back to the Washington club of the American league.

Another matter of importance for local followers is the agreement not to place an opposition team in this city, and the local promoters who have been fighting for a franchise for a long time get left. The American insisted on and was given the right to place a team in New York, but it is doubtful if this can be done, owing to the lack of available grounds. That, however, is a matter for the American league officials.

BRUSH MAKES A KICK.

John T. Says He Will Not Stand for Peace Pact—Is Surprised At the Action.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., Jan. 10.—John T. Brush, of the New York club, when shown the Associated Press dispatch detailing the story of the Cincinnati peace conference, denied in positive terms that he had been in communication with the committee of the National league and stated that he did not agree to the peace pact as stated. When shown the Associated Press story Mr. Brush said:

"The report seems incomplete. There surely must be more of it than I have read. There should be some account of the National league committee losing their pocketbooks to the committee from the American league, and I don't care to discuss the report until I have it all before me."

Seamon to Captain West Virginia.

MORGANTOWN, W. Va., Jan. 10.—(Special.)—This afternoon Harold D. Seamon, right guard, was elected captain of the 'varsity football team for the season of 1903, and R. F. Stout was elected manager of the baseball team. Charley Hickman, of the Cleveland league team has been engaged to coach the baseball team.

BASKET BALL NOTES.

Eclipse was defeated by North Side by the close score of 17 to 13 at Glendrew hall. The game was fast and was the roughest played by Eclipse since the organization of the team. Eclipse will play Watson A. C. in the latter's hall on Tuesday evening.

The Nationals of the Junior league went to Braddock to play the C. A. C. Juniors, but when they arrived the Juniors refused to play. The Nationals claim this game by forfeit.

The Nationals will play the Lafayette A. C. of Allegheny at Glendrew hall Monday, January 12. As both teams are about the same weight a warm game is expected. All members are requested to report at the hall at 7 o'clock sharp. As there is no preliminary the game will start at 8 o'clock sharp.

The Liberty five is in line with a fast basketball team and would like to hear from all 14 or 15-year-old teams. For games address Al Aber, 711 Chestnut street, Allegheny.

FRIDAY NIGHT'S HOCKEY VICTIMS.

The Bankers' Seven, Which Was Badly Riddled Through Rough Work With Sticks and Fists.

SOUTH SIDE LOST TO WAGNER'S TEAM

Carnegie Basketball Five Defeated Champions and Are Leaders in the Race.

"Watch Wagner!"

The small boy in the gallery piped out, "I've got my eyes on you," and 2,400 "windows of the soul" were cast on Big Honus and his Carnegie basketball team as he led it onto the floor of the Odd Fellows hall in South Side last night, only to punch 22 holes in the champion South Side team's basket while the best the latter aggregation could do to retaliate was 18 goals.

To say that the South Side boys and their followers were surprised is putting it mildly. No one expected to see Carnegie win against the team that has recently taken the best teams into camp so neatly. But they did, and the victory was not a fluke either; every point was well earned and in fact the victors had a rather hard up-hill game to play in the second half, as South Side escaped with having but few fouls called on them, while Carnegie suffered considerably on this score.

Leiban was the whole South Side team from a scoring standpoint. He made the 18 points to his credit, and the team was jammed to suffocation and people were turned away who couldn't get in. Carnegie seemed to have many sympathizers in the crowd and Wagner and his boys did not lack for encouragement. The game had not been on more than a minute before the ball was worked to the South Side's basket, where Wagner, after three or four ineffectual jumping shots, finally succeeded in pushing in the first score of the game.

This seemed to give his team encouragement and it wasn't long until Stehle had dropped another pretty one from the field for the visitors. A foul on Carnegie yielded South Side's first point. The next score was partly engineered by Hans himself. He secured the ball back on the end of the floor and after considerable maneuvering in his own way started down the floor with a dribble, and with a swift pass to Stehle at the right spot, the latter shot another field goal. Leiban followed with two more from foul and shortly after Seibel and Williams came together in a head-on collision, resulting in both players being pretty well shaken up, Williams getting the worst of it. The first half closed with the score at tie—11 to 11.

With two minutes to play in the second half the game started again, both sides playing desperate ball and taking every possible chance. Wagner at this stage proved himself a strong man and his ability to retain the ball, and a neat pass resulted in Stehle getting a field goal, and with a few seconds to spare, the whole Carnegie team took a hand at dribbling and passing the ball, until finally Stehle shot a field goal, the last of the game, and one which landed the game high and dry for Carnegie, giving them undisputed possession of first place in the Allegheny County league race. Lineup and score:

Carnegie—22.		South Side—18.
Flint	Forward	Leiban
Seible	Forward	Leithead
Stehle	Center	Winderknecht
Wagner	Guard	Williams
Flaherty	Guard	Davis

Goals from field—Stehle 5, Leiban 5, Flint 2, Wagner 2, Seibel 2. Goals from foul—Leiban 8, Seibel 2. Fouls called on Carnegie, 10; South Side, 7. Referee—Little.

Grimes Denies Contract.

An answer was filed in common pleas court No. 1 in the suit of James W. Breen against James F. Grimes, an action to recover $1,000 alleged to be due on an agreement to edit and publish a paper in the interest of the ballot reform party. Mr. Grimes denies that he owes the plaintiff the money claimed and avers that he entered into no such agreement as alleged in the plaintiff's bill.

STRONG HOCKEY TEAMS COMING

Portage Lake Seven Will Test Speed of the Local Players.

THE COLLEGE GAMES

Manager A. S. McSwigan promises some great events at Duquesne garden before long when he will have, probably in February, the greatest hockey team of the northwest, known as the Portage Lake hockey club. The Portage players hail from a little town of not more than 6,000 inhabitants up in Michigan. It is a mistake to think that these hockey enthusiasts are in the least indifferent players, as the P. L. players learned to their dismay last year, when they invaded the bailiwick of the Portage players and in their first game were worsted, in the second game, which P. A. C.'s won, the latter accomplished this by playing Rielly first defense and keeper.

J. M. Ruhl, secretary of the Houghton team, has been in correspondence for some little time with Manager McSwigan relative to bringing his players to meet all the teams of the Western Pennsylvania league. This will be the first of the big teams of Canada and have won one victory after another. Probably the secret of the great efficiency of the players from the little Michigan town lies in the fact that Houghtonites know nothing of football, baseball or, in fact, how to play anything about outdoor sports but hockey, and the long winter they experience, gives them ample time to indulge in their favorite pastime.

Manager W. A. Thompson of the Keystones, has succeeded in signing Johnston of Canada. The latter is one of the crack hockey players of the Dominion. Fred Lake of the Keystones, who was hurt during the first game with Princeton, is out of the hospital and will be back on the ice Tuesday night. Next Tuesday night is expected to be another big night at the garden, when the Bankers and Keystones come together for the second time. Next Friday night Keystones and Victorias will come together to play off their game that was postponed from December 30.

Manager E. S. Armstrong of the Cornell's is trying to arrange dates for his team at the gardens so as not to conflict with the sessions at school. As there are over 1,000 Cornell men in Pittsburgh, no small interest is being taken in the efforts of Mr. Armstrong to bring his team here. Manager A. S. McSwigan will endeavor to arrange a game between Cornell and Princeton. Should he succeed it is probable that the game will attract a record-breaking assemblage, both in point of numbers and as a social event.

SPORTING NOTES.

The Irving A. C. hockey team was defeated by the Silver Lake five yesterday 5 to 3. The game was fast and both sevens showed clever team work.

The McDonald Rovers association football team would like to hear from East Pittsburgh and Homestead as to arrange dates. Address manager of the McDonald Rovers.

The Cecelias are already arranging for the coming season and will have one of the fastest teams in this county. A special meeting will be held at a near date to elect officers, and after that date the club will be ready to arrange games with the best of them. William Hormuth would like to have the addresses of Davis, Kelly and Matz of last year's Spalding baseball team. Address 162 River avenue, Allegheny.

The Wabash A. C. will organize for the baseball season of 1903 with some of the best talent in this vicinity and expect to make some of the leading teams hustle. There will be a meeting at the home of the manager this afternoon at 2:30 and Kirk and Duffy of the Sharpsburg Grays are requested to be present or send their address to George McWilliams, 1632 Bradley street, Pittsburgh.

BARNEY DREYFUSS TOLD STORIES ABOUT THE PIRATES

Pittsburgh's President Related How He Secured Outfielder Jimmy Sebring—Other Gossip of the Corridor.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

CINCINNATI, Jan. 10.—It fell to the lot of Barney Dreyfuss to entertain the newspaper men and others who could not get into the conference, and he did it admirably well. Dreyfuss is a good story teller, and he told several good ones, some of them on himself and others on his friend, Harry Pulliam. It was during the hours prefacing the recess that the Pittsburgh mogul told the story of the signing of James D. Sebring, who had been on Detroit's list.

"As early as last June," said the little Pirate chief, "I bought the release of Sebring and gave Pat Hurley $1,500 for that document. The youngster had signed a two-years' contract with Worcester, and I simply assumed that contract. Hurley did not tell the fielder about the deal at the time. Later on he had a row with Frank Leonard, and while anxious to break away, Frank Dwyer came along. Telling him that he had purchased his release from Hurley, Dwyer succeeded in getting Sebring to sign a Detroit contract. When the falsity of Dwyer's claim was proved and he learned of Hurley's transfer of his contract to me, Sebring repudiated the Detroit contract, which had been obtained under false pretenses. I sent Mr. Angus the true story of the transaction and he has never since laid any claim to the player."

The news of Pat Donovan's return to the Cardinal camp was responsible for the confirmation of a story told weeks ago.

"I'm glad to see Donovan in line," said Charley Nichols. "His place was offered to me when Stanley Robison came to Kansas City after me, but I'm pretty sure I wouldn't have been given $9,000 per. Donovan is a valuable man. He came into fast company when I did with Boston in 1890, and he was just as full of clever tricks then as he is today. He is the exemplification of a winning ball player."

Fred Clarke figured in one of the tales told in the corridors. Some time ago there was a lot of talk about the Pirates being weakened, but in a letter to Barney Dreyfuss he pooh-poohed the idea and wrote: "When they took Harry Pulliam away from us they did put a crimp in us on the gate, but we've been weakened nowhere else."

SCHOOL BOYS PLAY ROUGH HOCKEY GAME

Shadyside Defeats East Liberty Academy in Rough and Tumble Contest.

The exceedingly rough hockey play that has characterized the games of the major league teams at Duquesne Garden during the past week was taken up by two teams of the Inter-Scholastic league yesterday afternoon, and in a contest replete with unnecessary roughness Shadyside finally defeated East Liberty academy by the score of 1 to 0. The goal was shot in the second half.

Yesterday afternoon's contest very much resembled a football game on ice. The players of both school teams went at each other early in the game and it was only a matter of time until the finish. Players of each team were penalized on several ocasions for foul work and finally Overend and Gamble were put out of the game. Youngson of Shadyside played a very rough game and was sent to the bench no less than three times. His last penalty was caused by a mixup with Askin in which the latter received a cut above his left eye.

The game was fast, East Liberty did a great deal of the playing and had the puck in their opponents territory nearly all the time of the first and second halves. The East End players, however, were unable to shoot with accuracy and lost the game on this account. Shadyside played on the defense during the whole of the contest. In the latter part of the second half Williams took the disc down the ice and made a pretty shoot for the net, which resulted in goal.

Line-up:

Shadyside—1.		E. L. A.—0.
Wall	Goal	Rosany
Donnelly	Point	Askin
McCutcheon	Cover Point	Zahnleer
Youngson	Forward	Overend
Williams	Center	Bunton
Ahl	Right Wing	Bryan
Overend	Left Wing	Sally

Goal—Williams. Referee—Campbell.

BOTH TEAMS WINNERS.

Manchester First and Second Fives Proved Their Worth.

The Manchester teams had things pretty much their own way last night, and downed the Freedom and Crescent teams by enormous scores in all, the two home teams scored 105 points to the visitors' 17. The big game resulted in the score of 64 to 10, and the preliminary 41 to 7. The Freedom boys played a fast game, but Manchester took a decided brace and literally played them off their feet. The game was one of the cleanest and fastest ever played at Manchester.

Pierson, the St. Louis pitcher, lined up at forward for the Freedoms and put up a fine game, scoring seven points, a field in the first half. He was not so fortunate in the second half, however, as Hay, his opponent in this half, took a fancy to score a few and did not stop until he had scored four baskets. Koch took to the warpath again and landed eight goals in each half. Following is the line-up:

Manchester—64.		Freedom—10.
Hay-Skillinger	R. F.	Pierson
Koch	L. F.	Bane
Walliser-Metzkes	Center	West
Graham	R. G.	Kemper-Cotton
Metzkes-Hay	L. G.	Goettman

Goals from field—Koch 16, Graham 5, Hay 4, Metzkes 4, Walliser 1, Skillinger 1, Pierson 2, Bane 1, West 1, Goettman 1. Goals from foul—Graham 2. Referee—Bracker. Scorer—H. Roth. Timer—J. Kray.

The preliminary was a runaway in favor of the Manchester Juniors. The Crescents could not do better than score two goals from field and three from foul. Following is the line-up:

Manchester Jrs.—41.		Crescents—7.
Tannehill	R. F.	Laughlin
O'Nell-Burry	L. F.	Kiefer
Thompson-King	Center	Reiter
King-Alton	R. G.	Eckert
Hassler	L. G.	Elton

Goals from field—Tannehill 4, O'Nell 5, King 4, Hassler 4, Alton 3, Kiefer 2. Goals from foul—Tannehill 3. Referee—Graham. Scorer—F. Miller. Timer—W. Metzkes.

WILL BE A TEST GAME.

Manchester and C. A. C. Teams Will Do Battle Tomorrow.

The first game of a series of three, between the Manchester and C. A. C. teams, will be played tomorrow night at Manchester Turner hall. As was shown in the game between the C. A. C. and Homestead teams last Friday night, the former is about the fastest team in this vicinity outside of the Interstate and Allegheny County leagues. A team which can score more than twice as many points in 40 minutes as the Homestead team of the Interstate league is certainly a corker.

Several of the C. A. C. boys were in the team which played under that name four years ago, at the time the big Manchester team, composed of Anderson, Luty, Little, Gross, Gelley, Reade, Roth and Bracker, was in the Major league. The game tomorrow night will enable the Manchester rooters to compare the abilities of the present team with those of the crack team which held the boards four years ago. The Manchester boys are not very confident of victory, but they expect to make the Carnegie five hustle for every point.

The Manchester Juniors will meet the Foster team in a Junior league game preliminary to the big event. The Foster five is the same team which played the champion South Side team recently. Although new to the game, they are putting up a very fast article of ball and they expect to come out ahead in the game tomorrow night. The Juniors are playing a better game at present than at any time previous and their team work is fully as good as many of the larger teams.

RACED IN THE SLOP AND SLUSH

The New Orleans Horses Had Some Tough Work to Do.

PHILO WAS WINNER

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS TO THE GAZETTE.]

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 10.—Sloppy weather and a slushy track interfered with sport and attendance today. The Gentilly handicap, worth $1,980 to the winner, lacked the spirit which the character of the entries promised. Philo, backed from 3 to 11 to 5, was a decided favorite and was admirably ridden by Fuller, who sent him to the front when ready and won cleverly by two lengths. Leanja and Maghoni were the only other favorites successful. Maghoni was sold before the fifth race to E. J. Arnold for $1,050 and after winning was run up to $1,305 and bought in.

First race, selling, 7 furlongs—Stratton II., 108, Winkfield, 6 to 1, won; Rough Rider, 109, Redfern, 12 to 5, second; Boundless, 108, Donnegan, 9 to 5, third. Time, 1:31 1-5. Grantor, Mamie, Dutch Carter, Playlike and Doughty also ran.

Second race, 6 furlongs—Amigari, 97, W. A. Hall, 15 to 5, won; Honolulu, 107, Helgerson, 7 to 10, second; The Pride of Surrey, 99, Scully, 10 to 1, third. Time, 1:16 1-5. Weideman, Jim Clark and Frank Jones also ran.

Third race, handicap, 1 1-16th miles—St. Tammany, 98, Davission, 13 to 5, won; Brief, 95, Fuller, 5 to 1 second; Sheriff Bell, 98, Redfern, 8 to 5, third. Time, 1:52. The Conqueror II. also ran.

Fourth race, the Gentilly handicap, 6½ furlongs—Philo, 95, Fuller, 11 to 5, won; The Lady, 124, Redfern, 9 to 2, second; Mrs. Frank Foster, 94, Scully, 15 to 1. Time, 1:23 2-5. Henry McDaniel, Old Hutch, Wealth, Scorpio and Emshee also ran.

Fifth race, selling, furlongs—Maghoni, 94, Fuller, 6 to 10, won; Blanco, 102, Buchanan, 6 to 1, second; Spec, 100, Lindsey, 8 to 1, third. Time, 1:32. Daddy Bender, Judge Cantrill, The Wizard, Ravenspur and Mezzo also ran.

Sixth race, selling, 1¼ miles—Leanja, 97, Scully, 13 to 5, won; Glenroy, 104, R. Murphy, 7 to 1, second; The Way, 104, Maddox, 6 to 1, third. Time, 2:02 2-5. Benson, Caldwell, Swordsman, King Barleycorn and Rastus also ran.

AMATEUR HOCKEY LEAGUE

An Effort Will Be Made to Organize One from Leading Local Sevens.

The Guarantee Title and Trust Company hockey team is desirous of organizing a hockey league, comprising such teams as the Mellon National bank, Columbia, and Pittsburgh Bank for Savings, and all other good amateur teams, who are willing to get together and form a substantial league to be operated on business principles, in order to make the sport interesting.

For amateurs, the Guarantee Title and Trust Company team has played a fairly fast game, recently battling with the Mellons in a hard-fought contests, although encountering defeat both times by the scores of 5 to 1 and 2 to 1 respectively.

Mr. West's work as referee is highly appreciated in every particular and his service is solicited for future games. The Guarantee's new team will again battle with the Mellons on Wednesday evening, when an effort will be made to redeem themselves and struggle for supremacy. The following lineup will partic.pate:

Mellons.	G. T. & T. Co.
Carrigan	Center—Brown
Ridall	Right wing—Hiland
Ridall	Left wing—Johns
Phillips	Cover—Groves
Mack	Cover point—Trauchei
Mustin	Point—Borchers
Mustin	Goal—Engstrom

Address all communications to L. H. Blayney, manager, or C. C. Borchers, captain, second floor Frick building.

Latrobe Easy for Indiana.

LATROBE, PA., Jan. 10.—(Special.)—The basketball season here was opened last night by a game between the Indiana team and the Latrobe Y. M. C. A. team. About 300 spectators saw Latrobe go down before Indiana with flying colors to the tune of 48 to 12 in favor of Indiana. The line-up:

Indiana—48.		Latrobe—12.
Morphew	Forward	Lawson
R. McCreight	Forward	Brallier
St. Clair	Center	Murray
Gaubell	Guard	Hacha
C. McCreight	Guard	Miller

Substitutes—Indiana, Longwell; Latrobe, Thomas. Referee—Ross Daugherty. Timekeeper—Harry Lambert. Time of halves—20 minutes.

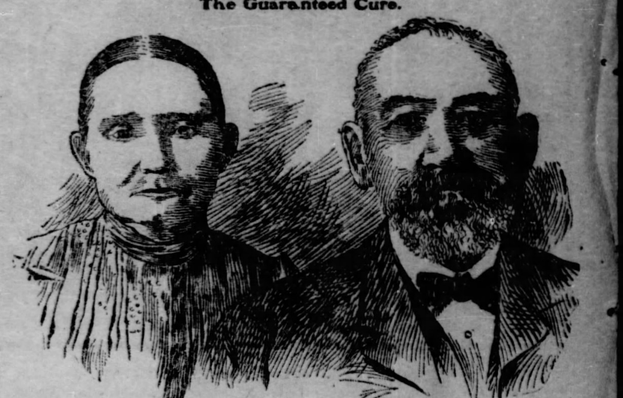
FEEL BETTER

Than They Have in Twenty Years.

Mrs. Charles Camper of Woodville, Ohio, for Years a Great Sufferer From Rheumatism, Made Well and Strong by

oxogen

The Guaranteed Cure.



MR. AND MRS. CAMPER.

WOODVILLE, O.—For the past four years I have been afflicted with Rheumatism. I treated with the best doctors and took all kinds of medicines, but instead of getting better I was gradually getting worse until May, 1901, when I was so bad I gave up all hope of getting better. I could hardly eat anything, nor could I sleep nights from pain. My joints were set so I could not hold a cup or dress myself. Just at this time a Toledo friend called on us and told us that Dr. Miller cured her of Rheumatism and that I should try her doctor. I consulted with Dr. Miller who said, after an examination, that my case was bad, but he was sure he could help me. We did not think he could do much, but thought it was worth his price even to get a little relief, so we began his Oxogen treatment. Now, after a thorough course of treatment, I feel better than I have in many years. I have gained twenty-two pounds and eat and sleep well, and am perfectly free from pain. Every spring my husband gets run down when he can't eat and feels sore all over. He took Oxogen this spring and he was soon well.

MRS. CHARLES CAMPER.

YOU CANNOT LIVE WITHOUT OXYGEN.

If you have Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Neuralgia, and other disordered conditions of the system, it isn't going to do you any permanent good to fill yourself full of noxious drugs, or simply rub on oils or liniments over the painful parts which may relieve for a time but always leave you with some disease worse than the one you tried to cure, what you must have is more Oxygen, the life-giving and germ destroying element of nature. Fill your system with oxygen and rid yourself of disease in just the way nature has been doing for centuries.

OXOGEN in liquid form is now for sale by druggists at $1.00 per bottle and is the only remedy ever sold that attacks the trouble in a common sense way and entirely drives out every trace of disease from the system. It kills the germs, infuses new life and all without the use of drugs.

FREE If you are suffering torture from Rheumatism, if your blood is bad, if your liver isn't working and your kidneys are sluggish, if you feel dull and stupid, if you have Catarrh, Asthma, Neuralgia, or Consumption, all we ask you is that you write us for a trial treatment of the wonder worker, OXOGEN, which we will gladly send you absolutely FREE. Surely you can take that much trouble to be cured.

THIS MEANS HEALTH FOR YOU.

Dr. T. A. Miller, our consulting specialist, with a national reputation, will gladly give you special medical attention without any cost to you whatever. Write him about your case and give him a history of your symptoms.

OXOGEN CHEMICAL CO., 1529 Cherry St., TOLEDO, O

CHAMPION STERLINGS WON

Defeated South Side Juniors in a Game That Was Close and Exciting.

The champion Sterling basketball team journeyed to South Side and defeated the Junior league team of that place last night in a very interesting game. Bertges started the scoring by shooting a foul. McMahon followed with a field goal on a pretty pass from Yoedt. Pfaat followed by shooting a pretty goal from field. From this time on until the end of the half it was very close, the half ending 7-6 in favor of South Side.

The second half was fiercely contested, the score remaining a tie until the last six minutes, when Sterling used their dashing style of play and forged ahead, winning by two points. McMahon and W. Billinger played splendidly at forward, while Eddie Sutter at center played as the patrons of basketball on the South Side never witnessed before. Yoedt, Bertges and G. Billinger played all around South Side's forwards. Score and line-up:

Sterling—10.		South Side—8.
McMahon	Forward	Vorkel, Davies
W. Billinger, Bertges	Forward	Kaufman
Sutter	Center	Pfaadt
Yoedt	Guard	Sprost
Bertges, S. Billinger	Guard	Roehm

Field goals—McMahon 2, Sprost and Pfaadt, Fouls—McMahon 4, Bertges 2, Pfaadt 4. Referees—Leithead and Hess.

The Following Retail Druggists Have All the Below Advertised Articles and Will Not Offer a Substitute:

Jos. Fleming & Son., No. 412 Market St., Pgh.
May Drug Co., No. 506 Market St., Pgh.
W. H. Plough, No. 518 Smithfield St., Pgh.
E. E. Heck, Cor. Liberty Ave. and Smithfield St., Pgh.
W. G. Schirmer, No. 431 Market St., Pgh.
Louis Emanuel, Cor. Grant St. and Second Ave., Pgh.
Hewitt & Jamison, Cor. Wylie Ave. and Fulton St., Pgh.
R. M. Sterrett, No. 6130 Penn Ave., Pgh.
Schilling Bros. Co., Cor. Penn and Frankstown Aves., Pgh.
A. R. H. Harper, No. 4730 Liberty Ave., Pgh.
Erskine Drug Store, Cor. Penn Ave. and Main St., Pgh.
E. J. Kretz, Cor Webster Ave. and Roberts St., Pgh.
R. M. Totten, No. 4301 Butler St., Pgh.
H. F. Lange, No. 3705 Butler St., Pgh.
Hoge's Pharmacy, No. 500 North Highland Ave., Pgh.
Henry A. Spilker, No. 5202 Butler St., Pgh.
John C. Smith, No. 5147 Penn Ave., Pgh.
John B. Edie, McKeesport, Pa.
Otto A. Schad Co., No. 139 East Ohio St., Ally.
Kaercher Drug Co., Cor. Federal and Lacock Sts., Ally.
Glamser-Huckestein Drug Co., No. 113 Federal St., Ally.
Park Drug Store, Cor. Federal and Montgomery Sts., Ally.
H. J. McBride, Cor. Federal and Ohio Sts., Ally.
A. C. Anderson, Cor. Federal St. and North Ave., Ally.
Steigleder & Kutscher, Cor. Buena Vista and Jackson Sts., Ally.

Trade Supplied by the George A. Kelly Co.

Hair and Scalp

Thousands of persons are today scratching their heads and saying they would give anything in the world if they could only get some kind of a remedy that would relieve or cure them of Dandruff and other scalp diseases, a large number not knowing of a wonderful remedy which has been in existence over half a century, called

Barker's Hirsutus,

which is a positive and well known cure used by the most fashionable people of the world, and if they would use it would never be troubled with these diseases.

HIRSUTUS

is a vegetable preparation, free from grease and poisonous chemicals. Positively cures Dandruff, Falling Hair, and all scalp diseases. Grows hair on any bald head if directions are faithfully carried out.

Hirsutus is Indispensable to Ladies and Children.

By its use they can keep the scalp free from scruff and d

BASEBALL WAR MADE CONTRACT JUMPERS | FIGHTERS ARE BEING KEPT VERY BUSY

THE CONTRACT JUMPERS' CASE

Ban Johnson's Indignation Seems a Very Queer Thing.

LOTS OF SILLY TALK

By JAMES M. NELLIS.

The show of indignation which Ban Johnson is making over the matter of contract jumpers is one of the real funny things which has come out of this baseball peace affair. The leader of the American league must imagine the baseball public is made up of a very gullible lot of people if he thinks he can cram any such silly talk as he has been giving out down their throats.

The one particular case which seems to have drawn out all of Mr. Johnson's ire is that of Slugger Edward Delehanty, who is reported to have jumped the Washington club and signed with New York for the coming season. This is the same player who only a year ago not only jumped from the Philadelphia club himself, but he took along with him half a dozen of players who by right of baseball law were the property of Messrs. Reach and Rodgers. When that act was committed no one ever heard Ban Johnson set up a howl of indignation and call for a black list, but on the contrary he applauded the jump and even boasted of it as a wonderful achievement by the American league.

Acted as American's Agent.

This same Delehanty was not only a jumper from the National league, but during the season he was commissioned and acted as an agent for the American. As a member of the Philadelphia club he could get closer to the players on other teams than an outsider, because he met and talked with them on the playing field and made appointments with them to meet him or some other American league agent at certain hotels, and there the player would be talked into deserting his old employers and join with the American.

Delehanty was at his missionary work in this city, and among the players he was after was Kitty Bransfield. When Del made a hit and reached first base during the game he held converse with Kitty and made an appointment to meet the Pirates' first baseman that night. At the appointed time Bransfield was on hand and was taken by Delehanty to a room in the Hotel Henry, where they met Frank Hough, the secretary of the Philadelphia Athletics, who tried to get Kitty into line, but the scheme failed and in a funny way.

Where Bransfield Balked.

Bransfield on being taken into the room was turned over to the tender mercies of Hough, who poured a lot of hot slig into his ear about the American league being a friend of the ball players, and it was organized for their salvation, etc. Then Delehanty dipped in and gave Kitty a long talking to, and then a contract was handed him. Kitty looked the contract over and then remarked that he was young at the business and did not care to sign a contract until he had a talk with an older player than himself. He was asked what player he wanted to consult, and when he mentioned the name of Chief Zimmer the contract was grabbed out of his hand and bid good-night without any further talk.

That, by the way, was not the only effort made by the American to steal Bransfield away from the Pittsburgh club, and the party mixed up in the last attempt was none other than Ban Johnson, who now holds up his hands and yells about contract jumpers. Mr. Johnson visited Worcester, Mass., registered at the hotel there under an assumed name and paid a personal visit to Bransfield's home and offered the player large inducements to jump the Pittsburgh club and tie up with the American, promising to place him on the New York team, but Kitty was true blue and stuck to his old team.

Mr. Johnson must have shut his eyes on his Pittsburgh experience when he started his howl against contract jumpers. His experience here and his efforts to break up the pennant winners is still too fresh to be forgotten. This act of all others shows how inconsistent the man is. Had he at that time held his radical views about contract breakers he would not have come to Pittsburgh under the cover of night and held secret meetings with players who were bound by contract. He did succeed in signing some of them and they will be with the organization next season, but there are others he did not get and yet he has the effrontery to call them the property of his league.

Worked Under Cover of Night.

Not only did Johnson and Somers come here at night, but they went so far as to send to the home of one of the players, Tommy Leach, and get him out of bed at 11 o'clock at night to come and confer with them. If Mr. Johnson was as honest in baseball as he is now claiming to be he certainly adopted queer tactics. Not only was he doing an unfair act, but he was doing it with players under contract, and this is the very thing he is now trying to decry.

It is a fact that when Johnson and Somers visited this city and held several meetings with the players, these same players were under contract to the Pittsburgh club not only for last year, but also for this season. These contracts had been filed in by the players themselves, who were told to insert the salary they wanted. Then signed them and left them in, and this they did, and they knew full well what they were doing. These contracts were not the old ones with the reserve clause attached, but were contracts which had been drawn up by Attorney Harry Taylor for the Pittsburgh Players Protective association and at the request of the president of that organization, Chief Zimmer, were adopted by the National league.

In the face of all these facts, and they have been proved facts, how can Mr. Johnson expect the baseball public to believe him sincere in his wail about contract jumpers? When the players were flopping over to his league like rats deserting a sinking ship, there was never one word against the contract jumpers, but the very moment one of his stars jumps the other way he raises a hue and cry and wants that player blacklisted for life.

Made the First Start.

The American league should be the last one to spring a cry about players who jump contracts, because it was that organization that first started moves of that kind, and the less Johnson and his cohorts have to say on that matter the better for them. If Johnson is still figuring on getting Leach, Conroy and Smith, then he is foolish, because Barney Dreyfuss will never consent to give those players up, and he is backed by the ruling of the supreme court of this state when he claims them as being still his property.

Derby Winner Dropped Dead.

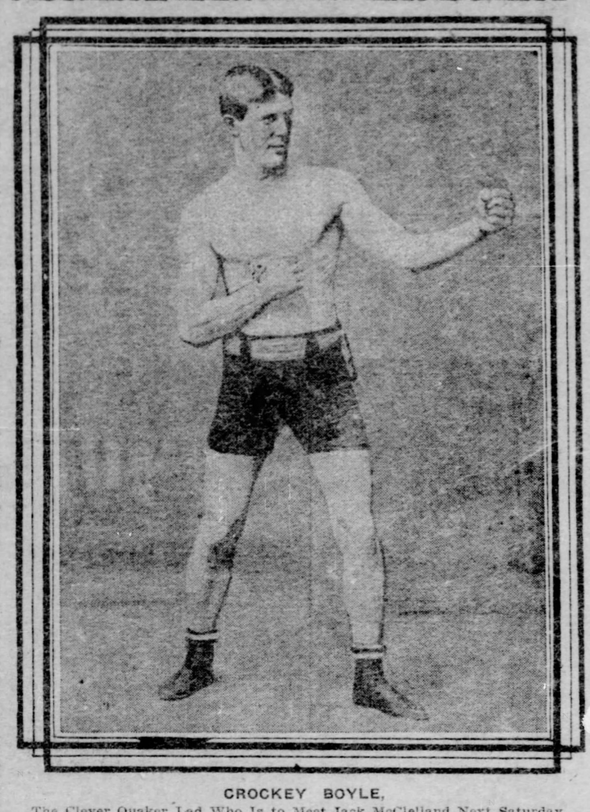
LONDON, Jan. 10.—Bend Or, the famous race horse which won the Derby in 1880, dropped dead while exercising today.

Eighty-Three Entries in Suburban.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—The entries for the Suburban handicap were brought up to a total of 83 today by the nominations of Cunard, Sombrero and Lord Badge.

The song, "My Old Virginia Home," is very popular. It will be free with next Sunday's Gazette.

A CLEVER FEATHER-WEIGHT FIGHTER



CROCKEY BOYLE,
The Clever Quaker Lad Who Is to Meet Jack McClelland Next Saturday.

JACK M'CLELLAND IN GREAT DEMAND

Local Featherweight Training Hard for His Bout With "Crockey" Boyle.

Jack McClelland, the Pittsburgh boy who is in greater demand than any other featherweight before the public, will, on next Saturday night, give the people here a chance to see him at his best, before one of the hardest little fighting machines from the east. McClelland is a boy who has done more real hard fighting against topnotchers than any of the present day crop of fighters, particularly McGovern and Young Corbett, who have fought not over one real contest since the day they met at Hartford.

McClelland is willing to meet them both for any amount within reason, and whatever way they want the money split suits him. Tim Callahan and Benny Yanger fought last Monday night at Chicago, but they both have refused to meet McClelland. Callahan especially has refused to come here for a good guarantee, but, according to a telegram received yesterday by Buck Connolly from a club in Philadelphia, they are trying to induce Callahan to meet Jack there for six rounds. McClelland does not lay any claim to being a six-round man, but to show how anxious he is to fight Callahan, he accepted at once.

Jack has put forward every effort to be in the best of shape for this match with Boyle, and today, although most boxers lay off on Sunday, he will still keep on working and by next Saturday, when he weighs in at 126 pounds, the people will see a well-trained athete and from the accounts coming from the Quaker City, where Boyle is training hard, Jack will need to be in fine shape.

"Crockey" Boyle, as he is called on account of at one time having worked in a pottery, is just 23 years of age and while he has been boxing for about four years he just recently sprung into prominence on account of not only staying six rounds with Champion Corbett, but he actually beat him in every round, not by clinching, but by standing up and forcing the fight.

The coming contest carries with it the featherweight championship of this state. Arion hall, where the contest is to take place, can be reached in 18 minutes from Sixth and Liberty and from the way the club which is holding the match have the seats arranged there is not a bad seat in the hall. The show will start promptly at 8:45 and the main bout at 9:45, so that it will be over at no later than 10:30.

GRIFFO IS A MARVEL.

The Australian Fighter Willing to Tackle Any 135-Pound Man.

CHICAGO, Jan. 10. — (Special.) — If "Young Griffo," the Australian pugilist, has really "come back," he must be put down as the physical wonder of the age. After years of excessive dissipation he was passed up as a wreck and a man who never again would be able to enter the ring.

Yet this same Griffo a couple of weeks ago, at the age of 32, appears in a bout at Peoria with a fellow named Jack Ball, and the Australian surprised everyone by winning easily and showing great form. That he would be able to set a fast and furious clip for eight rounds and finish fresh and strong was more than the most hopeful expected.

Now comes Sam Tuckerhorn, Griffo's latest manager, with a challenge to fight any 135-pound man in the world. Griffo says he has "cut out the cup that cheers."

J. A. Wallace is the author of the song "My Old Virginia Home," which will be given free with next Sunday's Gazette.

PITTSBURGH PHIL GOES TO THE COAST

The Big Plunger Is a Bit Dubious About His Suburban Candidate, Chilton.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—George E. Smith, "Pittsburgh Phil," starts for the west and the Pacific coast in a few days. Seen at the Hotel Imperial yesterday, the owner of the Suburban candidate Chilton said that the statements attributed to Jockey Shaw in a New Orleans dispatch as to his (Smith's) coming to New Orleans and regarding his future turf operations were made out of whole cloth. Any one who knows Jockey Shaw is aware that he has the "Indian sign" on him, as far as free speech goes, and the remarks attributed to Smith as New Orleans "never went" with persons that know the lad.

Speaking of his handicap horse Chilton, who, by the way, is named after a well-known banker of Butte, Mont., Mr. Smith said:

"I don't know whether Chilton will train or not. After his only two races last year the colt bowed in the nigh foreleg, and then at Saratoga, when my big brother began to gallop him, his hind leg filled up on us from the colt bearing his entire weight on it in the effort to save the weak member. He has wintered well, and I had him blistered this week at Morris park. Aside from this what he will do we can't tell. What weight will he get? Give it up. He had 102 pounds last year."

ALL RECORDS BROKEN.

American Bowlers Showed Great Skill in Their Many Games.

DAYTON, O., Jan. 10.—Secretary Sam Karpf of the American Bowling congress tonight gave out the record of the All-American bowling trio's trip through the country, which has just ended at Sandusky, O. During this trip the All-Americans played the local bowling experts in each city they visited and their grand total of points in the 405 games played was 224,095 to their opponents' total of 198,033, which breaks all road records. The record of the trip from October 5 to January 7, inclusive, as given out by Secretary Karpf, is as follows:

The four individual prizes among the All-American players were won as follows: John J. Voorhels, first prize, gold watch and chain. P. Wolf, second prize, $50 in gold. E. Peterson, third prize, diamond-studded locket. A. Selbach, fourth prize, gold watch charm.

Individual records:

Players.	Games.	Total Pins.	High Score.
J. J. Voorhels	396	82,387	279
P. Wolf	346	65,255	279
E. Peterson	284	52,465	243
A. Selbach	244	44,038	243

HE HAS THE PUNCH.

BUTTE, MONT., Jan. 10.—(Special.)—Jack Munroe, the miner pugilist who recently was given a decision over Champion Jeffries in this city, was unable to dispose of Ike Hayes, colored heavyweight champion of Montana. The negro received a terrible beating and was able to save himself only by clinging to Munroe the greater part of the last two rounds. Munroe, it is said, injured his arm in the second round, after playing a tattoo upon Hayes' head.

Manager Clark Ball announced at the conclusion of the bout that he had seen enough to convince him of urgent need of training. Munroe, he said, has the punch, but he needs the schooling as to how and when to deliver that punch. Munroe can take all kinds of punishment, as was shown in his bout with Jeffries.

MANY FIGHTERS ARE SEEKING MATCHES WITH MINER MUNROE

The Man Who Stood Off Champion Jeffries Will Find Plenty of Trouble When He Comes East.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—Jack Munroe, the Butte miner and pugilist, who has a decision over Jeffries to his credit, will make his first public appearance at the New Star theater on Monday afternoon, January 19. His manager, Clark Ball, yesterday wired his acceptance of the offer of Sam Harris for Munroe to be a member of the "Road to Ruin" company at a weekly stipend of $1,000.

His coming is being eagerly awaited in pugilistic circles, and it is declared more challenges will be hurled at him from the heavyweight fighters in this city than the blows he received from Champion Jim Jeffries in their four-round bout at Butte. Indeed, the fact that the Montana miner secured the decision over Jeffries is the cause of his present notoriety.

Among the fighters who are out with defis are Tom Sharkey, Gus Ruhlin, "Kid" McCoy, Peter Maher, George Gardner, "Denver Ed" Martin, the colored heavyweight champion, and Bob Armstrong.

Every one of the named fighters is prepared to post a forfeit for a fight. Sharkey, McCoy and Ruhlin will post a forfeit of $5,000 each to show they mean business, and will agree to let that amount go as a side bet if Munroe is willing. All kinds of inducements will be made Munroe. Judging by the statement made by Munroe and his manager, Clark Ball, before they left Butte a few days ago, it looks as if Tom Sharkey will get the first fight. Both Munroe and Ball think the ex-sailor would be the easiest of all the big fellows.

When Sharkey was informed of Munroe's expected arrival in New York he said he would post a forfeit of $5,000 and that if he was successful in getting on a match with Munroe he would immediately start for West Baden with his sparring partner and trainer, Jack McCormack of Philadelphia, to put in two weeks of hard training for the battle.

"I am sure with that much time, and the shape I am in at present," said Sharkey, "that I will be able to fight just as fast and as good as I did the night I fought Jeffries at Coney Island."

LOCAL BALL LEAGUE COULD BE FORMED

Managers of Pittsburgh Teams Should Make Organization.

AMATEUR SPORTING

That the coming baseball season will be one of the most interesting and important in the history of the national game locally is evidenced by the fact of the organization of numerous amateur teams in this section at this early date. A majority of the baseball clubs within a radius of 40 miles of Pittsburg have, since the first of the present year, elected their captains and chosen their managers.

Nearly all the players for the various clubs have been selected and plans have been perfected already for the arrangements of schedules for next season. Although no complete schedule has yet been announced by any amateur club in this section some of the most important dates have been fixed and it is expected that by the latter part of the month most of the schedules will be given out.

Thus far there has been only one attempt to form a county league. To the management of the Manor team is due this credit, but it is not likely that Westmoreland county will have a playing league with six clubs this season. Several of the towns counted on to place clubs in the league have refused, and unless other clubs can be found to take their places this county league seems an impossibility.

Although the proposition has not yet been advocated by the managers of any of the local amateur teams the suggestion of a local league seems to be a good one. There are enough amateur and semi-professional baseball clubs in and around Pittsburgh to form one of the strongest amateur leagues in the country. The selection of capable managers to run the project is the main part of its organization and once a local league is in operation there is no good cause under the shining sun why it should not be made a success.

Local League Should Pay.

Nearly every local amateur team with any standing in the baseball world in this section has inclosed grounds. What few teams have not, that should seek admission to the proposed league, could very easily hire inclosures in which to play all their contests. That amateur baseball in this section is profitable is shown by the claims made by several of the strongest teams here last season, all of which are said to have made money. Pittsburgh is one of the greatest sporting towns in the country. This fact is substantiated by almost every game known in the sporting world being played here in season. Patrons of sport are liberal. Not always in their views but with their money and if a local amateur baseball league was organized, managed well and enough interest and enthusiasm created the games played between the teams of the organization would be well patronized and the league would be put on a paying basis in a short time.

The members of the different college and school teams in this section are getting down to work somewhat earlier this season than usual. So soon after the annual holiday vacation and with a good season for all branches of winter sports, attention is being rapidly turned toward the approach of spring and the early games of the baseball teams are being discussed.

Baseball cages in all the institutions of learning hereabouts are working overtime. Candidates for almost every position on the teams are working away trying to loosen up their muscles and drive away the stiffness caused by many weeks lay-off from active participation in outdoor sports.

College Teams' Prospects.

From all present indications it looks as if Pittsburgh college would have a good baseball team on the field this season. The Western University of Pennsylvania team may not be strong, but several new players are expected to strengthen the club. Washington and Jefferson college seems to have a fair show for a winning club on the diamond, but if the team does not make a better showing than the one which represented the Washington county institution of learning last year there will be some sadly disappointed students and alumni.

The past week has not been a dull one by any means in basketball circles. The first surprise of the week occurred last Monday night at Indiana, when the team from that place literally wiped up the floor with its opponents, the D. C. and A. C. team of Pittsburgh. The defeat was a hard one for the Smoky City aggregation, but it only tended to create more enthusiasm in the great indoor game in Indiana county. The Indiana five are now heralded as the coming champions of the Interstate league and promise to show clean heels to all other teams for leaders' honors.

The South Side basketball team of the Allegheny County league took a fall out of the Fayeeum team on Thursday evening. The Lyceum five was all but shut out. This is South Side's second victory and it looks as if that team has a straight walk for the flag. In order to compete with the leading team the other teams in the league will have to strengthen up considerably and if is possible an effort will be made soon to secure new material. The race thus far is very even and it is doubtful if harmony will prevail in the league to the close of the season if the other teams are not strengthened.

New Hockey Players.

More interest has apparently been taken in hockey this season than in any other year the great Canadian game has been played on the ice in Pittsburgh. The games are drawing larger crowds and as the season wears on each one is getting faster and more exciting. The game between the Victorias and P. A. C. last Tuesday night was one of the most fiercely fought affairs ever pulled off in a local rink. Several players were used up and a number of substitutes had to be used to finish the contest.

This fast, hard playing is what Pittsburghers like. Local admirers of the sport do not cater to the "kid glove" players, but like to see a battle royal on the ice. The more human gore that flows the better pleased is the crowd and as long as none of the injuries to the players prove serious it is safe to predict that the same rough tactics will be continued. The Victoria team has dropped to second place in the race for the leadership and P. A. C. seems to have a good chance for first place at the end of the season.

A strenuous effort is being made on the part of crack shots of this vicinity to revive live bird shooting that was so popular here several years ago. It is to be hoped the efforts of the sportsmen will be crowned with success. Much enthusiasm appears to have been created already, with the possible result that toward spring several live bird shoots may be brought off between well-known members of local gun clubs.

The initial step at live bird shooting this year was a sparrow shooting match held by the members of the North Side Gun club at its grounds in Davis avenue, Allegheny, on Friday. The day was not an ideal one for the sport and about 800 sparrows were disposed of. It is the club's intention to hold similar shoots monthly. The Herron Hill Gun club will hold its first live pigeon shoot of the season at its grounds on Davis island next Saturday. As a great deal of interest is being manifested in the coming contest,

YALE'S PLAYERS ARE AT PRACTICE

Outlook for Good Baseball Team the Best in Many Years.

LOTS OF MATERIAL

By ALBERT H. BARCLAY.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., Jan. 10.—Yale began training for the baseball season of 1903 this week under the most auspicious circumstances that have surrounded any nine in the past 10 years. The announcement by Capt. Burnside Winslow of the appointment of W. H. Murphy, Yale '93, as head coach and the plan to hire a professional pitcher to assist Dr. Murphy, have added to Yale's old policy in baseball: new blood and a new system. Yale has always been opposed to professional baseball coaches. She has relied on her graduates to train her nines. The graduates who have had sufficient knowledge to do this work have been, unfortunately, busy men, who have had very little time to devote to this work.

The result has been that most of the coaching has had to be done by the undergraduate captain. Yale again and again has had good material, but unless she happened to have a phenomenal captain the material has as a rule not been fully developed. For the past four years the graduates have been vainly endeavoring to remedy the baseball system, and yet they have accomplished very little. To such an extent has this been true that baseball at Yale had come to be regarded as in an almost hopeless condition.

Walter Camp, the blues' athletic adviser, has been endeavoring to bring about a radical change for the past two years. Various obstacles have delayed Mr. Camp's schemes, and it was not until recently that he succeeded in bringing about the change which he has been advocating.

Dr. Murphy's Good Record.

The appointment of Dr. Murphy as head coach practically means that Yale will have a professional head coach in the future for her nine. Murphy's career as a baseball player is well known. He prepared for Yale at Exeter academy, where he made a record as a player. He played four years on the Yale nine, and was captain in 1892. After leaving Yale in 1892 he went into business in New York, but in less than a year gave up his position to play short stop for the New York Giants. He played short for the giants in '94 and '95, and during the winter season studied medicine in New York. From New York he went to the University of Pennsylvania to complete his medical education, and there was head coach in '98 and '99. For the past two years Murphy has been head coach of the nine of the Leland Stanford university in California.

The outlook for material at Yale the coming year is better than it has been for some time. Burnside Winslow, captain, is considered an unusually able leader. He showed his ability last year, and it was due to this fact that he was elected for the captaincy, although he has been only a sophomore, and he now a junior.

Of last year's nine Yale has lost, by graduation, John Garvin, her pitcher. To take his place there is Joe Patton, last year's substitute, who has recovered from the injury to his arm. He showed fine form Patton will do some good work this year. The freshmen class is literally full of good pitchers.

Good Pitching Staff.

First of all there is Morgan Bowman, from the Hill school of Pottstown, Pa., who played fullback on the 'varsity eleven last fall. Bowman showed splendid qualities as an athlete on the gridiron. He had an even better reputation in Prep school as a baseball player. Then, too, there is Jackson, the extra pitcher of last year, and Bus from the Hotchkiss school. Campbell Andover pitcher had expected to re ne to Yale, but he has given up going ough college and has gone into busine Brooks, of the Yale freshman nine of st year, will also be a candidate for th ox.

Capt. Winslow probably remain behind the bat this year, but he will have a lively compe in Rockwell the 'varsity quarter who has a great reputation as a pitcher. Farmer, a substitute fullback and halfback, and the captain of the freshman nine of last year, will also be a candidate for catcher.

Littlefield and Chittenden, who played first base last season, are both in college and both will be again candidates. There is some t k of moving Chittenden to third base, which position has been filled by the substitution of Capt. Guernsey. Metcalf, the 'varsity halfback, who played second base last season, will again be a candida for that position, and the same is true of Miller, last year's shortstop. Jim Rockefeller, Jr., the star of the old baseball player, played at short for Yale two years ago. Last year O'Rourke was ineligible on account of poor scholarship. He will be able to play this season, and is sure to give Miller a hard rub. O'Brien, the Andover academy shortstop, will also be a candidate for this position.

In the outfield Yale will again have Cote at left and Barnwell at center. Both men are stars of the first rank. For the vacant outfield position there are Cornwall and White of last year's freshman nine.

KENNEDY AND BOWSER.

The Local Fighters Have Finally Been Matched.

After trying for over two years to get together, the managers of Eddie Kennedy and Mull Bowser finally reached an agreement last night whereby Kennedy and Bowser will meet in the ring in Allegheny on January 26, before the Allegheny A. C. Tomorrow night the men will meet again to post forfeits and sign articles of agreement. The weight will be 150 pounds, weigh in at 3 o'clock, and the contest will be for the welterweight championship of Pennsylvania.

No contest in years in this vicinity has stirred up the followers of boxing as this bout, and it is safe to say the biggest crowd that ever attended a show of this character in Allegheny will be in attendance. Kennedy and Bowser once boxed the toughest four-round battle ever seen in this state to a draw, and ever since both have been eager to again face each other in the ring to decide who is the better man.

The weight question was the only thing that kept the men from meeting sooner, but now that this has been fixed satisfactory to both parties the men will start active training at once, Kennedy at Corcoran's gymnasium in Wood street and Bowser at his home in Natrona.

Imperials Ready for Business.

At the meeting of the Imperial baseball team on last Wednesday night, the following officers were elected: Fred Booth, manager; Herb Marks, captain, and Roy Herrington, treasurer. Herrington was nominated for both manager and captain, but declined to accept either office. The idea of the junior league was discussed and it was decided to continue it until the next meeting. Plans for securing new uniforms and other important business will be transacted. Manager Booth requests all the players to attend. The meeting will be held at the home of Capt. Marks, 87 Crawford street. Gelgus, Ivill, Boyle, Herrington, Doran, Donahue, Booth, Marks, Fiore and Goldstein are expected to be present at 7:30. Houlahan, formerly of the Millvale Juniors, but now of the Imperials, should attend the meeting. The new manager's address is 1312 Webster avenue.

The music supplement with next Sunday's Gazette will be the beautiful song "My Old Virginia Home."

TWO SAM BROWNS BELONG TO TURF

The Story of How Pittsburgher and Namesake Met.

BOTH ARE BREEDERS

By R. L. M'CLURE.

LEXINGTON, KY., Jan. 10.—Capt. Sam Brown, famous as the breeder who sold Lady Reel, the dam of the sensational Hamburg, for $15,000 to the late Marcus Daly, was a visitor here this week, and told for the first time how he came to own one of the most noted of all modern brood mares.

In the winter of 1897 he visited Lexington to see about mating his mares to various noted Kentucky stallions, and though having no intention of buying any more mares, happened to run upon C. J. Enright, now manager of Elmendorf, the breeding farm of J. H. Haggin. Hamburg was then unknown as a race horse, but Lady Reel had been a good race mare and was a half-sister to the matchless Domino. Enright told Brown he wanted to sell the mare, then in foal to Imp. Candlemas, and, needing the money, would take just what he gave for her, $2,500.

The next day Brown bought the mare, and after keeping her about 18 months, sold her to Marcus Daly for $15,000, Hamburg having shown up in the meantime. The foal she was carrying when Brown bought her was the fairly good race horse Hapsburg, now also in the stud in Kentucky. Lady Reel is now in the stud at Castleton stud, J. R. and F. P. Keener buying her at the Marcus Daly closing-out sale for $11,000.

Brown tells an amusing story of his introduction to his namesake, Capt. Sam Brown, the noted coal king and turfman of Pittsburgh. The former, from his home at Christiansburg, ordered by wire from Cincinnati a berth to New Orleans, and upon the call for tickets for same at depot in the Queen City, was told by the clerk that two berths had been saved for him. He selected the best one of the two and boarded the train.

The next morning on going to the wash room of the sleeper he met a portly gentleman, who said: "Look here, colonel, is your name Sam Brown?" The latter answered the question in the affirmative and the two dromeos of the turf at last met. It appeared that the two berths had been ordered from Louisville by the coal king and the agent had given the choice section reserved for the millionaire turfman to the wrong Brown.

"The Pittsburgh turfman and I have ever since been warm friends, but the similarity in our names has caused us to be mixed up by correspondents upon many occasions and I have received numerous letters that I have opened with interest only to find they were sent to me by mistake and were really intended for the proprietor of Senorita stud." Col. Brown believes he has another Lady Reel in Catherine of Navarre, the sister of the mighty Henry of Navarre. All of her produce to date are winners, including the 2-year-old stake winner of 1902, Terre Firma, and the frequent 2-year-old winner, John J. Regem, a Derby possibility. Col. Brown secured Catherine of Navarre from the estate of the late Byron McClelland.

Julius Bauer, trainer of the extensive string of horses owned by A. Featherstone, the Chicago millionaire, says he will have no regular jockey employed this year, owing to his sorry experience with Jockey Winnie O'Connor in 1902. He will secure those boys to ride his horses this season that are right in form, though he will have a call on Jockey Shaw's services, and Pittsburgh Phil's jockey will probably ride Arsenal or Ignighter in the Metropolitan, Brooklyn and Suburban handicaps. Bauer says O'Conner's indifferent riding cost the stable $50,000 in 1902. He is much pleased with his 2-year-olds now in winter quarters at Kenmore farm, especially four that represent the first foals got on the track, the noted son of Imp. Whistle Jacket.

THE THREE RIVERS

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

CINCINNATI, Jan. 10.—River 32.8 feet and falling. All local packets in and out on time. The formal transfer of the steamer New South was made today at the office of Capt. James D. Parker. The price was not made public. The New South will depart for New Orleans Tuesday. Maj. Crumbaugh, the supervising inspector of steam vessels for this district, returned home today. While away he inspected the sub-stations along the rivers and found everything in first-class shape. More coal reached here today. The arrivals were the Joseph Cook and Sam Clark, which left for Pittsburgh, while the Gleaner and Edward Roberts went below with big tows for Louisville. The J. B. Lewis is due in the morning with coal.

LOUISVILLE—River falling, with 9.7 feet on the falls, 1.9 feet in the canal and 33.6 feet at foot of the locks. The Henry Debus and barges passed down. The Transit and Fulton are making a big tows of coal at Portsmouth for the big boats of the combine to take south.

HUNTINGTON—River 22.5 feet and falling. Some floating ice. The Carrie Brown is laid up. The Lizzie Roy left at 2:30 p. m.; Joseph Walton up with empties, 6 p. m.

WHEELING—River 9.7 feet and falling and still full of new-made ice. Departed, H. K. Bedford, Parkersburg, 4 a. m.; Greenwood, Charleston, 7 a. m. Up light, Tornedo, 1 p. m.

STEUBENVILLE—River 9.2 feet and falling. Heavy ice.

OIL CITY—River 2.6 feet and falling.

GREENSBORO—River 8.1 feet. Columbia down Sunday and Westward up.

WARREN—River 2 feet.

MORGANTOWN—River 9 feet and stationary.

GALLIPOLIS—River 18 feet and falling slowly. No boats

MIDDLEPORT—River 14.6 feet and falling. The Charles Brown and Klondike laid up here. Down, Ironsides, 10:30 a. m.; G. W. Thomas, 12:30 p. m. The Thomas sunk a coal boat at Tanners run this morning.

PARKERSBURG—River 11 feet and falling. Up for Pittsburgh, Ben Hur at 4 a. m., Kanawha at 3 p. m., Keystone State at 7 p. m. Down for Charleston, Greenwood at 8 p. m. The steamer Valley Belle, owned by Capt. Wick Hayman, was sold today by United States Marshal Elliott for debt under an order of the United States court. Capt. Richie, owner of the Sonoma, bought it in at $5,475.

THE PILOTS' SIGNAL.

How They Warn Their Families of Their Presence.

Every Pittsburgh pilot, whose home borders on the banks of the rivers, has his own signal by which his family can be notified when his boat is passing near home. When away on a long trip the wives, children and sometimes sweethearts patiently listen for the sound. Some of the pilots blow two long whistles and then two short ones, others blow a long and a short, and a long and a short, while two long whistle and a short one often resounds throughout the upper Ohio valley.

Some pilots, who live near each other, have the same signals, and it is often confusing to members of the family. But when once a pilot selects his signal, he never changes it. Some of them are superstitious and say that it means bad luck to make a change. Owners of boats also have certain signals, which the pilots blow when they are passing near the offices of the company, to let the owners know that the boat is within reach, if orders are to be given.

Many of the Ohio river pilots reside between Pittsburgh and Beaver, and towboats returning from the south and going out do much signalling. It matters not what the hour is, the pilot on watch always gives his signal when "passing home," and if he is not on watch, he instructs his partner to do it for him.

News of the Rivers.

At 9 o'clock last night the stage of water at Davis island dam was 6.2 feet and falling.

The Kanawha and Keystone State are coming and should arrived in port late tonight or tomorrow morning.

The towboat Joseph Walton was detained at Cincinnati patching boilers.

The Joseph B. Walton and Defender arrived at New Orleans Friday, with coal tows.

Repairs are rapidly being made to the burned portion of the Monongahela building occupied by the coal combination.

No meeting of the members of Harbor No. 25 Masons at Pittsburgh was held yesterday, on account of a lack of a quorum.

Coal shipments are ended for the present. Ice was floating out of the Allegheny river yesterday, but not in large quantities.

It is now stated that the Charles Brown sank five coalboats and two barges at Twelve Mile, just above Louisville, instead of six coalboats.

The crew of the towboat Harvester arrived in Pittsburgh yesterday and were paid off. The boat is laid up at Morris Landing, near Baden.

Capt. W. B. Rodgers leaves for Washington tonight on river improvement business and appears tomorrow before the river and harbor committee.

The towboat Clifton Friday hit the cribbing at Lock No. 1 and did considerable damage to about 25 feet of it. The steamer sustained little damage to herself.

Capt. J. F. Ellison, superintendent of the Pittsburgh & Cincinnati packet line, who has been in Pittsburgh for several days, expected to leave for Cincinnati last night.

The condition of Capt. Thomas Calhoun was such yesterday as to cause his family less concern. Although very ill with pneumonia, he was able to take some nourishment.

Capt. John F. Dravo says that he is in hearty accord with Chairman T. E. Burton of the congressional rivers and harbors committee, in the latter's ideas about improving the Ohio river.

The towboat W. H. Flint yesterday pulled the Virginia into the river from the Monongahela wharf, her head having been run aground at the foot of Wood street, in order that a derrick could lift the stern of the vessel and throw both ends of the steamer in position to make repairs to her big wheel, remove and replace the broken caps. It took a few hours to do the work and the Flint was only a few minutes dragging the vessel back into the river. The Virginia will leave next Saturday for Cincinnati.

A report has been in circulation that Commodore F. A. Laidley was about to dispose of his holdings in the river interests which he controls. When asked to confirm or deny the report, the commodore said: "I do not know how the story gained circulation. The only thing I can say the report to is that more than a year ago Col. Vance approached me with a proposition to buy my holdings in the river, and, being like most people, I will sell anything that is mine except my family, and a return proposition was made. There the matter rests."

SECRET IS SAFE.

Mrs. Dean, Who Possesses Valuable Information, Will Likely Recover.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Jan. 10.—Special.)—Mrs. Theodore Dean of Allegheny City, who is seriously ill at a hotel in this city and whose husband died in England yesterday, is somewhat improved. Her physician is very much encouraged.

Mrs. Dean possesses the secret of a new process by which steel billets can be converted into armor plate at much less cost than by the present method, the invention of her deceased husband, and if she lives to tell it she will receive $5,000,000 from a syndicate of capitalists.

Miss Daisy Dean, the 16-year-old daughter, is about prostrated with grief. She has not told her mother of the death of the beloved father and husband, fearing the shock would cause her death.

CORBETT AND BRITT.

Champion and Californian Are Likely to Get Together at an Early Date.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 10.—(Special.)—It begins to look here as if Jimmy Britt and Young Corbett will soon hook up in a 20-round contest at the San Francisco Athletic club. The only obstacle in the way is the matter of weight. Britt wants it 130 pounds at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of the battle, while, according to a telegram received here from Corbett at Hot Springs, the featherweight champion suggests 128 pounds at 3 o'clock and 130 pounds at ringside.

If Corbett consents to meet Britt the latter will abandon his theatrical engagements and go into training at once. "We have a bona fide backing for as large a sum as $10,000 for this match," Britt's manager says, "and all Young Corbett has to do is to say the word and he can have that amount as a side bet. The match ought to draw $20,000, and we will make any reasonable cutting the purse that Mr. Corbett desires, except, of course, that he would request a guarantee of so much money, win or lose. I don't think, however, that the Denver boy would make a request of this kind.

"If the Corbett match cannot be made I will match Jimmy against Jabez White, the English champion, for an international battle in this city. That sort of a bout should prove a great card, and I think White would be induced to come here if any of the clubs made an offer for the bout."

Baseball for Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 10.—(Special.)—Ed Hanlon, manager of the Brooklyn Baseball team, announced today that he had purchased the Baltimore American league grounds for the purpose of giving Baltimore a baseball team. He did not give out his definite plans, nor would he admit that he expected to sever his Brooklyn connection.

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Our prices will interest you.
GERBER CARRIAGE CO.
19-27 FIFTH STREET.

Our new designs of Depot Wagons are radically different from the old—they contain every detail of twentieth century construction—exquisite faintly expresses their perfection. They look like miniature Broughams. We have many styles—therefore your selection is not limited to one or two.

New styles in open Park Wagons and Victorias now coming in.

See our 1903 novelties in the Wheel line.

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Carriages, Depot Wagons and Broughams—latest designs, built for comfort, durability and elegance.

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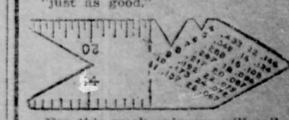
439 WOOD ST.
OUR "ADS" ARE TRUTHFUL

IN THE LITTLE WINDOW.
RELIABLE CORK PULLER.
Compound lever; draws any cork; ever made; out of order. A good thing. Price..... 75c

On Friday Only We Will Sell
GOLD ENAMEL
For All Decorative and Gilding Purposes.
PRICE 15c.

IN OUTSIDE SHOWCASE.
GEM CORUNDUM OIL STONES,
One side coarse for quick cutting, the opposite side very fine for finishing.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.
No. 1 size, 8x2x1 in. Price..... 50c
No. 2 size, 7x2½x¾ in. Price..... 50c
No. 3 size, 6x2x¾ in. Price..... 35c
No. 4 size, 4x1¼x¼ in. Price..... 20c

260th SPECIAL WEEKLY SALE.
For sixty-seven years Brown & Sharp have been the leading tool makers of the world. No other concern has done as much to promote the advancement of accurate work in modern machine building. Machinists compare their tools with Brown & Sharp's to test their accuracy and recognize them as the standard of exactness. Don't waste your money and spoil your work by using tools claimed to be "just as good."



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Peter Cooper Rye
The Peer of Ryes.
For Men of Taste
Has a delicious aroma and the smoothness of
SILK VELVET
The above essential qualities of a superior Rye Whiskey, coupled with absolute purity and extra old age—justify the claim of the Distillers as
The Peer of Ryes
For sale by all first-class bars and cafes.
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Pittsburgh Office, 725 Park Bldg.

HER CLASS JURORS' FATE IN THE WHEEL

dge J. A. Evans Selects Names of Prominent Persons Throughout the County--Millionaires and Professional Men on the List.

Judge J. A. Evans, in pursuance of his intentions to improve the efficiency of the present jury system, filed yesterday with the prothonotary a list of 1,334 names which are to be placed in the jury wheel. Among the number are many of Pittsburgh's most prominent men of affairs, and the drawing of the names from the wheel will result in many of them, if not all, being summoned to serve their county as jurors. Most of the names guessed at in a story in a morning paper were never in the list.

The act of assembly under which jurors are drawn provides for the placing of 4,000 names in the jury wheel each year. It also provides for a member of the judiciary to act with the jury commissioners in supplying the names to be drawn. The judges take turns in acting in this capacity, and Judge Evans is engaged at filling the wheel for this year. Some time ago, anxious to elevate the standard of jurymen, he sent out a large number of letters to individuals and heads of large concerns requesting that the names and addresses of good men competent to serve as jurors be sent to him. He received numerous replies, and with the names returned and additional selections he has compiled his list of 1,334 persons, one-third the number to be placed in the wheel. Among the number are the following well-known men of Pittsburgh: Col. Samuel Harden Church, H. C. Frick, George S. Oliver, Oliver S. Hershman, Maj. A. P. Burchfield, the Rev. John C. Prugh, Paul Hacke, E. E. Bonneville, Maj. T. L. Harper, Joseph A. Gleasonkamp, I. N. Bunton, J. J. Flannery, John A. Bower, John Dimling, J. J. Booth, Charles E. Speer, D. L. Gillespie, H. C. Fownes, John Pite, Charles R. McLean, Edward B. Aisop, J. J. Turner, Irwin B. Laughlin, Oliver McClintock, James I. Buchanan, W. H. Nimick, Reuben Miller, Lawrence Dilworth, L. T. Brown, C. L. Flaccus, J. W. Friend, James T. Armstrong, Charles T. Rea, D. C. Ripley, Lee S. Smith, D. T. Reed, Lewis L. King, H. D. W. English, H. J. Heintz, Durbin Horne, John W. Lloyd, Theodore F. Straub, H. E. Wainwright, E. T. F. Lovejoy, W. W. Blackburn, E. H. Utley, E. H. Jennings, James J. Donnell, Charles Wharton, Frederick H. Bruening, Edwin Bindley and Thomas R. Lockery.

Prominent Alleghenians in the list are: The Rev. Dr. Henry D. Lindsay, the Rev. S. Edward Young, the Rev. J. A. Jayne, Francis J. Torrance, B. F. Jones, Jr., William Witherow, Joseph A. O'Neill, J. Stewart Brown, J. Denniston Lyon, Moses Atwood, D. B. Kanff, J. Walter Hay, R. H. Boggs, Max Klein, Henry Chalfant, John Porterfield, Josiah N. Davidson, Isadore Reizenstein, Albert A. Horne, W. B. Rhodes, John W. Robinson, C. C. Scaife, J. S. Reymer, Herbert Dupuy, J. P. McKenney, J. H. Stewart, Thomas McK. Cook, J. H. Ricketson, Edwin F. Earle, W. N. Stevenson, David B. Oliver, J. J. Porter and Robert McAfee.

From the Sewickley valley the following are among the names in the list: T. H. B. McKnight, George E. McKaig, James H. Wilock, S. F. Cole, C. B. McVey, Frank G. Paulson, William Arott, James S. Carr, Charles McKnight, D. Leet Wilson, James B. Oliver, W. B. Kuhn and J. Fred Haworth.

The Monongahela valley furnished the names of Charles A. Dinkey, Thomas Morrison, C. A. Anderson and the Rev. George C. Haus, and the Allegheny valley those of Harry S. Paul, Harry H. Wilock, M. S. Verner and L. M. Morris.

ITALIAN IN TROUBLE.

East End Merchant Charged With Impersonating Cousin to Secure Naturalization Papers.

Bruno Posteraro, a prominent Italian merchant of Laurel avenue, was held for United States district court by United States Commissioner William T. Lindsay on a charge of impersonating another person in making application for naturalization papers. The information was made by George S. Owens, deputy United States marshal.

The offense charged against Posteraro is an uncommon one and is punishable on conviction, by imprisonment of not less than one year or more than five, or a fine of not less than $300 or more than $1,000.

The defendant, who is prominent in the Italian colony, appeared at the office of the district court and made the regular application for citizenship, giving the name of Nicola Cavaliere, who is said to be a cousin and who has but recently arrived. Posteraro, it is alleged, made representation that his name was Nicola Cavaliere and wanted to be naturalized.

Commissioner Lindsay's suspicions were aroused, but he concluded to let the man go as far as possible with his impersonation, without perjuring himself. He was taken into the court room, where Judge Joseph Bufington was presiding, and told to wait until they were ready for him to take the final examination.

Mr. Lindsay was called from the room for a few moments and during his absence Posteraro gave up his project and disappeared from the court room.

A little detective work on the part of the United States officials resulted in his arrest and he was required to give bail in the sum of $500 for his appearance.

The government officials state that the examinations are so stringent in applications for naturalization that it is a difficult matter for any fraud to be perpetrated. Before the papers certifying citizenship are issued several examinations of the applicant are necessary.

In the same court objections were filed to the discharge of George W. Rodgers of Pittsburgh from bankruptcy. It is alleged he is the owner of 40 acres of land in Delaware, which were not included in his schedule.

The court has confirmed the sale of the property of Charles F. Strawn of Washington for $205.

A similar order was made in the sale of the property of Louis Brown of McKeesport to James L. Evans for $5,250. This is part of the property secured for the extension of the tube works at McKeesport.

SENTENCE DAY IN COURT.

Many Offenders Fined in Assault and Battery Cases--Chinaman's Troubles.

The following sentences were imposed in criminal court yesterday: John W. Curtis, Yee Tang and Yee Tan, convicted of assault and battery in cross suits, the result of a fight in Sewickley, Curtis fined $5 and costs and the Chinamen $25 and costs each; John Frat, Joseph Frat, William Mustarda and Frank Trocano, convicted of assault and battery in cross-suits, each fined $5 and costs; Thomas Benner pleaded guilty to unlawful wounding of Charles Clayhole, sentence suspended at the request of the prosecution; Frank D. Morris, who pleaded no defense to a charge of embezzlement made by W. L. Bond, Jr., also was granted a suspension of sentence; Max Finkelstein, convicted of entering a building and taking a pocketbook, sentenced to the workhouse for six months; William Burgain, pleaded guilty to unlawful wounding of John Shannon, 30 days to the workhouse; John Viehellar, aggravated assault and battery, six months to the workhouse; Richard McNeilley, assault and battery, $20 and costs.

Sentence was suspended in the cases against Alice Curtin, assault and battery; Nickolas Rudokovic, selling liquor without license and keeping a disorderly house.

Nolle prosses were allowed in the cases against William H. Francis, charged with embezzlement and larceny by bailee, in appropriating $25 while in the employ of the Standard Leather Company. The usual number of desertion and non-support cases were heard by the court.

TO TRY MRS. EAGLE.

Charge of Murder Against Her Will Be Taken Up Wednesday. Acquittal Expected.

The trial of Mrs. Letitia Eagle, formerly of Avalon, for the alleged murder of Edna Varner, her 13-year-old ward, which was scheduled for next Monday, has been postponed until Wednesday. District Attorney John C. Haymaker, who has just recovered from an attack of sickness, will not try the case. He is going to Cambridge Springs for several days.

Assistant District Attorney John S. Robb, Jr., who worked up the case, will represent the commonwealth. Scott Ferguson, attorney for Mrs. Eagle, says the commonwealth has no case, and he expects a speedy trial and acquittal.

Libels in Divorce.

Catharine R. Valentine filed a libel in divorce against Herman Valentine, setting forth that she wishes to be legally separated from him. She sets forth that Valentine was convicted of forgery in Chicago, Ill., and that he is now serving a 10 years' sentence for that offense. Other libels in divorce filed are as follows: Minnie F. McKelvey against Thomas B. McKelvey, infidelity; Lewis Heckel against Mary R. Heckel, desertion; Blanche Clifton against Dudley P. Clifton, desertion; Howard A. Feltenberger against Edith R. Feltenberger, desertion; Helen Kirkwood against Richard Kirkwood, desertion.

New Suits Filed.

The following new suits were entered yesterday:

COMMON PLEAS NO. 1.

M. H. Pickering—Mrs. Ida Brightman....Rep.
Anchor Savings Bank—C. R. Hunter, administrator .....Assp.
DeNoon Bros. Paint & Glass Company—Stewart Bros. & Co. .....Assp.

COMMO NPLEAS NO. 2.

Adeline McGoff—The Pittsburgh Railway's Company .....Tres.
P. J. Watson—Heyl & Patterson.....Eqty.

COMON PLEAS NO. 3.

J. E. Walsh—Rodgers Bros. .....Jdgt.
Howard M. Smith—City of Pittsburgh.....Ap.

Monday's Trial Lists.

Criminal court—Commonwealth vs. Jorces Kranics, Sallie Salmon, A. Busi, Felix Blaskowitz, Catherine Scherin, Joseph Starkman, Robert Lomady, Amos Walker, Labordia Lala, et al, Frank Lala et al, Jac Umshtak, Yako Umshtak, Daniel O'Leary, Stephen Seanlon, M. F. Gross, Alex Mellitz et al, Ida McGrail, Joseph Ciesienski, William Reynolds.

LEGAL BRIEFS.

Henry Litofsky filed a petition in common pleas court No. 1 for the right to change his name to Henry Light.

Charles F. Todd sued S. C. Lydic to recover $145 75, alleged to be due on a contract for brick work done on two dwelling houses in Trenton avenue, Wilkinsburg.

P. J. Watson filed a bill in equity against Heyl & Patterson, asking that the defendants be restrained from obstructing an alleyway between their properties in the East End.

In quarter sessions court Daniel Hamilton was appointed burgess of East Pittsburg, vice Dr. Ira N. Fix. Dr. Fix is postmaster of East Pittsburgh, and the court decided that he could not hold both offices.

The following executions were issued yesterday: Thomas A. Mellon et al. vs. Charles L. Nelson, $36,003 31; same vs. same, $39,019 95; Charles J. Roberts vs. H. D. Sellers, $600; Chas. T. Moore vs. Thos. H. Dickey et al., $137.

Testimony was filed in the divorce suit of Nancy C. Roy against B. C. Roy. Desertion is alleged. The couple were married on July 2, 1895, by the Rev. J. M. Atchison, of Allegheny. It is alleged that the respondent left his wife three days after their marriage. They have one child.

The common pleas courts yesterday appointed the following well-known attorneys as the board to examine law students seeking admission to the bar: R. H. Jackson, J. C. Boyer, Robert E. Stevenson, M. M. Acheson, Samuel J. Graham, W. H. S. Thompson, J. L. Richey and J. M. Shields.

Liquor license transfers yesterday were: Magdalene Kramer to Adam Shahn, 113 South Twenty-fifth street; Philip Demmler to Wm. Ehrhardt, Carlin avenue and Climax street; James F. Ward to John J. Dumley, 609 Fifth avenue, McKeesport; George Klinschmidt to James A. Benson and A. E. Papsch, 200-202 Sixth avenue, Homestead.

Robert C. Bromley sued the Pittsburgh Valve Foundry and Construction Company for $9,000, alleged to be due for royalties on a patent. The plaintiff avers that he is the patentee of a valve and that he entered into an agreement with the defendant company for the manufacture and sale of the same, and that the amount claimed is due him on the agreement.

Testimony was filed in the divorce case of Ruth Beggan Meyers against Charles G. Meyers. The libelant avers that she is 23 years old and resides at No. 704 Chestnut street, Allegheny. The couple were married on September 25, 1896, by Justice of the Peace William Barclay. The libellant says that after their marriage her husband deserted her, and that she had him arrested, for desertion and non-support. He was ordered to pay her $2 50 a week. She says she is working in McClurg's cracker factory in Allegheny.

COLLEGE PROFESSOR CHARGED WITH FRAUD

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 10.—(Special.)—B. E. Parker, professor of shorthand in Otterbern university, Westville, was arraigned before United States Commissioner Johnson this morning on a warrant charging him with using the mails for fraudulent purposes. Parker is accused of having inserted advertisements in a number of newspapers under the caption "Make Money at Home." The advertisements set forth that copyists might realize from $5 to $9 a week with very little trouble and asked the deposit of $1 as a guarantee of good faith.

REACHES SEAT OF TROUBLE

Don't Try To Cure Hemorrhoids With External Application.

When it is such a well-known fact that hemorrhoids or piles is a disease originating in the morbid dilatation of the veins of the lower part of the rectum, it seems incredible that people afflicted with this painful trouble should go on doctoring with external salves and washes, when the diseased parts can only be reached by an inward application.

The suppositories used in Pyramid Pile Cure are composed of the most soothing and healing oils and lotions known to materia medica, and act on the diseased veins and surrounding tissues like magic, giving almost instant relief. The dilated blood vessels are relieved, the irritation of the mucous membrane ceases and bleeding is stopped.

The predisposing causes of piles are such as produce fullness of the hemorrhoidal veins and impede the return of blood from them, such as constipation, sedentary habits, city life, pregnancy, corsets, etc.; in fact, the causes are all fully covered in a very interesting little book published by the Pyramid Drug Company, Marshall, Mich., and the same will be sent free to any address upon application.

The general principles of treatment are, according to the evident causes, active habits, attention to diet, and other hygienic rules, etc., avoidance of constipation and each night the injection of a Pyramid suppository to heal and cure the afflicted parts.

That this treatment has been effective is instanced by the testimony of thousands of people by the evidence of druggists; the case of Samuel Gouldie, No. 526 Moyamensing avenue, Philadelphia, is a fair sample.

"For 12 long years I suffered terrible torture from piles. I had been under two surgical operations, once in Cleveland, O., in the year 1895, and once in Toledo, O., in 1900, and also tried a number of salves and ointments from different doctors. I at last found a permanent cure by only using two 50-cent boxes of Pyramid Pile Cure. The first two or three applications gave me relief at once. I am now entirely cured and thank God for finding such a medicine as the Pyramid Pile Cure."

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You capture great quantities of good business.

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For the convenience of advertisers The Pittsburgh Gazette has established the following branch offices, where classified advertisements may be left at regular rates, 1c a word, each insertion, cash in advance. Advertisements left at any branch office will be telephoned to the main office, thus insuring prompt publication.

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BUTLER ST., 3521—H. C. Knapp.
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BUTLER ST., COR. 44TH—A. W. Covert.
BUTLER ST., 5202—Henry A. Spilker.
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CENTER AVE., 1801—T. F. Moore.
CENTER AVE., 2101—C. F. Nourse.
CENTER AVE., COR. KIRKPATRICK ST.—The Bell Pharmacy.
COLLINS AVE., 113—William Lindeman.
CONGRESS ST., COR. WYLIE AVE.—C. F. McMurray.
DALLAS AVE., COR. KELLY ST.—McCabe's.
FIFTH AVE., 1221—Robin Drug Company.
FIFTH AVE., 1401, COR. STEVENSON—Chas. L. Young.
FIFTH AVE., 1734—Harper & Wynne.
FIFTH AVE., 2220—McKee & Deflin.
FIFTH AVE., 3614—Jurig's Pharmacy.
FIFTH AVE., 4600—Penn Pharmacy.
FIFTH AVE., 1430—Thumm Bros., Stationers.
FORBES ST., 2705—John M. Hobman.
FORBES ST., COR. CRAIG—Geo. A. Charles.
FORTY-FIRST ST., COR. BUTLER—R. M. Totten.
FORTY-FOURTH ST., COR. BUTLER—A. W. Covert.
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FRANKSTOWN AVE., 120—E. G. Suffal.
FRANKSTOWN AVE., 3056—Thos. T. Hill.
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PENN AVE., 6000, COR. HIGHLAND—East End Drug Company.
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WYLIE AVE., 2450, COR. JUNILLA ST.—E. H. Melvin.
WYLIE AVE., 3402—E. K. Thumm.

ALLEGHENY.

ALLEGHENY AVE., 1200, COR. CABINET ST.—Allegheny Avenue Pharmacy.
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BRANCH ST., COR. LOWRY—T. J. McGee.
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BRIGHTON PLACE, COR. TAGGART ST.—D. A. Wasselle.
CABINET ST., COR. ALLEGHENY AVE.—Allegheny Avenue Pharmacy.
CALIFORNIA AVE., 2300, COR. ISLAND—C. L. Graf.
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FEDERAL ST., 216—James R. McClelland.
FEDERAL ST., 208—W. A. Steele.
FEDERAL ST., COR. NORTH AVE.—Nicholas Drug Store.
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FREMONT ST., COR. WASHINGTON AVE.—H. Kelly.
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LOWRY ST., COR. BRANCH—T. J. McGee.
MANHATTAN ST., COR. JUNIATA—James A. Fassel.
MANHATTAN ST., COR. WASHINGTON—Chas. M. Kelly.
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M'CLURE AVE., COR. WOODS RUN—Will J. Morris.
MONTEREY ST., 1410—Minnick's Drug Store.
NORTH AVE., COR. FEDERAL ST.—Minnick's Drug Store.
OHIO ST., COR. JAMES—Crescent Pharmacy.
OHIO ST., COR. UNION AVE.—Wm. Ziegenhein.
PERRYSVILLE AVE., 2111—W. L. Sutter, Ph. G.
PERRYSVILLE AVE., 3606—Thomas Cooper.
REBECCA ST., 636, COR. SCHOOL ST.—Rebecca Street Pharmacy.
REBECCA ST., COR. ALLEGHENY AVE.—C. A. Spang.
ROBINSON ST., W., 303—D. W. Nobbs.
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WASHINGTON AVE., 81—Alex. D. Black & H. Kelly.
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SALESMEN—Everlasting blotter, just out; sample 25c; check protector that perforates the figures, sample 25c; pocket match case for SAFETY matches, light them on the case, sample 10c; water proof matches, light them anywhere, just the thing for hunters and fishermen, $1 per thousand. Our 1903 daily memorandum calendar on brass placque 10x15" sent upon receipt of 25c to pay postage; satisfaction guaranteed on all goods; money back if you want it. W. H. M. O. CO., 1123 Broadway, New York.

PITTSBURGH SICK & ACCIDENT UNION Wants a few experienced and inexperienced solicitors to work; no medical examinations; no lodges to attend; no lapses; everybody pays $1 per month; benefits, $10 per week for first of time; all kinds of diseases and accidents; complete identification gold medal free; chartered under the laws of Pennsylvania; home company; investigate. 1220 PARK BUILDING.

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AGENTS—To sell our National Section Grinder throughout the United States; only practical machine on the market; can sharpen a section in 15 minutes; sharpens anything that needs an edge; will give counties to right men; call or write Hyman Mfg. Co., 720 Church ave., Allegheny.

AGENTS who are canvassing for photo jewelry and buttons send us your names and address; state experience and line handled; we have something that will make money for you. Photo Jewelry Mfg. Co., No. 5 East Fourteenth st., New York.

FIVE LARGE PUDDINGS for 10c; a wonderful agent's seller; great for permanent business; every woman realizes its worth; a pure food product in dessert form; samples 10c. JOHN HANSLER, 40 Monroe st., Memphis, Tenn.

COPYING letters at home; full or spare time; no names to supply or addressing envelopes; nothing to buy; $20 per thousand, paid weekly; send addressed envelope for copy and application blank. Imperial Co., 123 Liberty st., N. Y.

LADIES AND GENTS—Copy letters at home; $15 per thousand; paid weekly; nothing to buy; strictly legitimate; send stamped addressed envelope for application. De Mar Mfg. Co., 109 West Fifty-sixth st., New York.

AGENTS—Three competent insurance producers in Combination Health, Accident and Death Policy; agents make $50.00 weekly; our members $1.00 monthly; Pennsylvania territory. 808 Tacoma bldg., Chicago.

EVERY HOUSEKEEPER wants one of our new household novelties; sells on sight; light and easy to carry; big profits; sample and particulars 10c. The Home Blender Company, 31 S. Prince st., Lancaster, Pa.

LADY AGENTS wanted to sell Victoria protector; hygienic, dressy and comfortable; sample postpaid, 50c; catalogue of agents' supplies free. BARRETT, SMITH & CO., 608 Edwards st., Columbus, O.

MEN AND WOMEN who are canvassing or with ability to sell beautiful jewelry novelties; staple; trade; sales and territory wanted. P. J. Mfg. Co., No. 3 West Thirteenth st., New York.

AGENTS—In Ohio, Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Maryland, for manufacturing company, to sell brass and iron beds to jobbers and dealers. Middletown Mfg. Co., Middletown, Indiana.

BRIGHT, pushing representatives in every city and town to place high-grade investments; salary and commission. Address Monroe Rogers & Haynes, 20 Broad st., New York city.

MUST have more saleswomen in Kansas, Indiana, Ohio, Iowa, Pennsylvania; 2-cent stamp for samples. Apply at once. Mrs. A. O. Stevens, 111 Court st., Los Angeles, Cal.

WANTED—A few energetic agents to sell a new article which everybody will buy; mammoth sales; big profits; write for terms. American Art Co., B., Ligonier, Ind.

AGENTS wanted to handle new patented pencil pointer; sells readily in all offices; 15c; liberal profits; sample, 25c. Pencil Specialty Co., G 208 Belair ave., Baltimore, Md.

AGENTS—To sell our Household cutlery grinder; sharpens anything that needs an edge; sells on sight; call or write Hyman Mfg. Co., 720 Church ave., Allegheny.

HOUSEHOLD necessity; sells at sight; send ten cents for sample and start in business at once. Melville & Co., 314 E. Eighteenth st., New York, N. Y.

AGENTS—Men and women everywhere to sell corsets, hair goods and articles; sample free; big inducements. G. A. Scott, 870 Broadway, N. Y.

AGENTS—Young men to copy letters at home evening; $10 week; enclose stamp with application to Harrison Manufacturing Co., Altoona, Pa.

SALESMAN—Try something new; our patent stove leg bases; hot sellers; sample 50c. Smith, Chabot & Co., 27 Sears ave., Providence, R. I.

AGENTS—Mechanical, scientific, dexed lung exerciser; sample 20 cents. Joseph B. G. Flynn, 138 West 63rd st., New York City.

AGENTS—Two dollars outfit gives better returns than $1,000 invested in store. Dundee Mfg. Co., 10 A Park sq., Boston, Mass.

AGENTS—Write for our up-to-date catalogue. It's full of good things. Free. Golden Gate Sup. Co., 36 Eighth st., Oakland, Cal.

WHY not try sign painting? No experience required; no fraud; samples, instructions, etc., 10c. City Sign Co., Springfield, O.

A SAFE investment for the poor man; from $5 up; inclose stamped envelope for plan. Box 1322, Orange, Mass.

$20 PER WEEK mailing circulars; send stamp. Model Supply Co., Clearfield, Pa.

ART PHOTOS from life, for artists and collectors. Box 45, Strasburg, Pa.

Male Help.

ARE you wanting work? Call or write; we will look up position for you. NATIONAL BUREAU, 403 Federal st., Allegheny.

BOOKKEEPER, watchman, collector, carpenter, salesman, warehouseman, machinist, coremaker, laborers; truckers and many other positions ready; men seeking employment call; information free; largest offices in Pittsburgh. THE EMPIRE BUREAU, 425 Diamond st., near Frick Bldg.

BOOKKEEPER—First-class bookkeeper for a brewery; must be familiar with this line of business; must take hold January 15; give references and salary expected. Address A 46, The Gazette.

BOOKKEEPER—First-class. Address O 46, The Gazette.

50 ROUGH carpenters and bricklayers, nonunion; blacksmiths, lathe hands, vise hands, machinists, helpers, draftsmen, steam drillrunners, riveters, buckersup, handy men, men for factories, mills and warehouses; farm and dairy hands, drivers, bakers, helpers, candymakers, engineers, painters, fitterup, millmen, molders, boilermakers, riggers, sheeters, brakemen and conductors, coremakers, carriage trimmers, carriage painters, quarry foreman, 500 factory laborers, coremakers, pullersup, miners, stonemasons. RELIABLE EMPLOYMENT BUREAU, 503 Wylie ave, Yoder building.

CAKE BAKER, $15; 5 bench hands; new shop; steady work. Apply at once. RELIABLE EMPLOYMENT BUREAU, 503 Wylie ave, Yoder building.

CIVIL Service Government Positions—14,883 appointments this year; this is 4,802 more than last year; excellent opportunity for young people; catalogue of information free. Columbian Correspondence College, Washington, D. C.

CORE MAKERS—Two first-class coremakers for light castings, steady work and good wages. Apply by letter. Simpson Stove & Mfg. Co., 626 Penn ave.

DAIRYMAN—Want a first-class dairyman; good salary; yearly contract. Write or call quick. STATE BUREAU, 545 Liberty ave., room 203.

DETECTIVES—Every locality, good salary, experience unnecessary. International Detective Agency, Milwaukee, Wis.

DIE DRESSER—Must thoroughly understand the making of drop forging dies. Apply Jas. McKay & Co., McKees Rocks, Pa.

DRIVERS—Wanted, experienced drivers for teams for freight depots and city deliveries. Apply 6 o'clock in morning, Sixteenth st. and Liberty ave., Pittsburg.

DRIVERS—Must have experience in freight depot and city deliveries. Apply 6 o'clock in morning, 840 West north ave., Allegheny.

FIREMEN—Two first-class; none others need apply. Penna. Car Wheel Co., 499 Preble ave., Allegheny.

GENTLEMAN—A high-class man, between 30 and 45 years wanted to represent a large, successful corporation; must be temperate and capable of presenting high-class proposition truthfully; rare opportunity for lifetime employment at increasing pay each year; give full particulars and business experience. Address Z 45, The Gazette.

WANTED.

Male Help.

IF YOU ARE SEEKING EMPLOYMENT OR WISH TO CHANGE YOUR PRESENT POSITION, CALL OR ADDRESS INFORMATION DEPARTMENT, STAR BUREAU. OLDEST, LARGEST AND BEST. 30 years' established trade among the largest firms, banks and R. R. offices; privacy if desired. 120 Sixth st., Opp. Alvin theater.

IF you desire a situation call; we have 200 vacancies open; positions guaranteed or money refunded; information free. KEYSTONE BUREAU, 1122 Penn ave. Established 1875.

MEAT CUTTER—To wait on retail trade; must be clean, quick, speak English and German; city reference. Address P 46, The Gazette.

OFFICE MAN—Trustworthy man for office position at Pittsburgh; also man to travel and collect; salary $20 weekly and expenses; former experience not necessary, but must be steady, sober, furnish references and $50 bond. Address Dept. K., Colonial Company, Rochester, N. Y.

SALESMAN with influence among persons of means, to sell 8 per cent first mortgage gold bonds, with stock bonus. Absolute security. Mortgage held by a reliable trust company. Address Lyman S. Allen, Box 234, Allegheny.

SALESMEN—Five carpet salesmen, competent to handle the best city trade. No inexperienced men need apply. Good positions for good men. Call on or address Groetzinger Carpet Co., 627-629 Penn ave.

SALESMAN—One who sees his trade at least once a month, to handle one of the best advertised and best selling articles on the market as a side line. Address A 36, The Gazette.

SALESMAN—Experienced, to sell lubricating oils to the consumers' trade; good salary to the right man; references required. Address P. O. box 1753, Pittsburgh, Pa.

SALESMAN—Worth $150 month to approach professional men. Address Galbreath, 223 Fourth ave., Pittsburgh.

TRUSTWORTHY person in each county to manage business of old established house of solid financial standing; straight bona fide weekly cash salary, $18, paid by check each Wednesday, with all expenses direct from headquarters; money advanced for expenses. Manager, 362 Caxton Bldg., Chicago.

YOUNG MAN to learn illustrating, pen and ink drawing and cartooning for newspaper work; no experience necessary; some talent. Address X 35, The Gazette.

YOUNG man familiar with rudiments of mechanical drawing. Address C 40, The Gazette.

Female Help.

CHAMBERMAID—No washing; wages $5. Apply Monday after 9 a. m. Mrs. Kennington, 209 W. Ohio st., Allegheny.

100 GIRLS for housework; chambermaids, dishwashers, pantry girls, cooks, generals, nurses, housekeeper for widower. RELIABLE EMPLOYMENT BUREAU, 503 Wylie ave., Yoder building.

GIRL—To make her home with traveling salesman's wife; assist with light housework. 200 East Park way, Allegheny.

GIRL—For general housework. Apply to Mrs. W. P. Porter, 904 St. Clair st., E. E.

GIRL for general housework. Inquire 1201 Reasca st., Allegheny.

GIRL—White for cook. 300 South St. Clair st., East End.

GIRL—For general housework. Dr. Hurst, 701 Trenton ave.

GIRL for light housework. 408 Miller st., Knoxville.

LADIES everywhere, copy letters home evenings and return to us; we pay $20.00 thousand cash, new plan; steady work; send addressed envelope, full particulars. Guarantee Co., Dept. S 90, Philadelphia, Pa.

LADIES to do plain sewing at home; steady work, good pay; materials sent anywhere free; send address envelope for particulars. Du Pone Dept., S 90, lock box 1382, Philadelphia, Pa.

LADIES—Writing at home evenings; $7.00 per week; particulars free to all; send addressed envelope. Tilbert Dept., S 90, box 1411, Philadelphia, Pa.

SALESLADY—Capable of taking charge of infants' and muslin underwear departments; none but those having held similar positions before need apply; reference required; permanent position and highest salary to right party; address in confidence, B 46, The Gazette.

STENOGRAPHER and office assistant; young woman; answer in own handwriting; state salary expected. Address G 46, The Gazette.

WANTED—Makers and millinery apprentices. J. D. Bernd Company, 243 Penn ave.

WHITE GIRL for general housework; small family; good wages; references. Call 605 N. Euclid ave., E. E.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER—Situation by a capable American young woman; city or any distance out; references. Apply Monday, Kennington, 209 W. Ohio st., Allegheny.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER for father and daughter; no objection to a child. Apply after 9 a. m. Monday, Kennington, 209 W. Ohio st., Allegheny.

Male and Female Help.

MALE and female help supplied. Banner Agency, 71 East Robinson st., Allegheny.

MALE and female help supplied. WALKER, 610 Duquesne way. Tel. 330.

Situations—Male.

ASSISTANT—Young man of experience as chief clerk and assistant to treasurer and manager of manufacturing concern, desires better salary. Is also experienced bookkeeper. Reference present employers. Address C 46, The Gazette.

HEAD WAITER—Colored, now open for engagement, can furnish first-class reference. Address "Head Waiter," No. 712 Filbert st., East End.

JANITOR—Position as janitor or watchman. Address A 45, The Gazette.

PROFREADER of 20 years' experience wants position; day work preferred. Address, stating salary, A 75, The Gazette.

SITUATION—Bookkeeper, 6 years' experience; desires position; rapid, neat and accurate; first-class references. Address C 86, The Gazette.

SUPERINTENDENT—By experienced, energetic, capable young business man, a position with railroad or general contractor as superintendent, or a position which will give a fair amount of outside or all outside work; satisfactory references. Address H 46, The Gazette.

Situations—Female.

OFFICE ASSISTANT—Young woman, experienced, wants position as office assistant; references furnished. Address Y 45, The Gazette.

PRIVATE NURSING—By a young woman; can give good references. A. Paley, 4021 Kincaid st., Pittsburgh, Pa.

SITUATION for Swedish girl, 5 years' reference. Matrons' Domestic Bureau, 440 Penn.

WANTED—Family sewing by young woman. Address F 46, The Gazette.

WOMAN wishes to copy letters for office in her leisure time at home. Address box 116, East Liberty.

Real Estate.

I WOULD like to rent a nice country place or small farm with good buildings for next year within 12 miles of city; might buy if I got a bargain. Address E 86, The Gazette.

WANTED—To Rent—4, 5 or 6-room house, with bath and all conveniences, in good neighborhood, near car line; state location and rent. Address W 709, The Gazette.

LIST your property for rent with us; we furnish first-class tenants, that pay rent promptly. Hochman & Laughlin, 420 Federal st., Allegheny.

Rooms.

ROOMS wanted with private family; three or four furnished or unfurnished rooms, with board, in house in Shadyside district; willing to pay good rates. Address 5819 Fifth ave.

WANTED—By young couple, three or four furnished or unfurnished rooms for housekeeping in Allegheny; state location and rent. Address X 45, The Gazette.

FURNISHED ROOM—What kind of accommodations can you offer a young man for $15 a month? Can you furnish table board. Address K 46, The Gazette.

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished rooms for gentlemen. 1430 Sandusky st., Allegheny.

Partner.

WANTED.

Partner in established real estate office and building deal; 10 houses just completed; must have $1,500 cash; owner overreached himself and will sacrifice interest to partner to save himself.

Address H 84, The Gazette.

PARTNER—For manufacturing; able to attend purchasing and give general oversight; other partner does road work; about $500 needed; secured. Stevenson Building, room 25.

PARTNER—To invest $1,000 in a good paying jewelry business. Address X 41, The Gazette.

Pupils.

PUPILS—RENO SHORTHAND AND PENMANSHIP SCHOOL, 432 Wood st., prepares students for expert reporting and positions requiring high speed and accuracy. Post-graduate course. Ask for catalogue.

NEW TERMS START in January. French, German, Spanish, Italian, Latin, Greek. Native teachers for modern languages. Evening sessions. BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES, 515 Penn ave.

STEM-VOWEL shorthand; 220 words per minute for half hour; highest sustained speed ever reached; $100 to any one equaling it in speed and legibility. Sixth and Liberty. Come and see it.

LADIES' TAILORING, cutting, fitting and sewing taught. M'CORMAC, 414 Sixth ave., Pittsburgh; 12 Federal st., Allegheny.

MISS NUNEZ, Spanish, French teacher; also translator of Portuguese. 216 Sixth st., Pittsburgh, third floor.

PRIVATE tutoring in engineering by Cornell graduate, 50c per hour.

FOR SALE.

Real Estate—Special.

SECOND AVENUE.
Less than $14 per square foot; 3,840 square feet; between Smithfield and Wood streets.
REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.,
311 Fourth avenue.

ONLY $12,000.
Braddock avenue section; fine 11-room brick residence; living room, parlor, dining room and kitchen on first floor; four larger bedrooms and tile bath on second; billiard room and two bedrooms on third; hardwood finish throughout; hardwood staircase and floors; bookcases in living room; china closet in dining room; fine mantels and tile work; handsome decorations; open plumbing, instantaneous water heater, electric and gas fixtures; immediate possession; terms reasonable; paved street; cement walks, etc. For permit see
REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.,
311 Fourth avenue.

PENN AVENUE.
Near Twelfth street; 60x100 feet; only $1,000 per foot. Think of it.
REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.,
311 Fourth avenue.

ON WEBSTER AVENUE.
Near Thirty-third street—9-room frame house; reception hall, vestibule, bath, hot and cold water, both gases, water heater, Bissell gas burners, hardwood mantels, tile hearths, gas range, electricity, furnace, laundry, tubs, cemented cellar; lot 44x119 feet; cost $6,500; must be sold; will take $4,200.
REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.,
311 Fourth avenue.

ONLY $7,000.
Fine 10-room brick and shingle house; quartered oak finish down stairs; hardwood mantels, china closet, bookcase in library; tile bath, furnace, instantaneous water heater, laundry trays, gas range; lot 50x125 feet; immediate possession; terms $3,000 cash, remainder mortgage; a very cheap property.
REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.,
311 Fourth avenue.

ARONSON REALTY CO.,
REAL ESTATE AND INVESTMENTS.
704 Fifth Ave.

8% NET INVESTMENT.
WEBSTER AVE.—Two brick houses, fronting on two streets, large lot; make excellent and good investment, handy to business center; present rent $500 yr. Can be bought for $5,500. Terms to suit.
A. P. CO.

BEDFORD AVE.—Pressed brick house of seven large rooms and bath, with all conveniences, on lot 19x90. We can sell this property for $1,000 less than last week. Our price for 10 days, $4,000. $1,000 cash, balance mortgage. See us.
A. R. CO.

The best bargain in the East End. $2,000 cash can buy an 11-room, reception hall house, with all up-to-date and modern conveniences, on lot 32x104; in one of the finest residence districts in Pittsburgh. Property is worth $10,000, but $7,000 buys it this week. Get here first.
A. R. CO.

PENN AVE., NEAR 18TH ST.—Lot 27x100, with 2 stores and dwellings. In best business section of Penn ave. This property can be bought for $800 foot front, or $450 less than value. For a quick turn take this up.
A. R. CO.

Look at this one, 28% for your money. Too true to believe, but we will prove our assertion. This kind of property will make you wealthy. It only takes $2,500 cash, balance mortgage, to buy a lot 42x222 feet, running from street to street, and having 3 houses thereon, containing 34 rooms. The property is offered until Wednesday for $7,475. Act at once, as your neighbor buys it if you don't.
A. R. CO.

Center ave., cor. Roberts st.; lot 30x68, with store and dwelling and two dwellings in the rear; you can make $5,000 within a year if you see us at once.

ARONSON REALTY CO.,
704 Fifth Avenue,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

C. C. HAMILTON.
Room 20, 314 4th ave.
Real Estate Brokers.

STANTON AVE.
For Sale or Exchange.
Only $22,000.
12-room center hall, buff brick dwelling, hardwood floors, finished in hardwood, combination chandeliers, heated by furnace, instantaneous water heater, 2 bath rooms, tile, 3 open fireplaces, 84 ft. on Stanton ave., running back in irregular shape 140 feet. Owner will trade for small houses or vacant property. Possesion April 1.
C. C. HAMILTON.

WAREHOUSE OR MANUFACTURING SITES.
Only $4,500.
Large lot in Lawreneeville district, fronting on the A. V. R. R. Would be cheap at $8,000.
C. C. HAMILTON.

PENN AVE. BARGAIN.
Only $5,500.
Lot 24x100 ft.; 6-room frame house, near 44th street; $1,000 cash, balance to suit.
C. C. HAMILTON.

What have you for sale or exchange? I can make you an offer.

C. C. HAMILTON.
Room 20, 314 4th ave.
Real Estate Broker.

FOR SALE.

OWNERS, If you have any property for sale bring it to us. We are the recognized headquarters among the most responsible buyers and sellers for Allegheny, Pittsburgh and suburban properties of all kinds. If you want your property sold quick, give it to a firm which is progressive and advertises extensively and is responsible financially and otherwise. As such we offer our services. No charge for listing and advertising. Give us a trial.

REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE CO.,
12 Federal st., Allegheny, near bridge.

FOR SALE.
New 10-room house, Rebecca st., East End, near Friendship avenue; $11,000.

New 14-room modern house, 330 S. Negley ave., East End.

$7,500—14-room house, 217 Mathilda st., near Friendship park.

For Sale or Trade—Store and apartment building, 4769, 4771 and 4773 Liberty ave.

For Sale—204 Graham st., East End, near Friendship ave., 9-room modern house; $5,500.
GEO. H. SHICKLER, Owner.
1507 Arrott Bldg., Wood st. and Fourth ave.

FOR SALE.
Wood street business property, 50x90 feet, for a few days only, $3,500 per foot front.

10-room reception hall brick house, all modern, on a 60-foot street in Highland park district; only $6,300; easy terms.

12-room center hall brick dwelling, all conveniences and almost new; if sold quickly can be had for $12,000.
W. H. SKIVINGTON CO.,
317 to 320 Park Building.

BUY A HOME now and be sure to get possession April 1st. Special offer. $2,800—Frame house of six rooms, water and gas; paved street; half square from car line or inclines. Terms arranged to suit. Call on or address Schaffner's Real Estate Agency, 72 Washington ave., Mt. Top.

FOR SALE—Farms and timber lands. If you want a farm suitable for stock and grain, with good roads, church and schools, railroads and free delivery, in Indiana, or timber lands in the rich Yazoo delta, Miss., write Noble Braun, Rushville, Ind.

IF you are looking for a good real estate deal call and see
C. H. SIEDLE, 414 Park Building.

Business Properties.

HOTEL PROPERTY.
$3,000, half cash, will buy a first-class and only hotel property in a thriving borough in adjoining county, close to city; house is now licensed; splendid opening for a hotel man; investigate.
THE JAS. MURTHA CO., 31, 339 Fifth ave.

FOR SALE—One of the best properties for a saloon business in Frankstown ave.
H. WILSON,
274 Frankstown ave.

FOR SALE.

Farms.

59 ACRES.
Price $8,500.
In the Mount Lebanon district.

Ten miles from city, one mile to street cars; six-room frame house, bank barn 40x50 feet and all necessary outbuildings; all in good condition; spring and well at house; 4-acre orchard; will exchange for city property.
S. H. DIXON,
411 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE.
CHOICE DAIRY FARM AND EQUIPMENT
25 acres in good town on B. R., within 90 miles of Pittsburgh, highly improved; first-class buildings, fine water and fruit; dairy contains 17 good cows; have elegant trade; good team, wagon and all farming implements. Price for all $4,350; reasonable terms. This is a rare chance; a bargain; act quickly. 194 B.
A. C. McCOMB & CO.,
326 Fourth ave.

FARM of 104 a., only ½ mile from railroad station; 30 a. timber, and 2 a. orchard; well watered, all fenced, level and rolling land, and entire farm in high state of cultivation; practically new. 7-room frame slate-roofed dwelling; good bank barn; new wagon shed and usual outbuildings; underlaid with coal, with bank open on farm; will exchange for city property; price $65 per acre.
J. C. DIGHT & CO.,
435 Fourth ave., Pittsburgh.

REAL ESTATE—FARM, 163 acres, two miles from Daleville, Delaware county, Indiana; Anderson, 7 miles; well improved, drained, fenced; 150 acres under cultivation, balance woods, pasture; half mile from church and school; six-room dwelling; gas for fuel and light; large barn, granary, sheepfold, windpump, good water, all kinds fruit; produced $5,000 last two years; bargain, $11,500. Address Mrs. Mattie Flowers, Yorktown, Ind.

OIL LANDS AND FARM.
Butler Co., Pa.
Four oil wells, paying good royalty; $5 acres splendid farm land, underlaid with coal; soil good, desirable neighborhood; first-class buildings; complete outfit of farming utensils; farm well stocked; possession in 30 days; a bargain.
S. A. GIBSON & CO.,
401 Grant st.

50 acres in Washington county, 1½ miles from station, an Panhandle R. R., 30 miles from city; farm underlaid with two veins of coal, one vein opened as a country mine; good demand for the coal; $75 per acre.
ZAHNISER & CO.,
No. 426 4th ave.

FARM for sale to close an estate at once; near Latrobe, on P. R. R., containing 126 acres; level and fertile; good barn, comfortable house, all kinds of outbuildings; underlaid with coal; gas lease on farm paying a yearly rental of $4.00 per acre; price, $75.00 per acre.
S. B. MOORE, Executor,
Latrobe, Pa.

FARM.
100 acres choice land, near Oakdale station; good 8 room house, large barn and horse barn, good young orchard, 2 producing oil wells; an ideal farm; $8,500.
ZAHNISER & CO.,
No. 426 4th ave.

SPECIAL BARGAIN—40 acres, just out of town; nice dwelling, cellar and outbuildings; plenty fine fruits, all kinds, chestnuts, etc.; all for only $3,000; terms liberal; possession; catalogue. C. T. W. Williams, Milford, Del.

Lots.

FOR SALE—Lots, 13th ward, Pittsburgh; 4 lots 20x100 each; $1,200 for the four.
Forest ave., Bellevue, 4ox130, $600; adjoining lot sold for $900 cash.
Allegheny, Brighton road, 45x90, $1,400.
South Eighteenth st., on car line; sewered, water and gas; two lots adjoining, 46x125; price for both, $800; cheapest lot in county.
JOSEPH F. SCHMIDT & CO.,
428 Fourth ave.

SUNNYSIDE PLAN.
Rodgers Ave., Bellevue.
Large lot, 50x189; paved street; fine location for residence.
This week only, at $1,200 cash.
W. P. WEITERSHAUSEN.
717 Ohio st., Allegheny.

LOTS
FOR SALE—Level lots 24x100; building going on; take Millvale car and get off at Millvale terrace; price $100 cash, balance $6 month.
H. F. M'GRADY,
309 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE—Good building lot, 1½ squares from Lincoln ave., Avalon; size 40x165, sewer, gas, water, walks, etc.; $900; $200 down, balance to suit. Address Owner, The Gazette.

Manufacturing Sites.

MANUFACTURING SITE.
83 acres, extending for 70 rods along main line of P. R. R., 24 miles from city; 30 acres level; water and gas; coal on property; good stone quarry, brick and fire clay.
ZAHNISER & CO.,
No. 426 4th ave.

FOR SALE.
Two railroad manufacturing sites, one 60x230, the other 115x125, located in the best district; also between two street car lines; bargain for a short time only.
THE PUBLIC TRUST CO.,
236 Fourth ave.

Summer Residences.

COUNTRY HOME
Of 73 acres, pleasantly located in nice country town; 100 miles from Pittsburgh; good 8-room house, newly painted; 2 good barns; splendid fruit and water; underlaid with coal; excellent graded school, churches, etc.; fine neighborhood. Will sacrifice to quick buyer. Price $6,000; terms reasonable. (No. 400.)
A. McCOMB & CO.,
326 Fourth ave.

For Sale or Exchange.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Choice, clear lot, fronting 46 feet Beechwood boulevard, extending back 136 feet, with street in rear; price $150 per foot; will take good income and assume small mortgage.
JAMES A. COOPER & CO., 453 Fourth Ave.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Large house, with very large lot, too large for present owner; exchange for smaller house or house.
P. L. BRISBINE, 435 Fourth ave., Room 9.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—
First-class city property; consider stock of merchandise in exchange for same.
P. L. BRISBINE, 435 Fourth ave., Room 9.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Houses, flats, lots, etc., can give you a good deal, waiting for your proposition.
C. H. SIEDLE, 414 Park Building.

Business Opportunities.

THE JAS. MURTHA CO., 31, 339 Fifth ave.
$100 to $100,000.
Opportunities for capital in every branch of business.

A FIRST CLASS GROCERY.
Owing to other interests of the owner, we offer one of the leading groceries in central Allegheny. Second ward; best of trade in quality and volume; good lease and low rent; decidedly the best grocery on the market today; asks nothing for the good will or location; don't overlook this. Will sell at invoice, about $1,500.

Milk Route.—Old established and compact route in best part of Allegheny. Selling 65 gallons daily; first class equipment; $1,000.

Restaurant—Well established, on prominent street; $250.

Butter and Egg—One of the neatest stands in the city, well located on prominent thoroughfare; old established stand; rent low; good and growing business; price $500.

Cigar Store—Downtown; elegantly fitted; stock good and fresh; large laundry trade; rent cheap; price, $650.

Boarding House—The best paying stand on Penn ave., established 15 years; 18 rooms; rent only $50; feeds an average of 40 people daily, besides regular trade. This is a great money maker and worth investigating, at $800.

Grocery—In Allegheny, old established and paying stand, doing $100 weekly; low rent for 9 living rooms and store; price, $400.

Rooming House—8 room apartment in centrally located modern flat; very fine furnishing; will invoice more than price asked; $550.

Cigar, Confectionery and Stationery—One of the best paying corner stands in lower Allegheny; stock fresh and clean; rent only $16 for three living rooms and store; 2 year lease. Doing a business of $100 weekly. Owing to sickness owner will sell for $700.

Confectionery and School Supplies—Opposite one of the largest schools in city; the large store room and one living room; rent only $12; price, $250.

Rooming House—The entire contents of a 16-room house in Central Allegheny, near parks, postoffice and market, and 10 minutes' walk to city; producing $100 monthly; $760.

Confectionery and Notion Store—In heart of Glenwood business district; stock fresh and new; growing business; 3 living rooms, rent, $15; price, $400.

Rooming House—In center of business district; 3 minutes' walk from Fifth and Smithfield; 9 rooms, well furnished and producing $80 monthly; cheap rent; $550.

THE JAS. MURTHA CO., 31, 339 Fifth ave.

HOTELS—Centrally located and established trade; rents reasonable; prices, $16,000 and $5,000.

SALOON—Good location on Fifth ave, $5,000.

BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY—Finest location in Allegheny and established trade; 13 living rooms and real reasonable; price, $2,750.

ROOMING HOUSES—In choice location and low rent; $800, $1,000 and $2,200.

GROCERIES—Established trade and good location; $1,000 and $2,000.
THE PUBLIC TRUST CO.,
236 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE.

Business Opportunities.

REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE CO.,
12 Federal st., Allegheny, near bridge.
Offers some splendid business opportunities in this list, which has been carefully investigated by us, and we guarantee protection against all debts to any investors.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.
WHOLESALE CIGAR MANUFACTURING BUSINESS—Located in the heart of Pittsburgh; established thirty years by present owner; doing a business of $50,000 yearly; rent $40 for factory and storeroom; owner has acquired a competence and wishes to retire, and offers the entire business, copyrights, etc., at invoice, about.....$6,500

CIGAR AND CONFECTIONERY STORE—On prominent downtown street; three squares from Union station; leading agency pays rent; old established business; elegant fixtures; a bargain.....$600

BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY STORE—Splendid Allegheny location; doing $1,100 monthly business over the counter; established 14 years; low rent and living rooms; good reasons for selling; price.....$3,000

GROCERY—Located in one of the best towns in Western Pennsylvania; 35 miles from city; doing $1,300 monthly business; rent $15; long lease; owners have other interests out of city and have decided to sell this prosperous business at invoice, about.....$1,500

OTHER GROCERY BARGAINS at $125, $400, $800, $1,200, $1,500; if you are wanting a grocery do not fail to call and get full details of these places.

MILK ROUTE AND GROCERY STORE—Central city location; selling 175 gallons daily; old established and a good money-maker; investigate this; price.....$1,500

MEAT MARKETS—If you are looking for a good paying meat market call at our office, as we have them at all prices.

PARTNER-SALESMAN—With experience and $1,500 for half interest in one of the best paying light manufacturing businesses in the two cities; old established and will stand thorough investigation; salesmanship considered more than money.

RESTAURANT—Fine location, near Federal st., Allegheny; sales average $40 per day; the fixtures are elegant, modern and complete and cost $2,000; lowest rent in the city; only $30 per month for large dining room, kitchen and fine cellar; owner having other interests, will sell at big sacrifice; cash required.....$800

SALOON AND RESTAURANT—Fine location on Fifth ave.; old established and first-class place; bar receipts average $30 daily; rent only $100 per month, including 8 living rooms with three-year lease; this is worthy of your prompt investigation; good reason for selling; price $4,500.

BOTTLING WORKS—Located in Pittsburgh's best thriving suburb; sale includes 5 horses, wagons, buggies and harness, etc.; everything complete for first-class place; rent $30 for bottling house, wash house, stable and six fine living rooms; only $2,500 required, the rest on time; sickness compels owner to sacrifice for.....$1,800

DYEING AND CLEANING BUSINESS—One of the best locations in the two cities; clearing $50 weekly; rent $27.50, inc. 5 living rooms; long lease; owner will sell at one-half value to quick buyer; price.....$1,000

$350! ROOMING HOUSE SACRIFICE! $350!
Located on the best part Federal st., Allegheny; 8 rooms; furniture in splendid condition; rent only $27; all modern conveniences; clearing $40 monthly; call early if you wish it.

ROOMING HOUSE BARGAIN!
Located in choice Allegheny district, near park; 10 rooms completely and nicely furnished; rent $50; clearing $20 monthly; this is a fine opportunity; price.....$350

ROOMING HOUSE SPECIAL!
Facing Allegheny park, near Stockton ave., 16 rooms elaborately furnished and as good as new; clearing $125 monthly; rent only $75; this is the best proposition on the market, and is worth double the amount asked; price....$1,200

IF there is nothing in the above list that would suit you, call at our offices, as this is only a small portion of what we have, and we are sure to please you.
SEE REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE CO.,
12 Federal st., Allegheny, near bridge.

FOR SALE.

STORE AND ROOMING HOUSE OWNERS,
Bring on your salable places. We are the recognized headquarters among the most responsible buyers and sellers for Allegheny, Pittsburgh and suburban business opportunities. If you want your business sold quickly give it to a firm which is progressive and advertises extensively and is responsible financially and otherwise. As such we offer our services. We charge you nothing for listing the same with us. We advertise it free of charge and charge you a small commission only when the business is sold. Give us a trial.

REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE CO.,
12 Federal st., Allegheny, near bridge.

HOWICK THOMPSON CO., 347 Fifth ave.

CONFECTIONERY STORE—In East End, doing $100 a week; one living room; rent $20 a month; stock will invoice more than price asked. If sold by Wednesday will sell for $200

SMALL CONFECTIONERY STORE—In East Pittsburgh, two living rooms; rent $13 per month; this place is doing good business. $200

MILK AND OYSTER BUSINESS—Right in the heart of city; also selling ice in summer; this place is doing a good business; net profits weekly, $20; rent only $10 a month; good reason for selling; must be sold by Tuesday. Price.....$150

OYSTER AND FISH STORE, and restaurant supply wagon; horse, wagon, cash register, good ice boxes and fixtures; stock is all new; sales average $225 a week; net profits for last week, $66; good reason for selling; must be sold at once; if sold, price.....$650

CONFECTIONERY AND CIGAR STORE—Fine location, has soda fountain that cost $650; good cash register and 2 show cases; full line of confectionery and cigars; 4 living rooms in connection; rent only $17.50; will invoice $600; will sell for.....$400

BUTTER AND EGG STORE—Doing a cash business of $150 to $175 per week; long lease; rent $12.50 per month, including 2 living rooms. Price.....$825

CONFECTIONERY AND CIGAR STORE—In Allegheny; first-class place and doing an excellent business; has fine soda fountain, good cash register, good show cases, everything in first-class order; stock is all new; this place is doing a large business; will sell business, with 6 rooms furnished, for $1,200; rent $35 per month, or will sell business alone; rent for store room and basement cellar, $15 per month. Price.....$1,000

GROCERY STORE—On Homewood ave., doing a fine business; good stock and fixtures. Price.....$900

DRYGOODS STORE—Located 40 miles from Pittsburgh, doing a good business; stock will invoice about $6,000; will consider trade for one-half for good house and lot; will accept $1,000 cash and give time for the balance, $2,000

RESTAURANT—Good location; large storeroom, has 7 living rooms in connection; all furnished; fixtures are all first-class; doing a business of $1,000 per month; trade increasing every day, and on account of other business we will sell quick, will sacrifice at.....$675

GROCERY STORE—In East End, doing a business of $50,000 a year; has the very best of trade; present proprietor has engaged in other business and to effect quick sale will sell this stock of groceries, which is in the best of shape and bought at low cash price.....$2,000

GROCERY STORE—In Mt. Washington, doing a business of over $1,000 per month; rent for store and 8 living rooms, only $25 a month; will sell at invoice, about $1,000 to.....$1,200

RACKET STORE—Located in East Pittsburgh, handling notions, dishes, toys and novelties; rent of storeroom and large cellar, light and heat, only $25 month; will sell at invoice or lump; this place is doing a nice business; proprietor is selling on account of other business; will invoice about.....$1,000

GROCERY STORE—In Avalon, doing $1,500 per month; clearing $1,000 per year over and above living expenses; cheap rent; good lease; selling because he has money enough to retire; will also sell building, which has living rooms in connection; can be bought at invoice..$1,000

WALL PAPER STORE—Good location, clearing $2,500 per year; rent only $30; good lease; can be bought at invoice, about $2,000; stock is all new and bought at low cash price..$2,000

PLUMBING BUSINESS—In Allegheny; rent $10 per month; price.....$600

If you do not find the kind of business that you are looking for, if you will call at our office we will have probably just what you want, as we have all kinds of business places for sale in Pittsburgh, Allegheny and suburban towns.
HOWICK THOMPSON CO., 347 Fifth ave.
Room 404 Chronicle Telegraph Building.

RESTAURANT.
One of the finest restaurants in Diamond st.; doing a business of $3,000 per month; owner cleared above all expenses last year $5,000; trade increasing steadily; a bargain at the price, $2,850.
S. A. DIXON,
411 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE.

Business Opportunities.

POOL AND BILLIARD ROOM—Good town 40 miles from city; 4 tables; rent $175 yearly; clearing over $100 monthly; $650.

GROCERY—In Bellevue; six living rooms, elegant place for good man; $1,200.

TWO GROCERIES—In Allegheny $350 and $1,200; one in East End, $1,200; two small groceries in Wilkinsburg and many others.

A1 BUSINESS FOR SALE—One of the largest of its kind in city; clearing $30 to $40 daily; valuable leases and real estate included; inquire for particulars if you can invest about $7,000.

DRY GOODS AND MILLINERY—Corner location; sales $150 weekly; rent $35; will accept 80c on dollar; $1,400.
GEORGE & CO.,
429 Fourth ave.

SHOE STORE.
On main street in one of the best towns of 30,000 population in Western Pa.; 50 miles from Pittsburgh; good room and up-to-date stock; invoice $7,500.

GENTS' FURNISHING AND SHOE STORE.
In one of Pittsburgh's best suburban towns; good room and location; will exchange for part good improved city property; invoice $7,000.
ZAHNISER & CO.,
426 Fourth ave.

SALOON.
We offer for sale a saloon located at the East End, making the present owner $5,000 a annually; his wife is in poor health and he has to take her away from the city immediately; if you are in position to act before January 20, which is the last day this year for closing the lotos for transfer of license, and will call at our office we will furnish you with full information; price will be $8,500.
B. R. FAULKNER & CO., Incd.,
432 Fourth ave.

RESTAURANT.
One of the best small restaurants in Allegheny, room leads; rent $30.00 per month; present owner started this business four years ago is clearing now from $150.00 to $200.00 per month, and is willing to sell for $99.00; cost him considerably over $1,200 to equip the plant.
B. R. FAULKNER & CO., Incd.,
432 Fourth ave.

MILK AND BAKERY BUSINESS.
Located in the 6th Ward, Pittsburgh; rent for store and four living rooms $35 per month; store sales average about $100 per week; milk sales about 100 gallons daily; business clearing $50 per week; $1,100 purchases entire equipment, including about $500 worth of groceries.
B. R. FAULKNER & CO., Incd.,
432 Fourth ave.

BOARDING AND ROOMING HOUSE.
Located in Oakland; house contains 15 rooms; all newly and elegantly furnished; rent $85 per month; business clearing $150 per month; owner is an estate; is ill and wants to return there; will sacrifice her business for $1,500.00 in order to effect quick sale.
B. R. FAULKNER & CO., Incd.,
432 Fourth ave.

HARDWARE STORE.
Here is something strictly first-class; has been operated successfully by the present owner for the past eight years; business is clearing now $5,000 annually; stock on hand will invoice $7,000; will be by invoicing at current wholesale market prices.
B. R. FAULKNER & CO., Incd.,
432 Fourth ave.

BUY wheat and corn; $100 invested in grain or stock by our "Safety Valve Plan" should result in a profit of $200 to $1,000 within 30 days; send for particulars and ask for our free book, "Modern Methods for Safe Investments." Richard Oliver & Co., bankers and brokers, Chicago Stock Exchange bldg., Chicago.

LIVERY STABLE—A splendid location, right at station; consists of 8 horses, buggies, harness, sleighs and everything that goes to make a complete livery. We can sell this at a low price for the next 10 days. Price $1,600.
A. C. McCOMB & CO.,
326 Fourth ave.

RESTAURANT—Leading restaurant in thriving town of 15,000 people; 30 miles from Pittsburgh, doing a good business; size of storeroom, 24x60; rent $25 per month, including 5 living rooms; price $825.
W. J. KIRK, 1109 Arrott Building.

DRUG STORE—In good town, 16 miles from city in good location; including stock of drugs, medicine, show cases, etc.; low rent; must sell to settle an estate; price $2,200.
A. McCOMB & CO.,
326 Fourth ave.

CORPORATIONS chartered under new congressional law; liberal, safe, dignified, cheap; no franchise tax; conduct business anywhere, United States Legal Corporation Association, authorized representatives, Clarke & Co., 1328 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.

GROVERY AND FEED STORE—This place has been established for 50 years; is doing a business of over $100 per day; rent $75 per month, including 7 living rooms and bath; price $5,000.
W. J. KIRK, 1109 Arrott Building.

ROOMING AND BOARDING HOUSE—Within two squares of Boggs & Buhl's; an elegant location; about 25 regular boarders; a snap; price $650.
S. M. KENNEDY & CO.,
307 Federal st., Allegheny.

GENTS' FURNISHING AND SHOE STORE—Located in this city, doing a business of $1,500 a month; size of room, 20x80; rent $75 per month; stock will invoice between $6,000 and $7,000.
W. J. KIRK, 1109 Arrott Building.

MACHINERY—Complete machine shop, gas engine, lathes, grinders, drill press, shaper, tools, etc.; complete for manufacture of automobiles.
OWNER,
Lock Box 166, Station A.

"THIS BEATS NEW JERSEY." Charters procured under South Dakota laws for a few dollars. Write for corporation laws, blanks, bylaws and forms to Philip Lawrence, late ass't sec'y of state, Huron, Beadle Co., South Dakota.

POOL ROOM—Centrally located in a manufacturing town of 15,000 people. 30 miles from Pittsburgh, containing 4 tables; rent $15 per month, clearing $60 per week; price $650.
W. J. KIRK, 1109 Arrott Building.

BUSINESS of all kinds bought and sold; partners secured for established business, etc.; all transactions strictly confidential.
W. J. KIRK, Room 1109 Arrott Building.
Wood st. and Fourth ave

BOARDING AND ROOMING HOUSE—One of the best in the two cities; doing a business of over $100 per week; rent $30 per month, including 8 living rooms; price $500.
W. J. KIRK, 1109 Arrott Building.

ROOMING HOUSE—Facing the park, of 12 rooms; a fine location; rooms all occupied; cheap rent. See this at once. Price $700.
S. M. KENNEDY & CO.,
307 Federal st., Allegheny.

MILLINERY STORE—Located in the downtown district; one of the oldest and best in the two cities; clearing $3,000 per year; rent, $75 per month; price $12,000.
W. J. KIRK, 1109 Arrott Building.

RESTAURANT—A splendid stand; excellent location in city; large trade; fine equipment; 3 large living rooms furnished; an exceptional opportunity; price $1,000.
ROYAL REALTY CO., 904 Park Bldg.

PHOTOGRAPH Gallery and Art Studio—In suburbs; established 10 years; doing business $3,000 year; owner quitting the business will sell at bargain; price $1,300. CAVANAGH CO., 431 Fourth ave.

RACKET STORE—This store has been established for 20 years; is doing a very good business; rent $35 month, including 6 living rooms; price $2,500.
W. J. KIRK, 1109 Arrott Building.

ROOMING and Boarding House—In town of 5,000 population; 22 rooms, all furnished; has 15 steady boarders and could get more if wanted; price, $700. CAVANAGH CO., 431 Fourth ave.

MILK ROUTE—Located in downtown district, selling 100 gallons of milk per day; rent $20 month, including 5 living rooms; price $350.
W. J. KIRK, 1109 Arrott Building.

GROCERY STORE—Located in Allegheny, doing a business of $20 per day; rent $25 per month, including 7 living rooms and bath; price $500.
W. J. KIRK, 1109 Arrott Building.

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY—One of the best locations in the two cities, doing a business of over $50 per week; rent $15 per month; price $350.
W. J. KIRK, 1109 Arrott Building.

FOR SALE—PATENT article used in every home can be bought at bargain; great opportunity for hustler; terms, $1,000 down, balance to suit. CAVANAGH CO., 431 Fourth ave.

GROCERY AND CONFECTIONERY STORE—Located in the East End; rent $15 per month; doing a good business; price $500.
W. J. KIRK, 1109 Arrott Building.

SLOT MACHINE BUSINESS—With county rights; has 50 machines now in use, clearing over $30 per week; price $1,100.
W. J. KIRK, 1109 Arrott Building.

FOR SALE.

Business Opportunities.

POOL AND BILLIARD ROOM—Best location, old established stand; clears owner $4,000 to $5,000 annually; price $3,500.
ROYAL REALTY CO., 904 Park Building.

WANTED—Capital to promote an office business; good opportunity for lady or gentleman of refinement having $2,000 to $5,000 to invest. Address Y 35, The Gazette.

LIVERY and Undertaking Business—In nearby town; established 6 years; clearing $300 mo. above all expenses; price, $5,500. CAVANAGH CO., 431 Fourth ave.

NEWS DEPOT, cigar store, including excellent daily and Sunday newspaper route, 40 miles from Pittsburgh; price $950. Address M 35, The Gazette.

DOCTOR'S LOCATION—Drugs, furniture, appointments, stable outfit, books, instruments, practice; be quick. Address "Doctor," S 74, The Gazette.

FLOUR AND FEED BUSINESS—In good location, near the city; good opportunity for a miller with a small capital. Address W 45, The Gazette.

FURNITURE STORE—In town 40 miles from Pittsburgh; doing business $300 mo.; rent $50 mo.; price $3,000. CAVANAGH CO., 431 Fourth ave.

ROOMING HOUSE—First-class location; will be sold at a sacrifice; owner leaving city.
ROYAL REALTY CO., 904 Park building.

100 LOTS given away to advertise Wildwood Lake, suburb New York; send stamp for deed 25 ft. Seaside Co., 187 Broadway, N. Y.

BLACKSMITH SHOP—Doing a business of $15 to $20 per day; rent $15 month; price $500.
W. J. KIRK, 1109 Arrott Building.

ROOMING HOUSE—In Allegheny; 8 rooms, all furnished; rent $32 mo.; price $450.
CAVANAGH CO., 431 Fourth ave.

LIVERY BUSINESS—Well equipped; located in city; price $1,800.
ROYAL REALTY CO., 904 Park Bldg.

FOR SALE—Grocery store, good locality. 435 Fourth ave. Call 325 Fifth ave., Homestead, Pa.

IF you want to buy or sell any kind of business, see CAVANAGH CO., 431 Fourth ave.

BUSINESSES of all kinds bought and sold. See ROYAL REALTY CO., 904 Park Bldg.

Investments.

GAIL BORDEN.
Whose name is known to every family in America as a guarantee of reliability, offers investors an unusual opportunity to share in the large dividends resulting from his wonderful discovery of tin in America; 20 per cent since the first year; write today. Gail Borden, President, Santa Ana Tin Mining Co., 43 Wall st., New York.

WEEKLY dividends 12 per cent; always sure; big income for small or large investors; no scheme; pure business proposition; has stood test for years; money begins to earn on receipt and can be withdrawn at any time; we are experts and know of no better business; circulars on application. Hamlin & Gray, 239 Broadway, New York.

ARIZONA Mining and Development Co.'s stock 25c and 50c per share, par value; fully paid and non-assessable; buy now; get in on the ground floor; gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc; a fine investment and I can show you. Eastern agent, G. P. Dilenderfer, 1215 Wylie ave., Pittsburgh, Pa. New York.

MONEY WANTED.
Will sell and assign good first mortgage for $2,000 at 6 per cent, on improved city property worth $4,000, and will pay 2½ per cent commission to principal agent or attorney.
J. R. O'DONNELL, 432 Fourth ave.

ONE DOLLAR
Invested weekly for 10 weeks makes $50; thorough investigation solicited; best references; legitimate business proposition. Address Standard Proprietary Co., Downing building, New York.

GREAT PROFITS—$25 and upward earned monthly on every $100 invested; write for booklet; dividends weekly; money can be withdrawn at any time; highest references. Theo. Stein & Co., 287 Broadway, New York.

THE California-Nevada Mining Co. guarantees 5 per cent per month in dividends; has $16,000,000 in sight; write for prospectus. W. H. Baldwin & Co., Brokers, Veickert building, Albany, N. Y.

FARM LOANS netting investors 6½ per cent; security three times amount of loan. Write J. F. Upson, financial agent, Larned, Kansas, box 388.

WANTED—At once, $2,000 at 6 per cent; real estate security and bonus. Address N. C., room No. 4, 237 Fifth ave., city.

Machinery.

—AUTOMATIC ENGINES—

20"x36"x36 (150 H. P.), L. H., McIntosh & Seymour.
24"x38" (500 H. P.), R. H., Buckeye.
20"x60" (250 H. P.), C. C., Greene.
16"x16" (175 H. P.), C. C., Greene.
15½"x15" (175 H. P.), C. C., Armington & Sims.
15"x14" (150 H. P.), C. C., Ideal.
13½"x18¼"x15" Cross Compound (230 H. P.), Armington & Sims.
14"x16" (123 H. P.), R. H., Greene.
12"x17" (110 H. P.), R. H., Ide.
12"x14" (100 H. P.), L. H., Russell.
11½"x18¼"x13" Upright Cross Compound (175 H. P.), Armington & Sims.
10"x16" (60 H. P.), R. H., Ide.
6"x6" (10 H. P.), C. C., Ball.

—CORLISS ENGINES—

36"x72" (1,400 H. P.), R. H., Corliss Steam Engine Company.
30"x60" (700 H. P.), R. H., Hamilton Corliss Engine Company.
24"x36"x42" Tandem Compound (800 H. P.), L. H., Philadelphia Corliss Engine Company.
24"x48" (400 H. P.), R. H., Smith-Begge & Rankin.
22"x60" (350 H. P.), L. H., Corliss Steam Engine Company.
20"x32"x42" Heavy Duty Cross Compound (300 H. P.), Allis.
17"x36" (190 H. P.), L. H., Greene.
16"x36" (160 H. P.), L. H., Greene.
12"x24" (90 H. P.), R. H., Scott.
Also a complete line of throttling governor engines manufactured by standard engine builders.

WICKES BROTHERS,
Office, 803 Frick building.
Warehouse, 45th st. and A. V. R. R.,
Pittsburgh, Penna.

ENGINES.
32x54 and 28x60 Corliss.
20x24 Automatic.
12 and 21x24 Cross Compound.
24x36 and 12x20 Mackintosh & Hemphill.
BOILERS.
8—60x16 Boilers.
2—175 H. P. B. & W.
6—42x26—Two flue Boilers.
MISCELLANEOUS.
44"x30", 29"x10' and 16"x10' Lathes.
42x40x13 and 13x19x36 Planers.
24" and 20" Drill Presses.
1—6" Pipe Machine.
1—90-ton Hyraulic Wheel Press.
1—No. 10 Cameron Pump.
1—7-ton Crane.
1—22" Vert. Shear, 1—8-in Horizontal Shear.
1—5-ton Yale & Towne hand traveling crane.
1—42"x53" Steel Bldg.
1—3260 and 1-500 H. P. Heater, Brass Tubes.
ATWELL MACHINERY COMPANY,
507 Hamilton Bldg.,
Bell 'phone 1895 Grant. P. & A. 2699 Main

STEAM HAMMERS.
10,000-lb. Bement, Double Leg.
5,000-lb. Pittsburgh, double leg.
600-lb. double leg.
300-lb. Pratt & Whitney friction board drop hammer.
Yeakley vacuum power hammer.
PUNCHES AND PRESSES.
Stiles No. 75 straight sided power punching and stamping press.
Allison & Bauman upright punch and shear.
Also a complete line of boilers, engines, feed water heaters, rolling mill machines, etc.
WICKES BROTHERS,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Offices—808 Frick Building.
Warehouses—45th st. and A. V. R. R.

30 1½ yard 2-foot gauge dump cars.
1 Hydraulic Wheel Press Horizontal take-up, 42" Wheel.
1 14" Jones and Lawson Turret Lathe.
Line of new engines and boilers ranging from 4 to 75 horse power.
W

THIS Dissolution Sale is caused by the retirement of the junior member of the firm. The business will be continued by Mr. K. Solomon, the senior partner, and Mr. Jacob Bibro, under the firm name of K. Solomon & Company. Thus the business remains under the same progressive management as heretofore.

SOLOMON AND RUBEN

SMITHFIELD AND DIAMOND STS.

READ these magnetic values printed on this page—and consider that for every one mentioned here there are a multitude which space forbids quoting. Out-of-town buyers can save their carfare on even modest purchases, and it will pay anyone well to buy for future needs at these unprecedented low prices.

SECOND WEEK OF GREAT DISSOLUTION SALE

To make the second week of this sensational sale greater in every way than the first week is our aim—although that would seem an impossibility—for all last week eager crowds bought right and left, as the marvelous bargains were spread before them. For the week beginning tomorrow morning we have prepared unparalleled attractions which rival those of the past. The very latest goods from our immense stockrooms and warehouses are brought to the various departments and join the cut-price inducements. Remember, these are not job lots from manufacturers or scourings of the wholesale market, but our own reliable merchandise, bought as first-quality goods and intended to sell at our popular small-profit basis. But this Dissolution Sale sweeps all profits away—the stocks must be turned into cash and this opportunity to buy at real money-saving prices is rare indeed and should not be missed.

Women's Underwear--Special.

OVER 1,000 PIECES OF UNDERWEAR, for women and misses, either Swiss ribbed or plain. These are manufacturers' samples and would bring regularly $1.25 and $1.00, none less. Some Union Suits in the lot. Dissolution Sale Price **49c**

ABOUT 700 PIECES OF UNDERWEAR, for women and misses, consisting of Swiss ribbed vests and pants, and some Union Suits. These are manufacturers' samples of regular 75c and 50c grades, at the Dissolution Sale Price of **25c**

MANUFACTURERS' SAMPLE HOSIERY FOR WOMEN AND MISSES—A collection of foreign and domestic goods in cotton, lisle and wool. Qualities that usually sell for 33c and 39c. The varieties are so numerous it would be impossible to give a fair description. Sale Price, per pair **17c**

SAMPLE HOSIERY FOR WOMEN—These represent the foreign world only, and among them you will find beautiful hose; not a pair ever sells for less than 50c. Sale Price, pair **25c**

WOMEN'S HOSE—All manufacturers' samples. The qualities that retail from 75c to $1.25, most being $1.00 goods. They include all the known materials and will be sold, per pair **50c**

Women's Muslin Underwear.

WOMEN'S MUSLIN GOWNS, made of fine cambric and trimmed with embroidery or lace. Sell usually at $1.00 and $1.25. Dissolution Sale Price **69c**

WOMEN'S NAINSOOK CORSET COVERS, a number of nice styles, trimmed with embroidery and lace. The usual 69c quality at Sale Price of **39c**

WOMEN'S CAMBRIC DRAWERS, with cluster tucks and insertions and lace. This grade always sells at 75c, but the Dissolution Sale Price is **49c**

WOMEN'S MUSLIN CHEMISE, trimmed with embroidery or lace, the regular 49c quality, made of good muslin; Sale Price **25c**

Sale of Embroideries and Laces.

All new goods, just opened; but thrown out at bargain prices at this sweeping Dissolution Sale.

SPECIAL LOT of Cambric Insertions, all pretty designs and regular 10c goods; Sale Price, per yard **5c**

Another LOT of Cambric Edgings and Nainsook Embroideries, with insertions to match, 2 to 6 inches wide. Never sold under 15c until this sale—per yard **10c**

A LARGE LOT of Fine Nainsook Embroideries and Insertions; all new patterns; 3 to 6 inches wide. The regular 25c goods; Sale Price, per yard **15c**

A FINE LOT of Cambric Embroideries, from 7 to 12 inches wide. All dainty designs and regular 39c quality. Sale Price, per yard **25c**

Cut Prices on Footwear.

WOMEN'S 4-STRAP SLIPPERS. With beaded vamp. High Louis heel. These Slippers are the regular $3.50 grades and are extra value at the Dissolution Sale Price, per pair **$2.50**

WOMEN'S SAMPLE SLIPPERS—Choice of patent leather, Vici kid or suede. French heels. Samples of $2.00 and $2.50 slippers, to be sold at Dissolution Sale Price, per pair **$1.50**

WOMEN'S 3-STRAP SLIPPERS. Made of selected patent leather or Vici kid, with high Louis heels. Regular $3 grades to be sold at the Dissolution Sale Price, per pair **$2.00**

WOMEN'S FINE BOX CALF SHOES. Strictly high-grade footwear made of selected box calf, with hand welt soles, medium weight. Lace styles. Sizes 3 to 7, widths C, D and E. Regular $3 shoes reduced to Sale Price of **$1.98**

INFANTS' FELT OR QUILTED SATIN ROMEO SLIPPERS. All colors. The regular 50c quality at the Dissolution Sale Price, per pair **35c**

GIRLS' $1.25 SHOES AT 89c. Sizes 8½ to 11. Made of dongola and very durable. Regular $1.25 values at the Dissolution Sale Price, per pair **89c**

Men's Furnishings--Special.

MEN'S ALL PURE WOOL UNDERWEAR, natural or camel's hair, 75c values. Sale Price **50c**

MEN'S ALL-WOOL SCARLET UNDERWEAR, cochineal dye, absolutely fast colors, 85c values. Sale Price **59c**

MEN'S EXTRA HEAVY PLUSH-LINED UNDERWEAR, rich golden brown color, a warm number for cold weather; $1.25 value. Sale Price **75c**

MEN'S ALL-WOOL DOUBLE FRONT AND BACK UNDERWEAR, drawers made double seated. Come in natural camel's hair and scarlet, $1.50 values. Sale Price **98c**

MEN'S DARK GREY WOOL HALF-HOSE, seamless, double heels and toes, 20c values at Sale Price **10c**

MEN'S NATURAL CAMEL'S HAIR and dark brown all-wool Half Hose, 25c values, Sale Price **15c**

MEN'S HEAVY WEIGHT all-wool Shaker sox, double heels and toes, blue color, 35c values. Sale Price **18c**

MEN'S HEAVY RIBBED CARDIGAN JACKETS, woven collar and front, 2 pockets, $1.50 quality at Sale Price of **79c**

MEN'S ALL-WOOL CARDIGAN JACKETS, close ribbed and elastic knit, colors black and brown, $1.98 values, at **$1.15**

MEN'S FINE CARDIGAN JACKETS, made of best quality worsted yarn, come in blue, brown and black, single or double-breasted, $2.50 values, at **$1.48**

MEN'S NECKWEAR, in choice patterns, dark or light grounds—reversible, French or Imperial 4-in-hands—odd lots of 50c and 75c scarfs—Dissolution Sale Price **25c**

MEN'S 4-IN-HAND SCARFS. Choice of several hundred—very choice patterns—made from imported silks—$1.00 value—Dissolution Sale Price **50c**

ALL OUR FINE IMPORTED SCARFS. Unreserved choice—left overs from the holidays—they include the finest silks from the best European makers—English squares, puffs, reversible and French 4-in-hands, $1.50, $2.00 and $2.50 values—Dissolution Sale Price **$1.00**

MEN'S HEAVY-WEIGHT OXFORD NEGLIGEE SHIRTS. Come in fancy figures and stripes, all sizes. 75c values, Sale Price **39c**

MEN'S HEAVY-WEIGHT WOOL WORK SHIRTS. Perfect cold resisting garments. Sizes 15 to 17 only. $1.00 values at Sale Price of **48c**

MEN'S HIGH-GRADE FANCY DRESS SHIRTS. Made from imported percales and madras cloths, in spots, figures and stripes. Perfect workmanship, equal to custom-made $1.50 values, at **75c**

MEN'S FANCY CASHMERE MUFFLERS, light and dark plaids and stripes, 50c values at Sale Price of **25c**

Women's and Girls' Coats.

WOMEN'S $7 AND $8 COATS AT $5.00—Monte Carlo styles, made of all-wool kersey in black or castor. Pleated back, pearl buttons and turn-over cuffs. Also jaunty jackets, made of dark materials and silk lined. Reduced from $7 and $8 to Dissolution Sale Price of **$5.00**

WOMEN'S $12, $15 AND $18 COATS, $7.50—Three-quarter lengths, made of plain kersey, in castor and black; also oxford gray meltons, loose, half or tight fitting backs, semi-military or notch collars. Lined throughout with heavy satin or silk. Reduced to Sale Price of **$7.50**

WOMEN'S $20 and $25 COATS AT $10.00—Full length coats, made of medium or heavy weight kersey or meltons, in various colors. Some fur trimmed, others plain. Pleated, loose or fitted backs Storm or notch collars. Some all-lined, others half lined. All reduced to sale price of **$10**

WOMEN'S $18, $20, $25 AND $30 COATS, $12—Three-quarter lengths and a great many swell novelty designs. Made of mixtures, plain broadcloths or meltons, in colors or blacks; lined throughout with heavy silk. All these elegant coats reduced to the sale price of **$12.00**

GIRLS' $2 REEFER COATS AT 75c—Made of all-wool materials, with shoulder capes; fancily trimmed and neatly tailored; all sizes; have sold at $1.50 and $2. Dissolution Sale Price **75c**

GIRLS' $2, $3 AND $4 COATS AT $1.00—Three-quarter lengths, of all-wool materials, in castor, brown and blue; trimmed with shoulder capes; ages 6 to 12; a number of new and desirable styles to choose from at Sale Price of **$1.00**

GIRLS' $5 COATS AT $2.98—Strictly all-wool materials, in Norfolk and box styles; high or notched collars, turn-over cuffs, well tailored; $5 coats reduced to the Sale Price of **$2.98**

All the Women's Velour Coats, Fancy Jackets and long or three-quarter Coats at Keen Reductions. Also Girls' Velvet Coats and Novelty Coats at about ½ price.

Suits, Skirts and Capes.

WOMEN'S $10 AND $12 SUITS AT $5.00—Blouse and Eton styles in gray, blue and brown; coats silk lined, skirts with or without linings. Neatly tailored. Odds and ends of $10 and $12 lines at Sale Price of **$5.00**

WOMEN'S $18 AND $20 SUITS AT $10—Plain cheviots or fancy mixtures, in various colors, in blouse or Norfolk styles; also silk and moire; dresses in new colorings; were marked at $20, now reduced to the Dissolution Sale Price of **$10.00**

WOMEN'S $25 AND $30 SUITS AT $15.00—Odd suits, made of cheviots, broadcloths, Venetians and etamines, fancily tailored or plain. Some with, others without, silk drop linings. Norfolk, blouse, Eton or jacket styles. All these elegant suits have been heartlessly reduced to the Sale Price of **$15.00**

$5 AND $6 WALKING SKIRTS AT $3.98—All-wool meltons, homespuns and smooth materials in various colors and black. Trimmed in hip seam effects, with yokes and buttons. Flared or flounced. Have sold at $5 and $6. Sale Price **$3.98**

$10 WALKING SKIRTS AT $5.98—Made of cheviots and meltons in blue, brown, oxford, medium gray and black. Also a lot of odd skirts which sold up to $10. Sweeping clearance at the Sale Price of **$5.98**

$10 AND $12 DRESS SKIRTS AT $7.98—Made of cheviots, broadcloths and etamines, in colors and black. Trimmed or plain, long trains; with or without lining. Odd skirts from $10 and $12 lines at Sale Price of **$7.98**

WOMEN'S $7.98 CAPES AT $2.50—Made of Scotch plaids, trimmed with hoods; various colors, medium or long lengths, neatly made; have sold at $5.00 and $7.98. Sale Price **$2.50**

Fur Coats, Scarfs and Muffs.

$85 PERSIAN LAMB COATS AT $55—Lustrous Persian lamb skins, evenly matched, in medium curls, guaranteed dye; cut with shapely lapels, rolling storm collar and bell cuffs; lined with fine satin throughout; sold at $85; now the Sale Price is **$55.00**

$125 PERSIAN LAMB COATS AT $75—Made of evenly matched selected skins, lustrous curl; cut 22 inches long; collar and lapels faced with fine mink, in light and dark shades, lined throughout with heavy satin; sold at $125. Sale Price **$75.00**

$18 and $20 FUR MUFFS at $12.00—Choice Isabella or Sable fox skins. Down bed and satin lined. Nice large shapes. Formerly sold at $18 and $20, marked for a quick clearance at **$12.00**

$6 and $7 FUR SCARFS at $3.98—Isabella or sable fox skins, trimmed with large tails. Also Australian marten in cluster shapes, trimmed with fluffy tails. Sale Price **$3.98**

$18 FUR SCARFS AT $12. Made of genuine brown marten in double or Victorine styles. Trimmed with fluffy genuine marten tails. Regular $18 values, at Sale Price of **$12**

$30 AND $35 FUR SCARFS AT $20. Prime American foxes in sable or Isabella shades, fluffy and wide boas in single or double lengths. Trimmed with brushes or long streamer tails. Sale Price, ... **$20**

Waists, Underskirts, Wrappers.

SILK WAISTS—Made of taffeta and peau de soie, in colors and black. Tucked, hemstitched, pleated and corded; newest sleeves and collars. Have sold at $3.98, $5.98 and $6.75. Sale Price **$2.50**

SILK WAISTS—A lot of odd silk waists, all from higher-priced lots, made of peau de soles and taffeta silks in stripes, checks and plain colors; also fine velvet and corduroy waists. Newest styles of the season, Sale Price **$4.98**

FLANNEL WAISTS—Made of fine flannels in various colors, edged with plaid silks and attractively made with fancy stock and big sleeves; also mohair waists in tailor-made effects. Sold at $2.50 and $3.50. Sale Price **$1.98**

WOMEN'S WAISTS—Made of linens, mercerized sateens, lawns and flannels, in various plain colors and white or black; also polka dots. Waists that have sold at double the Sale Price of **98c**

UNDERSKIRTS—Made of black moreen, trimmed with deep flounce and cords; also separate dust ruffle. Extra full in width, have sold at $2.98 and $3.50. Sale Price **$2.50**

UNDERSKIRTS—Made of black mercerized sateen; extra full in width, double flounce and separate dust ruffles. Sold at $3.98 and $3.50. Sale Price **$1.98**

SILK HOUSE GOWNS—Made of fine silk or cashmeres, in pink, lavender, yellow, blue, green and black. Nicely trimmed with laces and all lined. Have sold from $10 up to $18. Sale Price **$5.00**

FLANNELETTE WRAPPERS. Wrapper stock divided into two lots; they come in very neat stripes and small figures, ruffled and flounced, and made very full in width. Sale Price $1.50 and **98c**

Clothing Prices Cut Deeper.

MEN'S $5 OVERCOATS AT $2.98—Serviceable Overcoats that are worth every cent of the former price of $5, now cut to the Dissolution Sale Price, which does not cover the cost of materials **$2.98**

MEN'S ALL-WOOL OVERCOATS—Made of Irish frieze in Oxford gray or black. Well finished and lined. Extra value at former price of $7.50, and surely a bargain at Sale Price of **$5.00**

MEN'S $10 AND $12 OVERCOATS AT $7.50—Made of all-wool kersey cloths in black or blue; also rough effects in Oxford or black. The best values in town at $10 and $12, and absolutely without equal at Sale Price. **$7.50**

MEN'S $15 AND $16.50 OVERCOATS AT $10—Elegant, serviceable and stylish Overcoats, well tailored and lined. Worth every cent of the former prices of $15 and $16.50. Reduced to **$10.00**

MEN'S $18 TO $22 OVERCOATS AT $14—A selection of fashionable Overcoats in superior fabrics and tailoring. Reduced from $18, $20 and $22 to the Dissolution Sale Price of **$14.00**

MEN'S $28 to $35 OVERCOATS AT $20—The best Overcoats that modern tailoring can produce. Were superb values at the former prices of $28, $30, $32 and $35—now matchless bargains at **$20.00**

MEN'S $8.50 AND $8.50, AND SOME HIGHER PRICED, SUITS AT $5—Fancy cheviots in very neat and stylish effects. Well made and finished; were the best values of the season at $7.50 and $8.50; also Black Clay Frock Suits, 34 to 36-inch chest only; actual $15 and $18 values; choice **$5.00**

MEN'S $10 SUITS AT $6.50—A selection of extremely stylish cassimeres and cheviots in neat patterns that are worth every cent of the former price of $10. Extra special at the Sale Price of **$6.50**

MEN'S $12 AND $13.50 SUITS AT $8.50—Well tailored suits of exceptionally worthy character. The season's latest patterns. Reduced from $12 and $13.50 to Sale Price of **$8.50**

MEN'S $15 TO $18 SUITS AT $10—A strikingly handsome lot of suits, tailored in perfect style and leading values at former prices of $15, $16.50 and $18. Sale Price **$10.00**

MEN'S $20 TO $25 SUITS AT $15—High class suits in the very top notch styles. Handsomely tailored and were splendid values at former prices of $20, $22 and $25. Dissolution Sale Price **$15.00**

MEN'S TROUSERS—Plain blue or black cheviots. The kind that always sell at $1.00, go on sale at **69c**

MEN'S TROUSERS—Fancy or plain woolens or corduroy $1.50 and $1.75 values at **$1.00**

MEN'S DRESS TROUSERS—Fancy or plain worsteds, $3, $3.50 and $4 values. Sale price **$2.00**

MEN'S FINE TROUSERS—All-wool worsteds and cheviots, stripes, checks and plain colors. $4 and $5 quality. Sale Price **$3.00**

Men's $10 Rain Coats, stylish garments, reduced to $5.00.
Men's Cape Mackintoshes, small sizes, $6 to $12 values, at $3.00.
Men's Double-Breasted Mackintoshes, Special Sale Price, $3.98.
Men's Fancy Vests, newest effects, $2.50 to $3.50 values, at $1.50.
Men's Odd Vests, left over from $7.50 to $20 suits; choice 25c.
Men's Double-Breasted Reefer Coats, wool lined, $2.00.
Men's Working Coats, blanket lined, waterproof, $1.50 quality, at $1.00.
Men's Working Coats, blanket lined, $1.25 values, at 75c.
Waiters' and Bartenders' Aprons, 15c value, at 10c.
White Duck Bar Vests, $1.25 values, at 75c.

Boys' Wear at Sacrifices.

BOYS' KNEE PANTS—Made of all-wool mixed materials; finished with strong bands; ages 4 to 9; 50c values at Dissolution Sale Price of **22c**

BOYS' ALL-WOOL KNEE PANTS — Fancy worsteds, cheviots and and cassimeres, made with patent bands and sewed with silk; ages 3 to 12; 98c and $1.25 values at Dissolution Sale Price of **58c**

BOYS' REEFERS—Oxford gray materials, with muff pockets and storm collars; large sizes, 13, 14 and 15; $1.50 values at Dissolution Sale Price of **73c**

BOYS' BLOUSE AND DOUBLE-BREASTED SUITS—All-wool serges and cheviots, in red, brown and blue; well made and trimmed with soutache braid; ages 3 to 16; $3.50 value at Dissolution Sale Price of **$1.88**

CHILDREN'S OVERCOATS—Made of kersey, melton and fancy materials—some are Russian and Peter Thompson styles; sizes 3 to 8; $5.00 value. Dissolution Sale Price **$3.50**

BOYS' BLOUSE SUITS—Fancy cheviots and brown or blue serges; Pants made with patent band and well lined. Also vestee styles. Ages 3 to 9. $5.00 and $6.00 values at **$3.75**

BOYS' OVERCOATS—In Oxfords, fancy cheviots and kerseys — made well and lined with all-wool serge; sizes 8 to 15; $7.50 values. Dissolution Sale Price **$5.00**

½ Off Men's House Coats.

The balance of our Men's House Coats and Smoking Jackets offered at half price. A chance to buy one of these luxurious garments at less than cost. Select any house coat and pay just ½ the regular marked price.

Of Interest to Horsemen.

One week more of the great reduction sale on harness. A sweeping discount is offered on our stocks of harness amounting to a positive discount of ..... **33⅓ Off.**

BUGGY HARNESS, imitation rubber or nickel mounted, No. 1 oak tanned leather. Sold heretofore at $12. Sale Price ⅓ less, or **$8.00**

BUGGY HARNESS, imitation rubber mounted, No. 1 oak tanned leather. Sold heretofore at $15. Sale Price ⅓ less, or **$10.00**

BUGGY HARNESS, genuine rubber trimmed, best oak stock. Sold heretofore at $22. Sale Price ⅓ less, or **$14.67**

DOUBLE DRIVING HARNESS, imitation rubber trimmed, No. 1 oak tanned leather. Sold heretofore at $32.00. Sale Price ⅓ less, or **$22.34**

DOUBLE DRIVING HARNESS, imitation rubber trimmed, one-inch trace. Sold at $42.00. Sale Price ⅓ less, or **$28.00**

Square Street Blankets, $1 values, at 65c.
Square Street Blankets, wool filled, $1.50 quality at 98c.
Stable Blankets, 76 in., 2 surcingles, reduced to $1.25.
Wool Filled Lap Robes, $1.25 values at 98c.

3 Specials In Umbrellas.

MEN'S AND WOMEN'S UMBRELLAS—With heavy English Taffeta covering, natural wood or silver trimmed handles; worth $1.50. Sale Price **89c**

MEN'S AND WOMEN'S UMBRELLAS—Fine Silk Taffeta covering, pearl post and sterling trimmed natural handles; some ivories and horns; case and tassel to match, $3.00 and $3.50 values at **$1.69**

MEN'S AND WOMEN'S UMBRELLAS—Covering of Pure Silk Taffetas, mounted with finest imported princess, pearl, ivory, cape and buckhorn handles, $5.00, $6.00, $7.00 and $8.00 values. Special **$3.98**

Millinery Startlingly Low-Priced.

Unheard-of reductions on ready-to-wear hats, trimmed and untrimmed hats, silks, velvets, chiffons, birds, wings, ostrich plumes, flowers, ornaments, laces, ribbons, etc. All priced far below cost, in many cases at really ridiculously low prices.

TRIMMED HATS—All our Trimmed Hats that are marked $3 and $4, at the Dissolution Sale Price of **$1**

TRIMMED HATS—All our Trimmed Hats that are marked $5 and $6, at the Dissolution Sale Price of **$2**

TRIMMED HATS—All our Trimmed Hats that are marked $7 and $10, at the Dissolution Sale Price of **$3**

VELVET SHAPES—All our Velvet Shapes formerly marked $1.48 and $1.98, at the Dissolution Sale Price of **50c**

READY-TO-WEAR HATS—Slightly soiled from handling—just one lot of them out on table; worth $2.00. At the Dissolution Sale Price of **25c**

DRESS SHAPES—One table full of all styles and colors—take your pick at the Dissolution Sale Price of **5c**

DRESS SHAPES—All our Dress Shapes, formerly marked $1.00 and $1.48, at the Dissolution Sale Price of **25c**

MILLINERY LACES—All laid out on bargain tables:
25c and 35c Laces at, per yard, 5c.
48c and 75c Laces at, per yard, 10c.
$1.00 and $1.48 Laces at, per yard, 25c.

FANCY COLORED CHIFFONS—Formerly marked $1.00 per yard, Dissolution Sale Price, per yard, 10c.

FANCY CHIFFON AND PLISSE—Formerly marked $1.48 per yard. Dissolution Sale Price, per yard, 25c.

MILLINERY SILKS—Liberty Silks, Taffetas, Peau de Soie, Plaid, Fancy Corded Silk, Fancy Batiste, Striped Silk, etc.; prices from $1.25 to $2.00 per yard. Dissolution Sale Price, per yard **48c**

ORNAMENTS AND IMPORTED NOVELTIES—Worth 48c, 75c and 98c; your choice at the Dissolution Sale Price of ..... **5c and 10c**

CHILDREN'S POKE BONNETS—All our Poke Bonnets marked from $1.48 to $2.98; your choice at the Dissolution Sale Price of **79c**

(In Millinery Department, second floor.)

Ribbons.

RIBBONS—Nos. 60 and 80—Satin Taffetas, Plain Taffetas and Louisines, worth 25c and 39c per yard. Dissolution Sale Price, per yard, 15c.

RIBBONS—Nos. 9, 12 and 16—double-faced Satins and plain Taffetas; sold up to 18c. Dissolution Sale Price, per yard, 5c.

BLACK VELVET BABY RIBBONS—10 yards to bolt; worth 48c. Dissolution Sale Price, per bolt, 10c.

WASH RIBBONS—No. 40—sold at 15c per yard. Dissolution Sale Price, per yard **8c**

Toilet Sets and Albums.

Just a few holiday left-overs to be sold at far less than cost.

COMBINATION TOILET CASES, in fancy decorated celluloid box; satin lining; completed fittings; $4.00, $5.00 and $6.00 values **$1.98**

FANCY EMBOSSED LEATHER-COVERED PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, tinted gilt-edged leaves; $2.00 and $2.50 values, at **98c**

EXTRA LARGE PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, morocco or celluloid covering; patent back and clasps; fancy decorated leaves; holding from 36 to 48 full-size cabinet photos; $3.00 and $3.50 values **$1.50**

TOILET SETS, consisting of Comb, Brush and Mirror; in fancy decorated celluloid case; satin lining; $2.50 value, at **$1.25**

Rugs and Draperies.

$1.50 For Axminster Hearth Rugs, 30x60 inches long; worth $3.00.

50c For Axminster Door Mats; worth $1.00.

$2.50 For Japanese Hall Runner, size 2½ feet wide, 5 feet long; worth $5.00.

25c For Sample Ends Ingrain Carpets; 1 yard square; worth 50c to 85c yard.

$10 For Smyrna Rugs, room sizes, 9x12 feet; sold regularly at $15.98 and $18.98.

$5.00 For Smyrna Rugs, size 7 feet 6 inches by 10 feet 6 inches; reversible; worth $12.98.

39c Square yard for heavy printed Linoleums, for offices or kitchen use.

$2.00 Pair for Heavy Tapestry Portieres; sold regularly at $3.48 the pair.

$1.00 Each for your choice of any size Vassar or Shirt Waist Box; worth up to $4.00.

55c For three-fold Screens, filled with dainty drapery.

19c Yard for Corduroy Velveteen, dark green color only, one to two-yard lengths.

7c Yard for White Curtain Scrim; worth 15c.

5c Yard for Figured Silkoline; worth 10 cents.

9c Yard for Figured Cretonnes, Bulgarian Cloths, etc.; worth up to 18 cents.

50c Pair for Ruffled Curtains, suitable for bed rooms, etc.

74c Pair for Nottingham Lace Curtains; worth $1.00.

China---Housefurnishings.

$1.00 Decorated Lamp Globes 48c

$3.00 Toilet Sets, neatly decorated $1.98

5c Decorated Dinner Plates, each 5c

White Porcelain Steak Plates 10c

Porcelain Fruit Saucers, blue decorations, each 5c

5c Opal Salt and Pepper Shakers, each 3c

5c Opal Mustard Cups, each 1c

25c Carlsbad China Dinner Plates, each 10c

Porcelain Salad Bowls, neatly tinted, each 19c

15c Earthenware Jardiniers, various decorations; each 5c

69c China Cuspidors, slightly damaged, each 25c

10c Heavy Hotel Side or Vegetable Dishes, each 5c

$20 Dinner Sets, 109 pieces, beautiful decoration; per set $12.50

Thin-Blown Table Tumblers; worth 75c dozen; each 4c

$1.00 Cracker Jars, full decorated 50c

19c China Cream Pitchers 10c

8c Plain White China Saucers, each 2c

8c Porcelain Oatmeal Dishes 5c

Japanned Wash Basin and Pitcher, 29c.

15c Wooden Salt Boxes, each 8c

$2.00 Bissell Make Carpet Sweepers $1.19

$2.25 Hardwood Frame Wash Wringers $1.25

40c Wall Coffee Mills, each 25c

$8.00 "Boss" Washing Machines $4.98

15c Wooden Chopping Bowls, each 5c

$1.25 Ironing Boards and Stand, complete 85c

10c Crepe Paper, per roll 5c

50c Cast Iron Cook Pots, each 15c

48c Cast Steel Cake or Batter Griddle 12c

29c Waste Baskets, each 19c

15c Three-Arm Oak Towel Racks 8c

8c Tin Candlesticks 3c

8c Japanned Bird Cage Hooks 3c

$1.25 Oak Seat Bath Tub Seats 75c

10c Wire Potato Mashers, each 4c

$1.25 Heavy Reed Clothes Hampers 89c

25c Canvas Lunch Boxes, with strap and handles 12c

$1.25 Oil Stove Heaters, each 98c

$2.00 Asbestos Front Outfits, complete 98c

40c "Welsbach" Mantle Lamps, 22c.

$3.00 Open Front Gas Heaters, each $2.48

25c Granite Preserve Kettles, each 12c

35c Fiber Water Pails, each 19c

15c Bottle Ammonia, each 8c

10c Toilet Paper, 1,000-sheet rolls, each 7c

100 fine Tissue Paper Napkins for 5c

10c Scrub Brushes, each 5c

15c Wire-Fastened Dust Brushes, each 7c

25c Two-Blade Slaw Cutters, each 13c

10c Veneer Chair Seats, each 5c

$1.25 Granite Tea Kettles, each 59c

10c Japanned Dustpans, each 5c

75c Blue, Green or Gray Enameled Tea or Coffee Pots, each 33c

10c Cando Silver Polish, per bottle 6c

$1.50 Curtain Stretchers, easel backs 98c

$3.00 Granite Fish Boiler Kettles, each $1.25

50c Japanned Coal Fenders, each 29c

48c Three-Wing Clothes Bar or Dryer 25c

THIRD SECTION.
EIGHT PAGES.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

Society and Foreign.
Financial Matters.

PITTSBURGH, SUNDAY MORNING, JANUARY 11, 1903.

DRUNKARD ACT GREAT BENEFIT IN OLD LONDON

New Licensing Law Is Already Beginning to Bear Fruit.

NO DRINKS SOLD TO "OLD SOAKS"

The Better Class of Bars Are Cleared of Objectionable Characters.

BLACKLIST IS DREADED

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]
(Copyright, 1903, by New York Hearld Co.)

LONDON, Jan. 10.—At the end of 10 days' operation it is an indisputable fact that the new licensing act, or drunkard act as it is most generally called, is one that will work great good to London and to a considerable extent remove one of London's reproaches, that of drunkenness in the streets. The past week has revealed much that is interesting. The East End publicans are at their wits' end how to deal with their customers. They do not know when they may be charged with the new crime of giving drink to an habitual drunkard, sober though he may seem, but west of Temple Bar, that is in the fashionable quarter, licensed victuallers hail the new act as an aid in maintaining the respectability of their houses.

It is recognized by the trade as a distinct triumph for the government in licensing legislation. Hotel proprietors, managers of large public houses and secretaries of bona fide clubs are practically unanimous in their praise. One manager of an important retail house remarked that it is the best licensing measure ever passed and that the results of its working have been most beneficial. The effect has been to rid bars to some extent of undesirable customers, and the exemplary sentences passed by magistrates on habitual drunkards have had a good effect on that class.

As to the financial result of the act, it does not seem to have had any prejudicial effect on the trade, and the presumption appears to be that it will not—that is, in the West End, though no doubt in the slum districts trade will suffer to some extent. Some houses may have to shut up, but that, it is considered, will be a social advantage.

Talking with the manager of the Cafe de L'Eu, he neatly defined the measure as an act of grace. His characterization was indorsed by all the others to whom the phrase was interrogatively offered. It was a revelation to see, so to speak, a succession of publicans putting a feather in the cap of the government, and patting ministers on the back for what they regard as a piece of first rate legislation. "Soakers," as they are roughly called behind bars, are not confined to the tap rooms of the East End. The glittering West End has its share and they are positive that the pest is no good for trade. "Obnoxious to everybody who comes near them," said the manager of a big house in Leicester square, "these shirellers have a way of lounging day and night about a buffet, their condition only being noticeable when they rise to stagger into the street."

For all such there are terrors in the blacklist, and much good is expected from this expedient. The danger of finding their names enrolled beside those of notorious drunkards is expected to deter many men from drinking too freely upon jovial occasions.

Talking about the terrorizing effect the new act has had in clubland, a writer tells an amusing story. The other night a guest was leaving his host, who had been entertaining him at dinner at a club. "You have done me very well," said the guest. "I feel all right, but would you mind watching me as I walk up the street and back again?" The host assented and his guest paced about 20 yards and back again. "You are all right," observed the host. "You walk straight as a die, but who is that other fellow with you?"

MANY AMERICANS AT LONDON WEDDING

Blake-Blane Nuptials Caused Surprise on Account of Groom's Age.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]
(Copyright, 1903, by New York Herald Co.)

LONDON, Jan. 10.—The social event of the week, of course, was the wedding of Sir John Brodrick and Madeline Stanley, at which all smart London was to be seen.

The American colony, however, was more fully represented at the marriage of Mrs. Blake, widow of the late J. P. Blake of Boston, to Sir Seymour Blane. The announcement of the wedding came as a surprise to many people, for the bridegroom, who was very well known in London, is now 70 years of age. It was little thought a few months ago that he would marry.

Mrs. Blake looked very stately in a handsome dress of gray velvet with one of the all-prevailing pleated skirts and a most becoming bodice, with a Bertha of lovely lace fastened with diamond ornaments. She also wore a white toque, trimmed with one long white feather. She carried a large ermine muff.

Herbert Wilson, who, in his day was considered one of the best looking men in London, gave the bride away. It had been expected that this pleasant office would be performed by Henry White, secretary of the American embassy. Many Americans were present.

Pennsylvanians in Paris.

PARIS, Jan. 10.—(Copyright Cable.)—This week has been a busy one in the American colony. Mr. John K. Gowdy, wife of the United States consul general, gave the first of her Tuesday afternoons at her home in the Rue de la Pompe. Many Americans are now in Paris hotels. Dr. Atherton, president of the Pennsylvania State college, is at the Hotel Athens. Among the diners at the Ritz this week were United States Minister Leishman, Mrs. Leishman, Miss Leishman and J. Leishman.

FRENCH MINISTRY GAINS SUPPORT

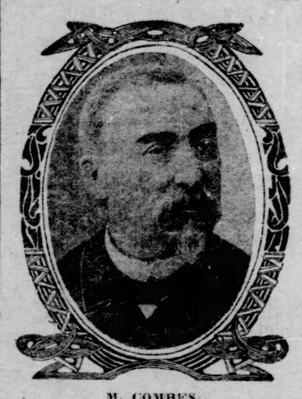
Government Secures Twelve Additional Seats in the Senate.

CREDIT TO M. COMBES

Cabinet Gets New Strength at a Time When Mischief Makers Were Predicting Its Dissolution—Increase in Revenues.

By J. CORNELY.
[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]
(Copyright, 1903, by New York Herald Co.)

PARIS, Jan. 10.—Throughout a third of the territory of France the senatorial electors last Sunday renewed one of the three classes into which the senate, from an electoral point of view, is divided. There were 93 seats to fill. The government has gained 12 seats, that is to say, in this one-third section of the high assembly, the majority is increased by 24 votes. This result was foreseen. It has caused no surprise.



M. COMBES,
The French Premier.

Nevertheless, it constitutes a success to the credit of the Combes ministry, which is strengthened at the very moment when the manufacturers of bad news were depicting it as on the point of dissolution. Without doubt the size of its majority remains at the mercy of an incident in the course of a session, but in proportion as evidences of confidence are multiplied such an incident seems to grow less and less likely, and if the Combes cabinet did not include M. Camille Pelletan it might enjoy dreams of a prolonged existence.

M. Pelletan really does not deserve commisseration. Still a regime is not without reproach under which it is permissible to invent such fantastic stories for the purpose of shaking and perhaps unsettling a ministry.

Opposition papers have not failed in their traditional mission. Some of them question the ministerial victory, and deduce counsels of moderation from what they call its semi-defeat. Others, on the contrary, amplify and expand, even unduly to my mind, its success, and argue that it should take advantage of this to be moderate.

M. Combes met with a personal success on Sunday, for of their own volition the senatorial electors of Corsica unexpectedly made him their representative. This demonstration would have been more effective had it been disinterested. Unfortunately, it was not, and the Corsican electors themselves acknowledged this by saying they were glad to seize that opportunity of drawing the attention of the authorities of their department, which they consider has been neglected hitherto.

Some of the ministers relieved themselves of a New Year's day reception, but this annual ceremony took place, according to the regulations of the protocol, at the Elysee, where President Loubet received the diplomatic corps, whose respects, following the tradition, were extended to him by the papal nuncio.

For a New Year's gift we had a good piece of financial news. The month of December of last year showed increased receipts to the amount of $240,000 over the estimates, and an increase of $2,200,000 over December of the previous year.

This does not prevent the opposition from continuing its stupid and antipatriotic campaign against the savings banks; but it does make that campaign as inoffensive as it is inopportune.

Three New Picture Galleries.

PARIS, Jan. 10.—(Copyright Cable.)—Three new picture galleries will be open in the Louvre in a fortnight. A specially interesting one will contain the Thomy-Thierry collection of miscellaneous works. The other two are of entirely modern pictures. One is devoted to canvases from the Luxembourg transferred to the Louvre by lapse of time, the artists having been dead 10 years. These are masterpieces by Bastien Lepage and landscapes by Jules Dupree.

Paris to Have Cakewalk.

PARIS, Jan. 10.—(Copyright Cable.)—An innovation at the first masked ball of the season at the opera tonight will be a cakewalk, which Parisians seem to think is a kind of American national dance. All who make a specialty of dancing here are studying the cakewalk with comical seriousness.

SOCIETY GAVE THEATRICALS

Duke and Duchess of Devonshire Entertain Large House Party.

ALEXANDRA CURL AGAIN

Pretty Fashion for Hair Dressing Has Been Revived and Its Popularity Is Spreading Rapidly Among London's Smart Set.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]
(Copyright, 1903, by New York Hearld Co.)

LONDON, Jan. 10.—One of the most interesting social events of the season was the theatrical entertainment given by the duke and duchess of Devonshire at Chatsworth, when the best amateur talent in society appeared before a brilliant audience. It took place last night.

It has been a merry week for the guests of the duke of Devonshire's house party. They have had, in anticipation of these theatricals, every day rehearsals between shooting and golf in the mornings, and bridge at night. The stage management was in the hands of Leo Trevor, who, like Capt. Basil Hood, has deserted the army for matters theatrical.

Three items were on the program, namely: Two short plays and a musical monologue, entitled: "The Eternal Feminine," recited by Princess Henry of Pless, who is considered one of the most telling and most fascinating amateur elocutionists in society. This musical monologue form of entertainment, initiated by Mrs. Brown-Potter, is becoming very popular at amateur entertainments. Chief among the party were the youthful Princesses Margaret and Patricia of Connaught, the duke and duchess of Teck, the earl and countess of Gosford, the Earl and Countess de Grey, the Earl and Countess Mar-and-Keltie, the Marquis de Soveral, Count Mensdorff, Lord Villiers, A. J. Balfour, Lady Judet Lowther, Lord Charles Montague, Victor Cavendish, Lady Evelyn Cavendish and Sir John Willoughby.

Alexandra Curl Revived.

It is noticeable at parties that a new, or rather, a revival of an old and pretty fashion of hairdressing is spreading rapidly. This is the "Alexandra curl," which in earlier portraits of the queen, when princess of Wales, is seen gracefully falling over the shoulders. It was introduced immediately after her marriage by the princess. It was copied by all the ladies of the court, and remained exceedingly popular till its royal originator changed her coiffure. The Alexandra ringlet was suggested again in the painting by Ellis Roberts of the countess of Chesterfield, which, after appearing in a book of beauty, was adopted in conjunction with the early Victorian robes at the coronation of King Edward, notably by the countess of Warwick, the countess of Dudley, the countess of Essex, and the countess of Mar-and-Keltie. The fashion, which, for once, has the novelty of originating in England and not in Paris, seems likely to last out the season.

WORTH KNOWING.

At This Season of the Year.

Any cough accompanied by expectoration which lasts over three or four days, requires attention and treatment; this does not mean a visit to the hospital, nor to your physician nor wholesale drugging with patent medicines; but it means that some simple, harmless effective antiseptic remedy like Stuart's Catarrh Tablets should be used to ward off any possible termination in Pneumonia, Chronic Catarrh, Bronchitis or Consumption.

All of these formidable diseases start from a common cold, neglected or allowed to run its course and it is only the exercise of common, everyday caution to cure a cold as quickly as possible, not so much for what it is at the moment, but what it may become if neglected.

Perhaps no remedy is so safe, reliable and convenient to stop a cold or obstinate cough as Stuart's Catarrh Tablets.

The extract of blood root contained in them, combined with the red gum of the Eucalyptus tree, seem to put the mucous membrane of the nose, mouth and throat in a condition to throw off the germs of catarrh, bronchitis and consumption, and as they are taken internally they seem to equalize the circulation and place the body in that condition of health which resists, and throws off the germs of disease.

A person in perfect health rarely catches cold and if he does, throws it off in a day or two, but where the cold hangs on, stopping up the nostrils, irritating the throat or there is persistent annoying cough, it is evident that the system for some reason is unable to throw off the disease germs which cause the trouble; a little assistance is necessary, and this is best given by the use of some harmless germ destroying antiseptic like Stuart's Catarrh Tablets, which are also palatable and equally so for children and adults.

Druggists sell these tablets at 50 cents full sized packages, higher in price than troches and cheap cough syrups, but Stuart's Catarrh Tablets contain antiseptic properties which actually cure colds, catarrh and throat and lung troubles while it is a notorious fact that cough drops and cough syrups are largely composed of opium, cocaine and similar drugs that have no curative power.

It is also true that many popular liquid medicines and tonics for catarrh depend upon the alcohol they contain which give simply temporary stimulation of no real benefit for any trouble, catarrhal or otherwise.

Corsets

79c a pair for our $1.00 Princess of Wales Corsets—straight front and gored hip, made of fine sateen trimmed with lace and ribbon—every pair perfect in fit. Sizes in drab and white from 18 to 26.

ROSENBAUM COMPANY

THE WOMAN'S STORE—EASILY REACHED BY ALL CARS

Neckwear

75c for Silk Neck Ruffs — regularly $1.00.

5c for Silk Turnover Collars, with silk embroidery—all colors on white.

AN "UNUSUAL" SALE

During the life of a live business firm it sometimes does occur that the unexpected happens. This is the case with us. We bought heavily before the opening of our new stores at the corner. From the very start, thanks to the support received at the hands of the purchasing public, we sold larger quantities of goods than we ever anticipated. That condition prevails today. Ever since Christmas our buyers have scoured the markets and purchased unusually heavy quantities at their own prices. While the other retail houses were bent upon unloading the stock they had, we were enabled to buy at price concessions that were altogether unthought-of before New Year's. That is why we call this sale AN "UNUSUAL" SALE. It is a sale of DESIRABLE merchandise, NEW and CHOICE, at the greatest bargain prices that were ever known, and Monday's offering will convince you of the truth of this statement.

A DRIVE IN CLOAKS AND FURS

Please remember that these are new goods—the entire stocks of 3 leading importers of New York city. There are no prettier styles than those we show. The prices are much lower than you pay for shopworn goods elsewhere. Come and investigate—as hundreds of other women have done to their great advantage.

Chic Coats

$3.50 for regular $6.00 and $7.50 Monte Carlo and semi-fitting Box Coats, in tan and castor only.

$7.50 for regular $12, $15 and $18 short tailor-made Jackets, in black, tan, red, blue and gray—strictly tailor-made satin lined.

$9.50 for regular $18 and $20 semi-fitting Box or Monte Carlo Coats—in kersey or montagnac—lined with guaranteed satin.

$14.50 for regular $25 Cravenette or Waterproof Coats—light or dark colors—with or without belt.

Children's Coats Must Be Sold

$3.98 for regular $7.50 and $8.50 Children's ¾ or full length Coats—sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14.

$5.00 for regular $8.50 walking, instep length and Dress Skirts—in plain black and colors.

Tailor-Made Suits

$4.90 for regular $8.50, $10 and $12 Tailor-Made Suits—odds and ends—only about 40 in the lot.

$9.40 for regular $15 and $18 Tailor-Made Suits, in Venetian and cheviot—in blouse, eton and jacket effects—same price for $18 and $20 metallic velvet Shirt Waist Suits—waists trimmed with fancy taffeta.

Imported Evening Wraps

All our imported Evening Wraps—in ¾ length and full length in silk, peau de soie, velour and cloth, in black, tan and red, at half price

$40.00 Evening Wraps for $20.00.	$ 75.00 Evening Wraps for $ 37.50
$50.00 Evening Wraps for $25.00.	$100.00 Evening Wraps for $ 50.00.
$60.00 Evening Wraps for $30.00.	$250.00 Evening Wraps for $125.00.

Immense Reductions

in White Vesting, French Flannel, Albatross, Peau de Soie, Taffeta and Velvet Waists are prevailing.

Magnificent Furs at Half

New furs—new shapes. Worthy in every respect, but about half price. The stock of one of the importers.

Children's Fur Sets at Half Price

$1.00 set for 50c. $2.00 sets for $1.00.
$1.50 set for 75c. $3.25 sets for $1.60.

$3.98 for regular $6, $7.50 and $8.50 Cluster Scarfs, in genuine Krimmer, genuine mink and marten scarfs.

$10.00 for regular $18 Mink Scarfs—either natural or blended—trimmed with natural claws and 6 fluffy tails.

$11.50 for regular $18 and $20 Isabella or Sable Fox Scarfs—extra long—trimmed with 2 brushes.

$14.50 for regular $25 extra long Mink Scarfs, trimmed with natural tails and claws.

$5.00 for regular $10 Squirrel Fancy Neckpiece—light or dark colors.

$29.50 for regular $50 extra long Mink Scarfs, trimmed with 10 natural tails and claws.

$1.25 for regular $2.50 Electric Seal Muffs.

$3.50 for regular $7.00 Nearseal Muffs.

$150.00 Squirrel Coat, trimmed with genuine ermine, for **$65.00**

Electric Seal, Nearseal and Persian Lamb Coats Almost Half Price

Stylish Hats

To keep our work rooms busy, to use the materials that we bought away under price and most important of all, to give you the best values you ever heard of, we will sell tomorrow, $5.00 trimmed hats at $2.50 and $6.00 trimmed hats at $3.00. If you expect to see cheap looking, flashy and odd shapes, you will be disappointed. These trimmed hats are stylish, in good taste and to the liking of any lady who is in need of a hat.

Ostrich Plumes

We have closed out from the largest manufacturer of Ostrich Plumes, two of his best numbers, and we will sell tomorrow, genuine 12-inch Black Ostrich Plumes with long hard flue, French curl, rich and brilliant black, at 98c, regular price $1.50 and 15-inch Plumes at $1.98, worth $3.00. The price conveys no idea of the perfect quality and it will pay you well to anticipate your wants or to buy them for your immediate needs.

For 10c we will sell you a large line of Felt Hats, in black and colors.

New White Goods

As a good starter for this great unusual sale, will offer you something unusual in white goods.

5,000 yds. of perfect white Dimities, all in lengths from two to ten yards—the regular 12½c quality..... **8c yd.**

5,000 yds. of perfect sheer 33 inch wide, plain white India Linen, soft finish, all in lengths from two to ten yards, worth 14c a yd., at.... **10c yd.**

11c a yd., worth 15c.

12½c a yd., worth 18c.

3,000 yds. of 36-inch soft finish finest Percales, all in lengths from 2 to 10 yards., all with white ground and with black or pink stripes, figures and dots, a regular 13c Percale, yard..... **10c**

We will not cut any of these pieces as they all come in lengths well adapted for almost any purpose, and since they are really of exceptional quality, we consider them not only great bargains but offering them at the most opportune time, it is a bargain chance you ought not to pass by.

More Extraordinary Values

Underwear

25c for children's black cotton ribbed pants — regular price 40c—sizes from 4 to 10 years.

10c for children's cotton ribbed vests and pants—sizes from 4 to 10 years.

$2.50 for ladies' black silk moreen skirts, with deep accordeon pleated ruffle—finished with another small ruffle—2 straps in ruffle and 3 straps above—cut full and a regular $3.25 value.

38c for ladies' knitted cotton ribbed underskirts—assorted colors—very special.

Handkerchiefs

25c dozen for ladies' hemstitched cambric handkerchiefs.

Hosiery

17c for misses' all-wool ribbed cashmere hose—value 25c.

15c for children's all-wool hosiery—double heels, knees and toes—value 25c.

17c for ladies' all-wool ribbed cashmere hose.

Lace Collars and Yoking

75c for Black tucked and shirred Liberty Silk or Chiffon Yoking—24 inches wide, value $1.50—be early for this.

50c for black and gold large lace collars—value $1.75 and $2.

Chatelaines, Etc.

25c for pressed leatherette collar and cuff boxes—entirely new—value 50c.

15c for morocco chatelaine bags—outside pocket chamois lined—value 50c.

Gloves

50c for ladies' 2-clasp elastic kid gloves in brown, red and black.

10c pair for misses' black wool mittens

12c pair for ladies' fleeced black cashmerette gloves.

35c for ladies' extra fine 2-clasp English cashmere gloves.

For Men

55c for men's fancy colored negligee shirts—always sell for $1 and $1.25.

35c for men's ribbed fleece lined shirts or drawers—very special.

Notions

4c dozen for shoe lacers.

5c for 4 boxes of dull and bright pins.

1c for a package of wire hair pins; or for a spool of basting cotton; or for a cake of Chinese ironing wax; or for a paper of pins; or for a bone hair pin; or for aluminum thimbles.

5c for 3 balls of darning cotton; or for hair pin cabinets; or for assorted black and white pin books; or for a yard of elastic.

Jewelry

5c for college sash pins—Yale, Harvard, W. U. P., Princeton, Columbia, University of Pa.—value 25c.

5c for enameled medallion miniature pins—value 25c.

Veiling—Embroideries

5c each for remnants of veiling ¾ yards long, worth up to 75c—all kinds.

4c yard for cambric edges and insertings—2 to 3 inches wide—new and desirable patterns—very special.

Sale of Linens

We have gone through our stock and selected all styles of which there are only a few left, and offer them to you tomorrow at bargain prices. These linens are all of the finest quality, some of them are stamped and some are not—all are hemstitched and have most beautiful drawn work—the price does not indicate the quality or what good values the linens are unless you see them.

Odds and ends of our 35c and 98c 27x27 Squares and 18x36 inch Scarfs at..... **63c**

Odds and ends of our $1.00 and $1.25 18x36 inch Scarfs, and 30x30 inch Squares, at..... **73c**

Odds and ends of our $1.25 and $1.50 20x45, 19x36, 19x45 and 18x54 inch Linen Scarfs at..... **93c**

$200.00 IN CASH FREE!

We will give two hundred dollars in spot cash to the persons who send a correct answer to the above rebus which represents a well-known saying. There is only one correct answer. Answer this opportunity and become convinced that we make every promise good to the letter. The money will surely be paid. Try and win. You may be the fortunate one, who knows? Anyway, it's many times worth the try besides being exciting and interesting. Should there be a tie, or more than one correct answer, the money will be paid just the same, proportionately. Everybody will be treated exactly the same as everybody else who sends the correct answer. Two hundred dollars is a nice plump sum to give away at one time, but we are going to do it because we wish to become known where we are now unknown. There is one slight condition which will take a small amount of your time which we will write you as soon as we receive your answer. To those who answer this advertisement at once, understanding that they must comply with certain conditions, we will at once send by return mail an interesting paper, containing many items of interest besides numerous stories. The cash will be sent you within a short time. As soon as we receive your answer we will at once notify you if you are entitled to your cash prize, so you will hear from us by return mail and will know just when your cash prize is coming. See if you are bright enough to make out this well-known saying and get a cash prize. Our cash prize is not intended to be of benefit to lazy people or idle curiosity seekers. We do not want to write letters to people who are not willing to do something to help themselves. We do not ask you to pay us any of your money. But we do ask that in sending your answer you enclose a two-cent stamp in order to be sure that we send your answer promptly. If you do not enclose a stamp no attention will be paid to your letter, so be sure and enclose the two-cent stamp with your solution of the rebus.

STORY PUBLISHING CO., 498 CHAPLIN ST., WATERVILLE, MAINE.

ROSENBAUM COMPANY, MARKET STREET, FIFTH AVENUE AND SIXTH STREET, PITTSBURGH

BANK STATEMENT WAS FAVORABLE

Prospects for an Active Money Market--Profit-Taking Caused a Reaction in Stocks--Dull Week in the Local Market.

By JOHN O. BAGLIN, Financial Editor.

The weekly bank statement yesterday did not come up to the full measure of the preliminary estimates, so far as the gain in cash was concerned, but it made a favorable showing. The increase in cash was about $4,700,000, and the increase in surplus reserve $4,016,400, bringing the total surplus up to $14,840,250, compared with $12,958,450 a year ago and $22,202,650 two years ago. Despite the large increase in stock speculation and some important syndicate transactions, there was a decrease in loans of $3,710,000. A year ago this item decreased a little more than $5,000,000, while two years ago there was an increase of more than $4,000,000. The loans now aggregate $871,000,000, compared with $64,000,000 a year ago. During the week there was a slight easing of rates on both call and time loans, but they still average above the level usual at this season. The prospects are that the money market will continue active, and if the present gait of speculation is maintained the stock market will soon absorb the funds that are coming from the interior. During this past week there has been an improvement in the iron market, and a larger output was checked only by the shortage in fuel. The indications are that the demands of industrial and commercial borrowers, coming into competition with the demands of stock market operators, will maintain rates around their present level for some time to come. The stock market yesterday was active, the sales for the short session reaching 674,000 shares. At the opening there was great activity in Atchison, Rock Island, the Eries and Pennsylvania. The liquidation in Reading, however, which carried the price from 65¾ to 61⅝, induced profit taking throughout the list, and the result was that after the appearance of the bank statement prices declined, the close on the majority of stocks being at or near the lowest of the day. The activity and strength of Atchison revived the old stories that the Pennsylvania was buying an interest in the road, and the strength of Pennsylvania—one broker taking 10,000 shares at the opening—together with the advance in New York Central, was variously credited to investment buying and to operations based upon rumored deals. The industrial stocks were again quiet.

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The announcement of the Reading deal confirms the theories held during the closing quarter of the old year, to the effect that control of numerous systems was held by large interests, and it also explains the strength of the market in the face of adverse developments. Thus out of a total of 2,800,000 shares Reading between 1,200,000 and 1,400,000 shares were held by the Baltimore & Ohio. This would leave an extremely small amount of floating stock outstanding, and would explain how it was that the stock could be held so firm throughout all the strike and the stringent money period. The announcement also strengthens the belief that control of other roads are similarly held and that other important deals will be consummated. It is a little singular that for three successive Januarys the coal stocks have led a bull market. Early in January, 1901, J. P. Morgan announced that he had bought Jersey Central at 109 a share and turned the same over to Reading. A little later the Erie announced an issue of $32,000,000 4 per cent bonds and $5,000,000 first preferred stock to finance the purchase of the Pennsylvania Coal Company. For the week ended January 12, 1901, the transactions on the stock exchange reached the unprecedented total of 8,700,000 shares, and for the month the total was 30,400,000 shares, the coal stocks being the prominent leaders. Again in January, 1902, the coal shares became the leaders, Jersey Central giving an impetus to the upward movement by increasing its dividend to 8 per cent, which started reports of similar action by other related companies. At that time the steel stocks were a good second, and United States Steel common and preferred prices last January proved to be the highest of the year.

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Some people profess to see in the policy of the Pennsylvania railroad in the acquisition of interest in the securities of other companies an argument for the legality of the Northern Securities Company, which is now undergoing fire from state and national authorities. The Pennsylvania a year ago owned nearly $300,000,000 par value stocks and bonds of other companies, and this amount has probably been increased during 1902. The total capital of the Northern Securities is only a hundred million more. It is true that Attorney General Knox has indicated the shade of difference between the Northern Securities and other corporations which hold securities not of their own issue; but it does not require legal acumen to appreciate the fact that both the Northern Securities and the Pennsylvania acquired stocks and bonds of other companies for the purpose of exercising more or less absolute control with the view to eliminating, or at least modifying, competition in business. According to a legal fiction the Northern Securities does not operate the Burlington and Northern Pacific roads, and the Pennsylvania does not operate the Baltimore & Ohio and other roads in which it has acquired a stockholder's interest. There is one opinion in which stock market operators are generally agreed, and that is if the Northern Securities litigation is decided in favor of the company it will prove the greatest "bull" card on the stock market that has appeared in years, and it will incidentally prove the salvation of numerous syndicates that have acquired holdings of other companies which it was intended should be turned over to a security-holding company, but which operation was held in abeyance by the bringing of the Northern Securities suits. The course of Northern Securities stock since it came upon the market has been such as to establish the wisdom, from a stockholder's point of view, of the deal, and it is likely to be cited as a precedent for other security-holding companies' securities, provided they come upon the market. Northern Securities began paying dividends right from the start at the rate of 4 per cent per annum, and during the past week the stock sold above 112 on rumors that the rate would be increased to 5 per cent per annum.

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The dealings in River Coal common relieved yesterday's local stock market from stagnation. On sales of more than 2,100 shares the stock advanced to 11⅞ and closed firm at the top. Pittsburgh Coal sold to the extent of 610 shares at 28@28⅜, closing unchanged. The steel stocks were very quiet, Crucible preferred advancing a fraction to 85¼, while United States Steel common and preferred were a shade lower. Window Glass was dull and heavy, declining to 56. American Trust was strong and higher, advancing to 169 on sales of 265 shares. The rest of the list remained dull and nominally unchanged.

PITTSBURGH STOCKS

Transactions on the Pittsburgh stock exchange on Saturday aggregated 4,231 shares stock, $8,000 bonds and 20 rights. Sales:

10 a. m. to 10:30 a. m.

100 Riv. Coal com	11⅝	10 W. Glass com.	56½
10 do	11¾	2 C. R. E. & T.	23
300-400-100 do	11⅝	10 P. Proof. com.	20
2 do	12	50 Electric 2ds.	107½
500-100-40 do	11⅝	10 do	107¾
10 Pgh. Coal pfd.	90	15 do	108
200-70 do	28½	90 Amer. Trust	168
40 U. S. S. com.	28¾		

10:30 a. m. to 12 m.

50 Amer. Trust	168	1 W. Glass com.	56
5 do	168	25 Brewing pfd.	47
20-20-10 do	168½	40-5-30 do	47
60-40 do	169	50 Riv. Coal pfd.	39
20 U. S. S. pfd.	89¼	20 do	39½
10 do	89½	50 Switch com.	89¼
20 Crucible pfd.	85⅛	1 P. Pl. Glass	135
10 do	85⅛	10 do	138
2 do	85⅛	20 N. B. W. Pa.	103
10 do	85⅛	50 Pgh. Coal pfd	90
50 Electric 2ds.	108	100 Liv. Coal com	11⅝
100-10 do	108	100 do	11⅞
10 do	107¾	10 U. S. S. com.	28⅜
230 P. Coal com.	28⅛	35 do	28⅜
100 do	28⅛	10 do	28½
8 W. Airbrake	174½	200-100 do	28¼
25 P. S. Car com	64	5 Safe D. & T.	123
50 Brewing com.	31¾	50 P. Proof. pfd.	40
50 W. Glass com.	56⅝	30 P. Proof. com.	28⅝

Bonds. Etc.

10 P. T. & T. rts	95	$8,000 Brew. 6s	111
10 do	95		

Summary.

SHARES. Sales.	High.	Low.	Last Sale.	C'ge.
50 Brewing	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	0
100 Do preferred	47	47	47	−⅛
42 Cruc. St'l pfd.	*85½	85¼	85¼	+¼
40 Fire Proofing	29	28⅝	28⅝	−¼
50 Do preferred	40	40	40	0
610 Pgh. Coal	28⅜	28	28⅛	0
40 Do preferred	90	90	90	0
11 P. P. Gl. com.	138	*135	138	+2
25 P. S. Car com.	64	64	64	+¼
2112 River Coal	12	11⅝	11⅞	+⅜
70 Do preferred	39½	39	39½	0
305 U. S. Steel	38½	38¼	38¼	−⅛
50 Do preferred	89¾	89¼	89¼	+⅛
50 U. Switch com.	89¼	89	89¼	+½
8 West. A'b'ake	174½	174½	174½	+½
245 W. Elec. 2ds.	108	107½	107½	0
961 W. Glass com.	56⅜	*56	56	−2
265 Amer. Trust	169	168	169	+1
2 C. R. E. & T.	239	239	239	−1
20 N.B. of W. P.	195	195	195	−2
5 Safe D. & T.	123	123	123	+3
4231				

BONDS.

$8000 Brewing 6s	111	111	111	0

RECEIPTS.

20 Fid. T. & Tr.	95	95	95

*Two shares or less. †Dividend on.

Closing Bids and Offers.

STOCKS.	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Pgh. Bks.			Guarantee	145	....
Allegheny	135	138	Real Estate	290	....
Arsenal	150	....	Co'wealth	239	245
Bk. of Pgh	....	155	All'y Bks.		
Columbia	451	500	D. S. F. & T.	290	300
Diamond	475	....	Mining.		
Keystone	350	380	Luster	....	13
Manufa'rs	120	....	Electric.		
Monong'la	....	300	W. 2nd pfd.	107½	107¾
N. B. W. P.	....	200	Miscellan.		
Pennsylvania	172	....	Colonial St'l	19¾	20
State	....	82	Do pfd.	85	85¼
Third Nat.	....	195	Mon. Water	38	....
U. S. Nat.	....	141	N Fireproof	28¾	29
W. S. & Dp.	117½	....	Do pfd.	39¾	40
Federal N.	147½	....	Phila. Co.	....	46
Trust Cos			U. S. & S.	80	....
American	168¾	170	Do pfd.	96	....
Equitable	162	170	U. S. G. pf.	140	145
P., McK. & C.	96	....	BONDS.		

UNLISTED SECURITIES.

STOCKS.					
A. W. G.	56	56½	P. P. G.	136½	139
Com. Ice	11½	....	P. S. & R.	3	5
Do pfd.	....	30½	U. S. Steel	38	....
M.R.C. & C	11⅜	12	Do pfd.	88¾	....
Do pfd.	38⅜	38½	BONDS.		
P.,R.& L.	96	....	Con. Gas 5s	112	....
Pgh. Brew.	31¾	71½	M. R. C. & C. 6s	....	....
Do pfd.	....	47½	Pgh. Brewing 6s	112¾	113
Pgh. Coal	28	28¾		....	....
Do pfd.	89½	90		111	111¼

NOTES AND COMMENT.

After remaining neglected for months, some demand appeared for Central District & Printing Telegraph during the last week, and at one time 120 was bid for the stock. The annual meeting of the company will be held next month and the strength of the stock indicates that some one evidently obtains an inkling as to the showing that will be made. It is said that earnings from tolls—that is, what might be termed transient telephone business—will amount to $1,000,000 for the past year, which is greatly in excess of the estimates. The growth in regular business has also been enormous, thus disproving predictions as to the effect of competition. During the week the company declared the regular 2 per cent dividend for the past quarter, this being on the new capitalization, which now amounts to $8,750,000.

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Lawrence & Co. were the large t sellers of River Coal common yesterday, ma keting 1,700 shares. McClure & Way bought 1,000 shares. Martin and Mclvren & Co. were also buyers. Crawford & Eberman and Sproul & Co. were sellers of Pittsburgh Coal to Hill & Co.

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Window Glass common displayed some weakness yesterday, selling at 56¾, on closing at 56 bid, 56½ asked. Transactions yesterday carried the 1¾ per cent dividend it having been erroneously announced on Friday, when the stock sold at 58, that the books would close yesterday. The weakness is supposed to have been due to the announcement that the company had withdrawn the 5,000 shares which had been set aside at $70 a share for its workmen two years ago, because the latter had failed to fulfill the requirements of the proposition. This withdrawal of the offer really occurred six months ago, but it was not announced until Friday evening. While on its face the proposition looked like a plan for profit-sharing, it is generally understood that it was made for the purpose of acquiring a monopoly of the skilled labor required in the business. If this monopoly had been obtained it would have been impossible for independent glass manufacturers to have entered into competition with the Window Glass Company, because of their inability to obtain labor. The officers of the union, however, were apparently unable to fulfill the requirements of the proposition, hence the withdrawal. The incident does not disprove the soundness of the profit-sharing principle, nor change the position of the company in its relations with labor as they have existed during the past two years.

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The telegraphic report of the financial statement of the United States Steel Corporation did not make the comparisons with the previous year, but these were very striking, as will be seen in the following table, which shows the net earnings for each quarter since the organization of the company:

	1902.	1901.	Increase.
March quar.	$ 37,457,457		
June quarter	37,662,058	$26,363,840	$11,298,218
Sept. quarter	36,945,480	28,591,631	8,354,458
Dec. quarter.	31,339,613	29,790,912	1,518,701
Total year..	132,662,617	84,779,298	47,883,319
Sinking fund, depre. res. & spec. fd..	24,528,183	11,958,994	12,569,239
Balance ..	$108,134,434	$72,820,304	$35,314,130
Bd. int. and sink fund.	18,240,000	11,400,000	6,840,000
Balance ..	$89,894,434	$61,420,304	$28,474,130
Dividends ..	56,052,803	41,980,706	14,072,163
Surplus ...	$33,841,565	$19,414,497	$14,427,008

An advance of more than $20 a share in American Trust during the week, carrying the price to within 2 per cent of the highest ever quoted, revived conjecture as to the nature of the deal which resulted in the control. The market course of this stock has been very interesting. Two years ago before the company opened its doors for business, the stock advanced to a premium of 70 per cent, and there is no doubt that this rise was responsible for the organization of a number of companies, or at least suggested the possible profits in issuing trust company stock and selling it to some of the people while public appetite was keen. The market value of American subsequently declined 112, but it is again within two points of the top. The nature of the impending deal has been well guarded, and the street feels that it would have to be very important to justify the recent rise in the stock. Yesterday Whitney & Stephenson and the underwriting syndicates composing the Philadelphia Company system have long since been locked up in strong boxes, only to come out at maturity, or to be eventually shifted into something else as they approach maturity. What are known as the Philadelphia Company new 5s, being the collateral trust bonds issued for the acquisition of the traction and other properties, are quoted around 105. They are looked upon as a conservative investment, both here and in the east, and we expect to see them soon sell at 110. There is a mass of what might be classed "country traction" bonds, and some industrial issues, which are quoted at or below par; but there is so much difference in the net return between these and the preferred shares of the same corporations, that investors accept the latter and take the additional risk to principal. We think the better class of industrial preferred stocks will continue to steadily enhance in market value, and will continue to be the favorites over comparatively unknown, or at least doubtful, new 5-per cent bonds. The regularity with which the Window Glass dividend on the common stock comes along each quarter is gradually having a good effect upon the stock, which this week advanced. We have maintained in these letters that the company will have an advantage over all competitors when it gets the glass-blowing machine in full operation, and the news of the past week was that orders had been placed for installing additional machines in the factories. "The steel stocks have scored handsome advances during the week, and they look like going higher."

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It is estimated that London's sales of American stocks in Saturday's market reached 40,000 shares.

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It is intimated that the expected developments in Erie will take the form of a large bond issue to provide for improvements.

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According to current gossip there is quite a little short interest in National Fire Proofing and the Steel stocks, and it is becoming nervous over the strength displayed by these stocks during the past week.

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Total public transactions in local bonds the past week reached a par value of $75,000. Within the next two weeks a considerable amount of dividend money will be disbursed, and the effect should be seen in the bond market. Brokers, however, report that investors are showing a preference to the better class of industrial preferred shares, and that the demand for bonds continues disappointing.

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Pittsburgh Coal held well, considering the disappointment over the fact that no dividend was declared on the common stock. Sales for the week reached 7,280 shares, at prices ranging from 30 to 28.

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The gross earnings of Northern Pacific for December were $3,751,124, an increase of $334,397. Adding for the year, $25,811,023, an increase of $2,853,567.

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Edward T. C. Slease & Co., in their weekly review of the New York stock market, says: "The past week in the New York stock market has been on the whole a very strong one with very little reactions except such as are to be expected in a rising market. Stocks at the present writing look stronger to us than they have for the past month. That is, they are in a better position to advance without any special effort on the part of those who are engineering the market to sell higher. The talk on trust laws seems to have switched so that they are now the most pleasant thing any country could have, according to the tipsters in Wall street. The Cuban reciprocity bill will have very little opposition, if we can believe the reports that the American Sugar Trust Company have gained control of the Beet Sugar Company. The stock distribution plan of the United States Steel Corporation seems to have met the approbation of the country at large, as well as the workmen who are fortunate enough to get in on the plan. With the above conditions prevalent and the money market in better shape, as far as loans on call are concerned, we think advantage should be taken of all declines to purchase stocks. We are especially partial to low-priced railways and industrials. Pacific Mail should be helped by congress' action, and we think there is a bright future in store for this line of steamers, now that cable connections are made."

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A Wall street banker and broker wired the following opinion on the outlook for the money market: "Inquiry among the money lenders still points to a very keen demand, and although there will be a return of currency, it is not likely that it will continue in a volume of equal importance to that shown in the statement today. We shall be surprised if the rate declines materially below existing quotations for some time, and we feel that the natural increase of business, the needs of the treasury and many conditions connected with the money market here, will prevent the banks from acquiring very rapidly any increase in their reserve strength. The stock market has now had a rise since the middle of December of about 30 points, and naturally there is a disposition on the part of conservative people to accept their profits. Stocks that pay but 4½ per cent on a market such as we are likely to have for some time to come, appear to the investor high enough, and no one can be surprised at this conclusion. We ask the question whether it is not entirely probable that the very fact of the great prosperity of this country and its steady absorption of currency and its increased demands for loans, will not make the investment security market nearer a 5 per cent rate for the coming year than 4 per cent, as it was last? Acting on this supposition we again say, are not stocks which pay 4½ per cent probably high enough at existing quotations?"

Electric Stocks.

West. common	106	Mass. Electric	36½
General Electric	186	Do preferred	90

NEW YORK PRICES.

Daily range of prices reported by Messrs. Henry Sproul & Co., Peoples Savings & Loan building, members of New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and Chicago stock exchanges, and Chicago board of trade:

STOCKS. Sales.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close
107600 A., T. & S. Fe	88	89¼	88	88⅛
15000 Do preferred	102	103⅛	102¾	103⅛
Am. Cotton Oil	44½	44½	44½	43½
Do preferred	....	....	....	95
5200 Am. Sug. Ref	133	133	131⅜	132½
Do preferred	....	....	....	120
300 Am. Locomotive	30¼	30⅜	30¼	30⅛
200 Do preferred	94⅝	94⅝	94⅜	94½
2000 Am. Car Found.	40	40	39¾	39½
100 Do preferred	91½	91½	91¼	91
American Can	....	....	....	10⅜
Do preferred	....	....	....	49⅝
7100 Amalga. Copper	64½	65⅝	64¼	64
200 Anaconda Copper	97	98	97	97
300 Am. Smelt & Ref	44½	46⅜	44⅝	46⅝
Do preferred	....	....	....	94
American Ice	11	11⅛	11	10⅝
Do preferred	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	39
20200 Chicago & Alton	36½	36⅝	36½	36⅝
Do preferred	....	....	....	72½
200 Chicago & N'w	223⅝	223⅝	223⅜	222
100 Col. Fuel & Iron	80¾	80¾	80¾	80
Cons. Gas	158⅝	158⅝	158⅝	157⅜
Do preferred	83	83	83	83
800 Colorado South'n	31¾	31¾	31	30⅝
100 Do 1st pfd	72	72	72	71½
200 Do 2nd pfd	48	48	48	47¼
200 D. L. & W.	276½	276½	275	275
100 Del. & Hudson	173½	173½	173½	173
500 Erie	41¾	42	41	41
2700 Do 1st pfd	72¾	73	72½	72⅝
2400 Do 2nd pfd	55	55	54	54
100 General Electric	187½	187½	187½	187
890 Hocking Valley	102	102½	102	101½
Do preferred	....	....	....	97½
8700 Illinois Central	149¾	151	149¾	149⅝
400 Iowa Central	45½	45⅝	45¼	45⅝
Do preferred	....	....	....	74½
100 Inter. Paper	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼
100 Do preferred	72¾	72¾	72¾	72½
100 Inter. Power	63	63	63	63
L. E. & Western	....	....	....	51½
Do preferred	....	....	....	....
2800 Louis. & Nash.	129	129¼	128¾	128⅝
12000 Manhattan	153⅝	153⅝	152½	152⅜
11100 Missouri Pacific	112	112⅜	111⅛	112⅜
300 M., K. & T. pfd.	62¼	62¼	62	61⅝
1000 Metropolitan St.	142¼	142¾	142¼	142⅜
4200 Mexican Central	26⅜	26⅝	26⅛	26⅝
400 National Lead	28⅝	28⅝	27½	27¾
Do preferred	....	....	....	91
100 National Biscuit	46½	46½	46⅛	46⅛
Do preferred	....	....	....	103½
12200 N. Y. Central	154⅜	155	154⅜	154⅝
N. J. Central	....	....	....	180
11100 N. Y. Ont. & W.	34	34⅛	33½	33⅝
1600 Norfolk & West.	74⅝	75	74⅜	74⅜
300 Do preferred	92	92	92	91
500 North Am. Co.	120	120	119	115
Consolidated Gas	....	....	....	221
1700 Peoples Gas	105½	105½	104⅜	104⅝
Pacific Mail	....	....	....	40½
Pullman	....	....	....	236
400 P. S. Car	64¾	64¾	64½	64¼
200 Do preferred	94	94	94	93⅜
39200 Penna. R. R.	156⅜	157⅜	156	156⅝
P., C., C. & S. L.	92½	92½	92½	92½
Do preferred	....	....	....	110
113500 Reading	65¾	65½	61⅝	61⅞
Do 1st pfd	....	....	....	79
100 Do 2nd pfd	77	77	77	76½
14600 Rock Island	35	35¼	34⅝	34⅞
500 Do preferred	84⅜	84⅜	84	84
500 Republic Iron	21¾	21¾	21	21
200 Do preferred	70	70	70	70
1100 St. L. & S. F.	73	74	73	73
Do 1st pfd	....	....	....	79
400 Do 2d pfd	73	73¼	71	71
15900 Southern Pacific	68	68	67	67⅜
7300 Southern Ry	34¾	36⅜	35¼	35⅝
300 Do preferred	95	95	95	94⅝
18200 St. Paul	181½	182¾	181¼	181⅝
100 Do preferred	....	....	....	183⅜
300 St. L. & Southw.	29	29⅜	29	29
400 Do preferred	64⅜	64¾	64¼	64⅛
700 Tenn. C. & Iron	63	63⅜	63	62⅞
2900 Texas & Pacific	42¼	42⅝	42¼	42¼
1100 T., St. L. & W.	31½	31⅝	31⅜	31
Do preferred	....	....	....	47½
10500 U. S. Steel	38⅝	38⅝	38¼	38⅜
6700 Do preferred	88¾	89¼	88⅜	88⅝
10500 Union Pacific	104	104⅜	103⅜	103⅝
300 Do preferred	94¼	94¼	94⅛	93⅞
U. S. Rubber	....	....	....	17⅜
500 U. S. Leather	13	13	12⅝	12⅝
Do preferred	....	....	....	88⅜
U. S. R. & Con.	26¼	26⅜	25⅞	26⅛
Do preferred	71⅝	71⅝	71¼	71¼
4500 Wabash	31¼	32	31¼	31½
2100 Do preferred	46⅞	47	46¼	46⅝
2400 W. U. Telegraph	91¾	92	91¾	91¾
100 W. & L. E.	26½	26½	26½	26
Do 1st pfd	57	58	57	58
100 Do 2d pfd	50¾	50¾	50¾	35⅜
400 Wis. Central	27⅜	27⅜	27⅛	26⅝
500 Do preferred	53¾	54	53¾	53¼
685000 Total sales.				

Chicago Stocks.

American Can	10⅜	Swift & Co.	124
Do preferred	40⅜	Lake St. Elev.	8⅛
Chi. T. & T.	110	Metrop. St. com.	38
National Biscuit	46⅜	City Railway	210
Do preferred	104	Union Tract. com	15¼
Nat. Carbon pfd.	97⅜		

NEW YORK CLOSING BONDS.

U. S. ref. 2s, reg.	108½	L. & N. unified 4s	100¼
Do coupon	108½	Mexican Cent. 4s	77
U. S. 5s, reg.	106⅝	Do 1st Inc.	27
Do coupon	106⅝	Minn. & St. L. 4s	103⅝
U. S. new 4s, reg.	135½	M., K. & T. 4s	98
Do coupon	136⅜	Do 2ds	84
U. S. old 4s, reg.	109½	N. Y. C. gen. 3½s	104
Do coupon	110⅜	N. J. C. gen. 5s	133½
U. S. 5s, reg.	103⅝	North. Pacific 4s	102⅝
Do coupon	103⅞	Do 3s	73
Atchison gen. 4s	102½	N. & W. con. 4s	100½
Do Adj. 4s	92	Reading gen. 4s	93⅝
B. & O. 4s	102	St. L. & I.M con. 5s	114
Do 3½s	94⅜	St. L. & S. F. 4s	95½
Do Conv. 4s	104⅜	St. L. & S. W. 1st 4s	94
Can. Sou. 2ds	107⅜	Do 2ds	85½
Cent. of Ga. 5s	107	S. A. & A. P. 4s	85½
Do 1st Inc.	77½	Southern Pac. 4s	92
C. & O. 4½s	105⅞	Southern Ry. 5s	117½
C. & A. 5½s	76	*Tex. & Pac. 1st	110½
C., B. & Q. new 4s	94⅝	T. St. L. & W. 4s	78½
C., M. & St. P. 4s	111½	Union Pacific 4s	103
C. & N. con. 7s	135	Do Conv. 4s	107
C., R. I. & P. 4s	101⅞	Wabash 1st	117
C. C. C. & St. L. 4s	100½	Do 2ds	110
Chi. Term. 4s	84	Do Deb. B	78
Col. & South. 4s	84	West Shire 4s	110
Del. & Hud. 4s	110⅜	W. Va. Cent. & P.	93⅝
Erie prior lien 4s	88½	Wisconsin Cent. 4s	81
Do general 4s	85½	Con. Tob.	66⅝
F. W. & D. C. 1st	111	Col. Fuel Conv. 5s	96¼
Hock. Val. 4½s	107½		

*Bid.

Supplementary New York Stocks.

(By Private Wire to The Gazette.)

STOCKS. Sales.	High.	Low.	Close.
100 Ailis. Chal. Co.	19½	19½	19½
300 Am. Ag. Chem.	23⅝	23½	23⅝
750 Am. G. Twine	27	26¾	26⅝
100 Ann Arbor	41	41	41
100 Do preferred	69	69	69
500 Brunswick	12½	12	12½
300 Chi. Ter. Tr.	19⅝	19⅜	19¼
500 Do preferred	35⅝	35	35¾
200 D. & R. G.	42⅜	42	42⅛
400 Do preferred	87½	86½	86½
1500 K. C. Sou.	35½	35¼	35¼
1700 Do preferred	58¾	58½	58¾
4500 Mexican Central	26⅝	26¼	26⅝
900 Nat. R. of M.	29	19¼	19¼
500 Pacific Coast	72	71	71
500 Rubber Goods pfd.	58	57	58
100 Sloss	61¼	61¼	61¼
200 Twin City	110¾	110¾	110¾
300 Car Chem.	64¾	64	64
100 Vul. Detin. Co.	33	33	33

New York Curb Stocks.

(Reported by Henry Sproul & Co.)

American Can	10⅜	Man. Transit	4⅜
Do preferred	40⅜	New Am. Gas	108⅜
Amer. Ele. R. R.	2	North. Securities	112½
Bay State Gas	1¼	N. Y. Elec. V. T.	11½
Brit. Colum. Cop.	5½	Otis Elevator	43
Brook. Pwr. Co.	98	Rio Grande Jct.	20
Electric Boat Co.	22	Roy. B. Pow. pfd.	103½
Do preferred	37	Seaboard Air Line	27
Electric Vehicle	6¼	Do preferred	43
Do preferred	40⅜	Standard Oil	732
Greene Cons. Cop.	23⅜	Tenn. Copper	16⅜
Havana Tob. Co.	4½	Union Copper	2¼
Do preferred	65⅜	United Copper	28
International Salt	9½	White Knob Cop.	11⅜

Philadelphia Closing Bids.

Penna. R. R.	78¼	Phila. Electric	8⅝
Phila. Traction	98	United Gas Imp.	111⅝
Union Traction	43⅞	Tidewater Steel	4¾
Lehigh Nav.	104	Cambria Steel	29¼
Lehigh Valley	80	Intern. Powder	10
Cons. Lake Super.	8½	Elec. Co. of Am.	10
Do preferred	37	American Rys.	82
Storage	80	Alkali	5
Do preferred	80	Asphalt Co.	23
Marsden	3½	Railways gen.	5

Boston Stocks and Bonds.

Atchison	88⅜	Mexican Central	26¼
Do preferred	93	American Sugar	131½
Boston & Albany	257	Am. Tel. & Tel.	165
Boston & Maine	194	Dom. I. & Steel	50
Boston Elevated	153	United Fruit	110⅝
Boston & Lowell	270	U. S. Steel	37⅝
Fitchburg pfd.	141	Do preferred	88⅝
Union Pacific	103⅝		

Columbus Stocks.

(Reported by McElroy & Boyle.)

C., D. & T.	38	O. Gas	96
Columbus Gas	107	Do preferred	94½
Do preferred	103	North. Ohio Trac.	67
Columbus St. Ry.	62	Do preferred	92½
Do preferred	104	Rochester St. Ry.	70
S. St. L. & S. St. Ry.	54	Do preferred	99

Money on Call 4 Per Cent.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—Money on call steady; all loans at 4 per cent; closed offered at 4 per cent; time money easier; 60 days, 6 per cent; 90 days, 5@5½ per cent; six months, 5 per cent; prime mercantile paper, 5½@6½ per cent; sterling exchange firm, with actual business in bankers' bills at $4 86.25@4 86.875 for demand and at $4 83.375@4 83.625 for 60 days; posted rates, $4 84½ and $4 87½; commercial bills, $4 83¾@4 84½; bar silver, 58¾c; Mexican dollars, 38½c; government bonds steady; railroad bonds firm.

Exports and Imports.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—Imports of drygoods and general merchandise at New York for the week ended at $12,585,284. Exports of specie this week were: Gold, $22,014; silver, 858,794. The imports of specie this week were $264,946 gold and $14,283 silver.

HEAVY LIQUIDATION IN NEW YORK MARKET

Prospect of Anti-Trust Legislation Precipitates Slump in Reading Securities.

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE BUREAU, Herald Building, Herald Square, NEW YORK, Jan. 10.

The Herald this (Sunday) morning says: The feeling of uncertainty, if not of apprehension, which manifested itself in the security market Friday developed into a heavy profit-taking and short selling movement yesterday. Both movements were assisted by heavy liquidation in Reading common and the usual evening up of contracts over Sunday. Speculators who bought on the appearance of the bank statement, which was favorably interpreted by the rank and file in the street, were somewhat disturbed by the late selling movement and the sharp reaction which ensued, but in banking circles the decline was regarded with some satisfaction in view of the wild movement in the market in recent days. Traders who for some time have been working for lower prices took profits on the decline and influenced a slight rally at the close. The final dealings, however,

DULL DAY'S TRADING IN CHICAGO MARKET

All Grains Are Higher, However, Though Business Is Very Light.

[By Associated Press to The Gazette.]

CHICAGO, Jan. 10.—Wheat ruled quiet, but there was a firm undertone the greater part of the day, although the market early experienced a little easiness on favorable weather for the movement. The news was rather favorable to the bull side, and there was some covering by shorts and more or less buying for the long account. Reports of heavy rains in Argentina were the main strengthening factor, although firm Liverpool cables had some effect at the start. The market was a very narrow one and there was little change in prices. Primary receipts were 606,400 bushels against 551,700 a year ago. Minneapolis and Duluth reported receipts of 276 cars, which, with local receipts of 51 cars—none of contract grade—made total receipts for the three points of 427 cars, against 253 cars last week and 508 cars a year ago.

Corn was dull and fluctuations in prices were confined within an extremely narrow range. The weather continued favorable for the movement and the local crowd seemed disposed to sell, but the offerings were well taken. There was a good cash demand reported from the seaboard, which was the principal bull influence and which caused a slight rally after a rather easy opening due to lower Liverpool cables. The close was steady. Local receipts, 327 cars, with only 1 of contract grade.

Oats ruled dull and a trifle easier due to some extent to the early weakness in corn. The volume of business was very light and confined largely to local scalpers. There was little change in prices. Local receipts were 193 cars.

Provisions were irregular and the trading was light, the feature being the buying of ribs and selling of May lard and selling by a local packer. There was some covering by shorts, which helped the market. The close was steady.

Estimated receipts for Monday: Wheat, 45 cars; corn, 325 cars; oats, 100 cars; hogs, 48,000 head.

The leading futures, reported by John D. Armstrong & Co., members of the Chicago board of trade, 209 Sixth street, are as follows:

Articles.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Yesterday's Close.
WHEAT—					
No. 2					
Jan.	....	....	....	72¾	72¾
May	76½	76½	76⅛	76⅜	76⅛
July	73⅝	73⅝	73⅛	73⅝	73⅝
CORN, No. 2—					
Jan.	46½	46⅝	46½	46⅝	46⅜
May	43⅞	44	43⅝	43⅞	44
July	42¾	42¾	42¾	42⅞	43
OATS, No. 2—					
Jan.	....	....	....	32⅜	32⅜
May	34⅜	34⅝	34⅜	34⅝	34⅝
July	31⅛	31⅝	31⅛	31¾	31⅝
MESS PORK—					
Jan.	17 37½	17 40	17 37½	17 40	17 15
May	16 12½	16 20	16 10	16 12½	16 15
LARD—					
Jan.	9 80	9 80	9 75	9 75	9 82½
May	9 45	9 47½	9 42½	9 42½	9 47½
July	9 30	9 30	9 30	9 30	9 32½
SHORT RIBS—					
Jan.	....	....	....	8 05	8 02½
May	8 77½	8 82½	8 77½	8 80	8 80

Cash quotations were as follows:

Flour steady; winter patents, $3 40@3 50; straights, $3 20@3 30; spring patents, $3 60@3 70; straights, $3 20@3 30; bakers', $2 25@2 75. No. 2 spring wheat, 70@75c; No. 3, 69@74c; No. 2 red, 72½@72¾c; No. 3, nominal. No. 2 corn, 46¾c; No. 2 yellow, 46¾c. No. 2 oats, 32½c; No. 3, 32c; No. 2 white, 33@36c; No. 3 white, 33@36c. No. 2 rye, 68c. Barley, good feeding barley, 40@44c; fair to choice malting, 46@58c. No. 1 flaxseed, $1 17; No. 1 northwestern, $1 22½; prime timothy seed, $3 85; mess pork, $17 65; lard, $9 75; short rib sides (loose), $8 62½@8 80; dry salted shoulders (boxed), $8 25@8 50; short clear sides (boxed), $8 87½@9 00; whisky, basis of high wines, $1 30; clover, contract grade, $11 20.

Articles.	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, bbls	19,800	18,900
Wheat, bu	65,800	24,200
Corn, bu	251,800	141,500
Oats, bu	287,300	146,300
Rye, bu	11,400	4,900
Barley, bu	57,000	2,300

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—Flour—Receipts, 15,361 bbls; exports, 25,653 bbls; market was dull but steadily held; winter patents, $3 60@3 90; winter straights, $3 45@3 55; Minnesota patent, $4 00@4 20; winter extras, $2 85@3 15; Minnesota bakers', $3 25@3 40; winter low grades, $2 65@2 95. Rye flour steady; sales, 600 bbls; fair to good, $3 00@3 35. Buckwheat flour quiet, $2 25@2 30, spot and to arrive. Cornmeal quiet; yellow western, $3 15; city, $3 15. Brandywine, $3 40@3 55. Rye quiet; No. 2 western, 56c f o b afloat; state, 56@57c c i f New York. Barley steady; feeding, 42c c i f Buffalo; malting, 47½@50c c i f Buffalo. Wheat—Receipts, 98,900 bu; exports, 33,036 bu; sales, 1,270,000 bu futures, 24,000 bu spot; spot steady; No. 2 red, 80½c elevator and 80c f o b afloat; No. 1 northern, Duluth, 87c f o b afloat. No. 1 hard, Manitoba, 87¾c f o b afloat. Options throughout the forenoon were firm and fairly active on higher cables, local covering and further reports of rain in the Argentine. The close was firm at ⅛c net advance. March closed 82¾c; May, 80⅝@80¾c, closed 80¾c; July, 78⅝@78¾c, closed 78¾c. Corn—Receipts, 18,000 bu; exports, 14,038 bu; spot steady; No. 2, 55c elevator and 57c f o b afloat; No. 2 yellow, 56c; No. 2 white, 56c. Option market was a shade easier in line with lower cables, fine weather west and moderate unloading. Later prices showed a partial ⅛c net decline. January closed 57¼c; March, closed 53¼c; May, 48 13-16@48⅝c, closed 48⅝c; July, 47⅝@48c, closed 47⅞c. Oats—Receipts, 82,300 bu; exports, 640 bu; spot steady. No. 2, 40c standard white, 41½c; No. 3, 39½c; No. 2 white, 41¾c; No. 3 white, 41¼c; track mixed, western, nominal; track white, western, 40@44c; track white, state, 40@44c. Options barely steady and dull. May closed 40¼c.

TOLEDO, Jan. 10.—Wheat dull and firm; cash and January, 77⅞c; May, 81c. Corn dull and steady; January, 45¾c; May, 44⅜c; July, 43½c. Oats dull and steady; January, 35¼c; May, 35½c. Rye, No. 2, 55c. Seeds dull and firm; January, $6 85; March, $6 95; prime timothy, $1 85; prime alsike, $8 25.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 10.—Wheat firm; closed No. 2 northern, 77@77½c; No. 2 northern, 76½@76½c; May, 76¼@76¾c; sellers. Rye firm; No. 1, 51½c. Barley firm; No. 2, 66c; sample, 40@60c. Corn, May, 43⅝@43⅞c, sellers.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 10.—Close—Wheat, No. 2 red, cash, 71¾c; May, 75¼c; July, 71¼c; No. 2 hard, 67½@69¼c. Corn, No. 2 cash, 40¾c; May, 40¼c. Oats, No. 2 cash, 34c; May, 34½c; No. 2 white, 33½c.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 10.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat steady; spot and January, 79¼@79¾c. Corn firm; spot, 54@54¼c. Oats firm; No. 2 white, 44c.

DULUTH, Jan. 10.—Wheat, cash, No. 1 hard, 76¾c; No. 1 northern, 75¼c; No. 2 northern, 71½c; May, 76½c. Oats, May, 34c.

Butter, Eggs and Cheese.

PALTIMORE, Jan. 10.—Butter firm and unchanged; fancy imitation, 22@23c; do creamery, 26@27c; do ladle, 20@21c; do roll, 20c; good roll, 17@18c; store packed, 16@18c. Eggs firm and unchanged; fresh, 27@28c. Cheese firm and unchanged; large, 14@14¼c; medium, 14@14¾c; small, 14½@14¾c.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 10.—Butter firm and in good demand; extra western creamery, 26c; extra nearby prints, 27c; fancy do, 26c; fancy fresh nearby, 30c at the mark; fresh western, 30c lose off; fresh southwestern, 28c; fresh southern, 28c; loss off. Cheese firm but dull. New York full creams, prime small, 14@14¼c; do fair to good, small, 13½@13¾c; do prime, large, 14@14¼c; do fair to good, large, 13@13¾c.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—Butter steady; extra creamery, 29c; do factory, 18½@21c; creamery common to choice, 23@28c; held creamery, 21@26c; state dairy, 24@28c; renovated, 16½@22c. Cheese firm; state full cream, small colored, fall made, 14@14½c; late made, 13½c; small white, fall made, 14@14½c; late made, 13½c; large colored, fall made, 14c; late made, 13½c; large white, fall made, 14c; late made, 13½c. Eggs firm; state and Pennsylvania, average best, 30@31c, refrigerated, 18@21c; western fancy graded, 29c; western poor to prime, 20@27c.

CHICAGO, Jan. 10.—Butter quiet; creameries, 18@27½c; dairies, 17@25c. Eggs firm; loss off, cases returned, 25½c. Cheese dull and steady at 14@14½c.

Treasury Statement.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Today's statement of the treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the division of redemption, shows: Available cash balance, $216,816,095; gold, $112,562,359; silver, $10,353,653; United States notes, $4,856,626; treasury notes of 1890, $132,843; national bank notes, $17,975,005. Total receipts this day, $1,451,412; total receipts this month, $14,124,959; total receipts this year, $302,707,788; total expenditures this day, $1,425,080; total expenditures this month, $12,045,000; total expenditures this year, $275,944,971; deposits in national banks, $153,714,994.

Drygoods Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—The week in drygoods closes with an average demand in progress for the general run of cotton goods. The tone of the market was firm and prices readily maintained. Print cloths difficult to buy. Cotton yarns in good demand and again higher on the week. Worsted and woolen yarns are firm. Linen yarns quiet but steady.

WEEK'S BANK STATEMENT IS HURTFUL TO MARKET

Predicted Increase in Cash Falls Millions Low and Causes Reaction.

[By Associated Press to The Gazette.]

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—There was evidence of some confusion of sentiment in the movement of prices of stocks today. The persistent liquidation in Reading had an unsettling effect. The strength of Atchison was in strong contrast. The purchase of 20,000 shares of this stock within the first few minutes of the trading lifted it strongly and had a stimulating effect elsewhere.

There was some show of positive strength also in New York Central and Pennsylvania on the ground that the Reading deal will serve to harmonize and strengthen the whole trunk line situation. Amalgamated Copper reflected the rally in the metal market, after a sharp reaction.

Elsewhere the market was inclined to be dull and fluctuations were narrow until the appearance of the bank statement. The cash item was a disappointment. In place of the predicted increase of $9,000,000 to $11,000,000, the week's gain amounted to only $4,740,100. The only plausible explanation was that the heavy inflow of cash into Chicago the latter part of the week had been arrested there and not forwarded to New York as had been supposed. Sterling exchange was inclined to harden and discounts again advanced in London.

The market closed weak. The only explanation of the movement in Atchison was an unconfirmed rumor of a plan for a combination with Rock Island.

NEWS FROM THE MINES

The shaft of the Keystone at Park City is now down 100 feet and is being pushed to its connection with the lower tunnel. Word comes up from the mine that some fine stringers of ore are coming in, in each drift from the lower tunnel, and that a strike can be expected at any moment.

It has become known that Duluth parties have purchased the Creole group of mining claims at Stateline, the consideration being $25,000. The same parties have also bonded the Willowvale group, which lies near Creole, with the purpose of forming a company. The two properties lie in the neighborhood of the Ophir, and are gold-bearing, though considerable silver is also present in the ores.

The directors of the Copper Ranch Mining Company of Salt Lake have levied an assessment of ½c a share.

A crosscut from the seventh level of shaft No. 5 at the Baltic mine has penetrated a 40-foot lode, which carries heavy copper.

Late advices state that the four lower levels at Centennial mine are in fully as rich rock as the Kearsarge or Wolverine show. The Centennial has a mile of lode on the surface and should prove a big mine.

The active mines of the Coeur d'Alenes produced ore valued at $9,961,774 for the past 12 months. Had each mine been worked every day in the year, figuring on the same basis, the value of the output would have come near $10,000,000. The mines made the greatest output in the history of the camp by far. Every one of the producers in the Coeur d'Alenes for 12 years, and the increase in the value of the output has been as great. It is said that the country has been forging to the front.

A dispatch from Butte, Mont., says: The first report that has come from Thunder mountain since the snow set in has reached here from the party that came out of the district was accompanied by Bert Haug, superintendent of the Dewey mine. Mr. Haug states that operations were continuing at the Dewey. Fifteen men are working on the Dewey claim, five at the Cambridge, and 10 at the Fairview. All told, the camp has some 200 men, with a few coming in every day. "The Dewey is a good mine," said Mr. Haug. "The only drawback is that it has not been sufficiently opened up, and enough work has not been accomplished to establish it as a rich proposition. They are now engaged in running a tunnel 100 feet below the Dewey workings, and will prove all right, after a while, the only fault being that it was boosted at first, and now the public has become too anxious for a big strike. The confidence of good miners and prospectors is plainly evidenced by the fact that they are in Thunder mountain to stay. Next summer ought to be good there, and things now indicate that the camp will steady down to a permanent place."

The Metal Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—The usual week end activity prevailed in all metals today and quotations were unchanged. Tin was steady to firm at $27 85@28 15 for spot. Copper quiet and nominal at $11 37½ for standard, $12 25 for lake, $12 10 for electrolytic. Lead dull but steady at $4 12½. Spelter quiet at $4 70. Iron quiet and nominal.

Boston Copper Stocks.

(Reported by A. E. Masten & Co.)

Allouez	3⅝	Osceola	61
Adventure	17	Old Dominion	18⅝
Amalgamated	64⅛	Old Colony	1⅞
Arcadian	4⅝	Parrot	28
Atlantic	8⅛	Phoenix	⅝
*Black Diamond	3	Quincy	116
Bingham	25⅝	Range Consol	64
Calumet & Ariz	89⅜	Rhode Island	2½
Calumet & Hecla	512	Swift	125
Centennial	23¼	Trimountain	30¼
Columbus & Pgh	75	Trinity	11¾
Elm River	21⅝	Tamarack	151
Franklin	10½	United Fruit	116⅜
Guanajata	75	Utah	23⅜
Greene	23⅜	U. S. Mining	22⅜
Mass.	1⅜	Victoria	8¼
Mohawk	45	Wolverine	66
Michigan	9¾	Winona	6¾
Mont. & Boston	2⅝		

Bid. (Asked).

New York Mining Stocks.

Adams Con	.50	Little Chief	.09
Alice	.28	Ontario	5.50
Breece	.09	Ophir	2.35
Brunswick Con	.07	Phoenix	.05
Comstock Tunnel	.06½	Potosi	.40
Con. Cal. & Va	2.00	Savage	.35
Horn Silver	1.25	Sierra Nevada	1.00
Iron Silver	.80	Small Hopes	.30
Leadville Con	.03	Standard	3.25

MONEY MARKET.

The local money market has not relaxed to the extent expected, and 6 per cent is still the quoted rate of call and time loans. An easier tendency the coming week, however, is probable, as dividend disbursements between the 10th and the 25th of the month will exceed $4,000,000. Offerings of time money from out-of-town banks is increasing, but as yet the rate is not shaded. Clearing house comparisons follow:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
Saturday	$ 6,508,406 80	$1,032,818 83
For the week	41,017,042 23	6,365,380 06
Previous week	38,678,981 42	7,305,796 28

Compared with the corresponding week in previous years the exchanges were as follows:

Week ending—	
January 10, 1903	$41,917,042 21
January 11, 1902	44,597,585 04
January 12, 1901	36,280,469 58
January 15, 1900	28,562,804 37
January 14, 1899	22,646,049 34
Total to date—	
1903	$89,313,443 69
1902	73,174,443 11
1901	67,139,656 39
1900	54,406,066 57
1899	42,729,958 25

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—Exchanges, $315,884,482; balances, $13,780,822.

BOSTON, Jan. 10.—Exchanges, $29,605,040; balances, $1,782,962. Loans, 5@6 per cent.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 10.—Clearings, $18,701,963; balances, $2,625,802. Money, 6 per cent.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 10.—Clearings, $4,744,471; balances, $502,203. Money, 6 per cent.

CHICAGO, Jan. 10.—Clearings, $25,776,128; balances, $1,873,501. Posted exchanges, $4 84 @4 87½. New York exchange, 20c premium.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 10.—Clearings, $6,000,283; balances, $781,451. Money steady, 5@6 per cent. New York exchange, 50c premium.

Foreign Quotations.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—Money, 2¾@3 per cent; discount for short bills, 3 7-16@3⅜ per cent; discount for short bills, 3½@3 9-16c per cent; gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 127.30; Madrid, 35.80; Lisbon, 25; the amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance today was £108,000; the sum of £50,000 was withdrawn for shipment to South America.

PARIS, Jan. 10.—Three per cent rentes, 10 f 27½ centimes for the account; exchange on London, 25f 15 centimes for checks.

BERLIN, Jan. 10.—Exchange on London, 20 marks 46 pfgs. for checks; discount rates, short bills and three months' bills, 2¼ per cent.

Dividends Declared.

The Peoples Natural Gas & Pipeage Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent.

H. B. Chalfin directors have declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on the common stock, payable January 15.

The National Insurance Company of Allegheny has declared the regular semi-annual dividend of 6 per cent and an extra dividend of 3 per cent.

Tennessee Coal & Iron Company directors have declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable February 2.

A regular quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent has been declared by the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston, payable February 2 to stockholders of record January 14. Mr. P. Fish has been elected a director to fill the vacancy caused by the recent death of Mr. Edward D. Maltby.

GRAIN EXCHANGE HAS IMPORTANT MEETING

Oats Grading Is Changed. Non-Members May Get Inspection Privilege.

An important meeting of the board of directors of the Pittsburgh grain and flour exchange was held yesterday morning, at which time several matters received attention that will be of interest to all doing business in that line. It was decided to change the grading of oats, so that the quality known as regular No. 3 will hereafter be No. 4. This will do away with some confusion heretofore attending the existence of two grades of No. 3.

The question of allowing non-members of the exchange the use of the inspection department has been the subject of much discussion for some time, and it was virtually decided yesterday that this courtesy would be extended to outsiders, who will pay a fee of 50 cents a car for the privilege.

Definite action was postponed until the next meeting, which will occur the first Saturday in February, in order to allow time for the completion of details, but it is almost certain to be favorably acted upon at that time. Charles Culp, the inspector, will probably be given an assistant at the same meeting, and both of these inspectors will be upon salary, instead of being remunerated by fees, as at present.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS.
Saturday, January 10, 1903.

Cattle—Supply light, market steady; choice, 1,400 to 1,600 lbs, $5 75@5 90; prime, 1,300 to 1,400 lbs, $5 50@5 70; good, 1,200 to 1,300 lbs, $5 00@5 30; tidy butchers, 1,000 to 1,150 lbs, $4 25@4 75; fair, 900 to 1,000 lbs, $3 40@4 00; common, 600 to 800 lbs, $2 50@3 25; heifers, 700 to 1,000 lbs, $3 25@4 75; bulls and stags, $3 00@4 00; common to fair fat cows, $1 75@4 00; best fresh cows, $40 00@55 00, common to good, $20 00@35 00.

Sheep and lambs—Supply fair; market active; best wathers, 95 to 100 lbs, $4 15@4 35; good mixed, 85 to 90 lbs, $3 75@4 10; fair, 75 to 80 lbs, $3 00@3 50; common and culls, $1 75@2 50; choice lambs, $6 00@6 25; common to good, $4 00@5 90; veal calves, $8 25@9 00; heavy and thin, $5 00@6 00.

Hogs—Receipts, 15 double decks; market opened active and shade higher and closed weak; prime heavies, $6 75@6 80; mediums, $6 80@6 85; heavy Yorkers, $6 70@6 75; light Yorkers, $6 00@6 65; pigs, $5 50@6 80; roughs, $5 00@5 25.

[By Associated Press to The Gazette.]

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 10.—Cattle—Receipts, 65 head; market unchanged; choice export and dressed beef steers, $5 00@6 00; fair to good, $4 40@5 00; stockers and feeders, $3 25@4 25; western fed steers, $3 00@5 25; Texas and Indian steers, $2 25@4 15; Texas cows, $2 25@3 00; native cows, $1 50@4 00; native heifers, $2 00@4 35; canners, $1 00@2 50; bulls, $2 00@4 00; calves, $2 65@7 00; receipts for the week, 36,000 head. Hogs—Receipts, 2,000 head; market strong to 5c higher; top, $6 40; bulk of sales, $6 25@6 35; heavy, $6 35@6 40; mixed, packers, $6 20@6 30; light, $6 05@6 30; Yorkers, $6 25@6 30; pigs, $5 80@6 10; receipts for the week, 38,000 head. Sheep—Receipts, 1,000 head; market steady; native lambs, $4 00@5 25; western lambs, $3 85@4 25; few ewes, $3 00@3 95; native wethers, $3 00@4 00; western wethers, $3 00@4 20; stockers and feeders, $2 00@3 35; receipts for the week, 16,500 head.

CHICAGO, Jan. 10.—Cattle—Receipts, 300 head; nominal; good to prime steers, $5 40@6 50; poor to medium, $3 40@5 00; stockers and feeders, $2 00@4 00; cows, $1 25@4 50; heifers, $2 00@5 25; canners, $1 25@2 50; bulls, $2 00@4 00; calves, $3 50@8 00; Texas fed steers, $3 00@4 50. Hogs—Receipts today, 25,000 head; Monday, 40,000 head; left over, 3,500 head; opened steady; closed easy, mixed and butchers', $6 20@6 50; good to choice heavy, $6 40@6 50; medium, $6 50@6 60; light, $6 50@6 25; bulk of sales, $6 30@6 45. Sheep—Receipts, 2,000 head; sheep and lambs steady; good to choice wethers, $4 25@4 75; fair to choice mixed, $3 75@4 20; native lambs, $4 00@6 00.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—Beeves—Receipts, 540 head; dressed beef steady; city dressed native sides, general sales, 7½@10c per lb; Texas steers, 6¾@7¼c; cables unchanged; refrigerator beef, American steers, general sales, 12@14c, dressed weight; refrigerator beef, 9c per lb; exports today, 2,055 head beeves, 7,600 quarters of beef and 1,700 head dressed sheep. Calves—Receipts, 82 head; city dressed veals, 11@14c per lb. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 1,676 head; both sheep and lambs very strong; sheep sold at $5 60@4 25 per 100 lbs; lambs, $5 75@6 50; dressed mutton, 5½@8c per lb; dressed lambs, general sales, 7½@10½c. Hogs—Receipts, 2,263 head.

EAST BUFFALO, Jan. 10.—Cattle—Receipts, 200 head; steady; veals, 25c lower; tops, $6 00@6 50; common to good, $5 50@5 75. Hogs—Receipts, 8,500 head; active and 10@15c lower; heavy, $6 70@6 75; mixed, $6 60@6 70; Yorkers, $6 60@6 65; pigs, $6 50@6 60; roughs, $5 75@6 00; stags, $4 75@5 25. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 12,800 head; sheep, 25c higher; yearlings and lambs steady; top lambs, $6 30@6 40; culls to good, $4 00@6 25; yearlings, $4 50@5 00; wethers, $4 50@4 75; sheep, top mixed, $4 00@4 25; culls to good $1 75@3 85.

Coffee and Sugar.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—The market for coffee futures opened quiet, with quotations unchanged. Cables proved disappointing, local operation indifferent and sentiment for the moment showed no particular leaning in either direction. Light liquidation of nearer positions, however, caused a few points, the market closed net unchanged to 5 points lower, with sales recorded of only 4,500 bags, including March at 4.45@4.50c; May, 4.65c; September, 5.00c; October, 5.05c. Primary receipts continue to come in light. Small markets were quiet and unchanged. Sugar, raw nominal; fair refining, 3¾c; centrifugal, 96 test, 3¾c; molasses sugar, 3¼c; refined steady; No. 6, 4.25c; No. 7, 4.20c; No. 8, 4.15c; No. 9, 4.10c; No. 10, 4.05c; No. 11, 4.00c; No. 12, 3.95c; No. 13, 3.90c; No. 14, 3.85c; confectioners' A, 4.60c; mould A, 4.80c; cutloaf, 5.25c; crushed, 5.25c; powdered, 4.75c; granulated, 4.65c; cubes, 4.90c.

Movements of Gold.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—(Special.)—In redemption of checks drawn by depositors of gold at the Seattle assay office, today's official records show that the sub-treasury paid out yesterday $8,072, against $678 a week ago. Total payment by government to New York banks for the day, $4,385,000. Payment by banks to government, $4,092,000. Balance on the day's transactions, $1,543,000, paid by government to banks, against $761,000 similarly paid a week ago.

SALES FOR THE WEEK.

Transactions on the Pittsburgh stock exchange for the week ending January 10, 1903, were 41,151 shares stock, $75,000 bonds, 2,5-20 rights and 20 receipts. The business was distributed as follows:

SHARES.	High.	Low.	Last Sale.	Chge.
Sales				
100 A. V. pfd	50	50	50	-2
50 A. Loco. pfd	93⅝	93⅜	93⅜	-1¼
32100 Brew. com	31½	30⅝	31⅜	+¾
250 Dis.	48	46½	47	+1
85 Cons. Ice	12	12	12	+1¼
85 Do pfd	38	38	38	+¾
1460 Cru. Steel	25	19¾	19⅝	-¾
1745 Do pfd	85¼	84	85¼	+1⅜
2710 F. Proofing	29⅜	28⅝	28⅝	+¼
2138 Do pfd	40	38⅝	40	+1
90 Marsden Co	4	4	4	....
130 Penna. R. R	155⅜	155⅜	155⅜	-⅝
74 Phila. Co	*46⅜	46	46⅜	....
4 P. R. & L. E. pf	70	70	70	-4
1230 Pgh. Coal	29	28	28⅝	-1¼
1610 Do pfd	90	88½	89	+1
11 P. Pl. Glass	138	*135	138	+2
35 P. S. Car	64	63¾	64	-3⅝
20 Do pfd	92½	92½	92½	+⅝
3917 River Coal	12	11½	11⅝	+½
858 Do pfd	33¼	32	32⅝	+⅛
825 Stove & R	3	3	3	0
132 Do pfd	18	17	18	0
95 Union Switch	90	89	89¼	-¼
100 Do pfd	94½	90	90½	-3½
2312 U. S. Steel	39½	37⅝	38¼	+1⅜
1401 Do pfd	99	*97¼	89¼	+2¼
30 W. Airbrake	*175	174	*174½	+1
225 W. Elec. Inst	110½	110	110	+4½
4895 Do 2d	110¾	107	107⅜	+1⅝
2884 Win. Glass	58¾	54	*56	+2⅝
331 Do pfd	90½	88	90	+2
776 Am. Trust	*91	89	89	+10¼
10 Anchor S. B	225	225	225	....
10 Ally. Trust	152	152	152	-3
10 Colonial Tr	585	585	585	0
30 C. R. E. & T	92½	*92½	92½	+3
20 D. S. P. & T	200	200	200	+5
35 Exch. N. B	90	90	90	-4
161 Federal N. B	145½	*147½	*140	+½
8 Mon. N. B	205	205	205	-2
20 Nat. City B	155	155	155	-5
10 N. Am. Sav	130	130	130	-1
85 R. E. Trust	291	290	291	+7
30 Safe D. & T	*123	120	*123	+2
20 Tra. & M. B	72	72	72	0
41151				
BONDS.				
$27,000 Brew. 6s	111	111	111	+½
13,000 Con. Gas 5s	112	112	112	+1
2,000 P. McK. & C. 5s	95⅜	95⅜	95⅜	+½
23,000 Riv. Coal 6s	113¾	113⅜	113⅝	-¼
$75,000				
RIGHTS				
1 5-20 Mon. Water	38	37	37	-1
2 S. U. Cable	110	110	110	-10
3 5-20				
RECEIPTS				
20 Fid. T. & T.	95	95	95	....

*Less than 10 shares. †Ex-dividend 1½ per cent.

The McKinley Mining and Smelting Company

Mines at Ely, Nevada

OFFICERS:
M. C. BARBER, President
F. E. FITCH, Vice-President
A. J. HAZELTINE, Treasurer
DIX W. SMITH, Secretary

DIRECTORS:
M. C. BARBER, Canton, O.
D. W. SMITH, Elmira, N. Y. Counselor-at-Law.
W. N. McGILL, Ely, Nevada. Capitalist and Mine Owner.
E. W. CAMPBELL, Dewdrop, Pa. Director in Warren Savings Bank
FRED MORCK, Warren, Pa. Oil Producer.
T. P. OTIS, Wellsville, N. Y. Director Citizens Nat. Bank.
F. E. FITCH, Elmira, N. Y. Director Second National Bank. Train Master Penn Railroad.
A. J. HAZELTINE, Warren, Pa. President Warren Savings Bank.
B. W. GOODSELL, Chicago, Ill. Goodsell Packing Company.
J. A. YERINGTON, Carson City, Nevada. Chairman Nevada State Board of Commissioners, Pan-American Exposition.
PROF. GEORGE A. TREADWELL, New York City. Geologist and Metallurgist, 27 William St.
WILLIAM B. SHEPHERD, New York.
M. H. MOORE, Lancaster, Pa. Director First National Bank.
W. J. HAERTHER, Phila., Pa. Hurd, Haerther & Co., Bankers and Brokers, Drexel Bldg.
W. N. McGILL, Managing Director.

Ely, Nevada, December 30, 1902.
Mr. Dix W. Smith, Sec'y McKinley M. & S. Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

My Dear Sir:—Since my last report, the work in the Saxton Mine has gone steadily on and the ore bodies exposed at that time have continued on with the development. The grade of the ore as to value is not changed. The drift to the north on the 300 level is now 302 feet in length, which for the whole length is a cross cut of the ledge, for the last 45 feet however, it has changed in character and has more value in both gold and copper. This is a very large mineral deposit, thoroughly well defined, uniform in grade and has improved very much over the same vein 100 feet above.

The intention is to start sinking again in the shaft as soon as possible, which will be about one month before complete arrangements can be made.

The ledge has already developed so large and so well defined that there can be no difficulty experienced in finding it in the various levels that will be run from the shaft as the latter is sunk deeper.

The 200 level has been driven 40 feet since my last report, 10 feet of this distance it passed through lime of no value, but the whole face of this drift is now in native Copper ore. We have now cut through this Copper on the vein, about 210 feet. This ore can be reduced at a very small cost and all of the value saved, which makes it very attractive.

The development in the Gold ore exposes that vein for 290 feet in length.

There has been practically no change since its first discovery, remaining very uniform in grade and character and is very satisfactory. Yours truly,

(Signed) W. N. McGill, Mgr.

Professor Treadwell's View.

"The McKinley Company's Mines are today more promising than the United Verde was at the same stage. The stock is cheap at Five Dollars a share. I have examined probably 500 mines and found a half dozen first-class properties in the lot. The McKinley is one of the best of them. The stock today should be selling at Ten Dollars a share."

Dividends Could Be Paid Now.

When prospecting the mines, Professor Treadwell pronounced them among the richest Copper Properties he had ever seen. He said this week:

"These mines are in the middle of the big copper belt at Ely, Nevada. When I saw them, capped by the red iron oxide ores, I knew the rich Copper Sulphides must be found at the permanent water level. The Gold intervening between the Iron Oxides and the Copper Sulphides is much richer than usual. Over a million dollars of Gold could probably be milled with ease from the free milling gold ore already available. Dividends could be paid and the money for development secured this way. But the Gold-bearing oxide ores are a positive necessity in roasting the more valuable Copper Sulphides at the lower level. Without the gold-bearing oxide ore the reduction of the Copper would be very expensive. In using the gold-bearing oxide ore as a flux for the Copper ores every particle of the Gold is economically saved. Millions will be made from the Copper, and the full development of these remarkable mines will be reached in a reasonable time and at a minimum cost."

WE HAVE SECURED A THIRTY-DAY OPTION ON

Ten Thousand Shares

McKinley Mining and Smelting Company Stock which we offer for public subscription at

$3.00 a Share

File Applications for Stock with

GABLE & NORTON,

FINANCIAL AGENTS,

Keystone Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FIFTEEN BANKS LACK LEGAL AMOUNT OF CASH

Associated Institutions of New York Make Better Showing in Weekly Report.

[Special Telegram to The Gazette.]

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—The percentage reserves of the Associated banks as compiled from averages for the week ended January 10, 1903, follows:

Banks.	P. C. Res.	Banks.	P. C. Res.
U. of N. Y., N. B. A.	26.4	Oriental	26.2
Manhattan Co	25.8	Importers & Trad	25.4
Merchants Nat	26.8	Nat. Park	27.2
Mechanics Nat	25.0	East River Nat	28.1
America	28.9	Fourth Nat	25.9
Phoenix Nat	28.9	Central Nat	30.0
National City	25.3	Second Nat	24.9
Chemical Nat	30.4	First Nat	30.2
Merchants Ex. N.	26.3	N. Y. Nat. Ex	29.9
Gallatin Nat	29.9	Bowery	22.5
N. Butch. & Drov	25.1	N. Y. Co. Nat	22.8
Mech. & Traders	24.3	German American	24.2
Greenwich	27.0	Chase Nat	25.0
Leath. Mfgs. Nat	28.6	Fifth Ave	26.5
Seventh Nat	27.3	German Ex	33.1
Am. Ex. Nat	24.3	Germania	29.4
N. Bk. of Com	25.0	Lincoln Nat	29.4
Nat. Broadway	25.7	Garfield Nat	26.6
Mercantile Nat	27.2	Fifth Nat	26.5
Pacific	17.3	Metropolis	26.6
Chatham Nat	28.0	West

MILLVALE SALE SHOWS PRICE OF $30,000 AN ACRE

Penn Avenue Property Sold for $100,000--Daniel McCaffrey's Sons Purchase Fifth Avenue Realty for $60,000.

DOWNTOWN REAL ESTATE VALUES IN ACTUAL SALES

While there were not a great many actual transactions in downtown property during the past week, due to some extent to the cold weather, which has dulled the edge of real estate investment, those which were completed are interesting as giving information in regard to values in several different sections. The deals made were not clustered, as is some times the case, but were in different parts of the business portion of the city, and are guides to property owners and purchasers as to what figures should be realized when making transactions in the various localities.

PRICE RECORD FOR THE WEEK.

Location.	Size.	Improvements.	Front ft.	Sq. ft.
Penn ave. and Garrison alley...	100x100	Vacant	$3,250	$29 31
Third avenue and Ross street...	72x120	Frame houses.....	2,083	17 36
No. 505 Market street	15.8x85.5	Three-story brick.....	6,862	80 27
Second avenue, above Smithfield	20x60	Two-story brick.....	1,000	17 50
716 Fifth avenue.....	40x95	Three-story brick.....	1,000	15 08

A large manufacturing concern, the name of which could not be ascertained, has purchased the Frank N. Hoffstot property, formerly the Graff, Bennett & Co. plant, in Millvale borough, consisting of three and one-third acres. The Real Estate Trust Company, which acts as the Hoffstot agent, would not confirm or deny the report. The price paid is supposed to be $100,000. The property fronts about 600 feet on the Pittsburgh & Western railroad and extends from there back to the Allegheny river, adjoining on the east the holdings of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad and on the west Bridge street and the Butler plank road.

It has been rumored on the street for a few days that the property, Nos. 420 and 422 Penn avenue, has been sold for a price between $90,000 and $100,000. Inquiry of the Commonwealth Real Estate Trust Company, the agent for the property and to which the credit of making the sale is given, failed to elicit anything further. From another source it has been learned that notice has been given to the tenants to the effect that the property has been sold and that the purchaser wants possession April 1 to improve it. The lot is 40x112, corner of Evans alley, on which are two old buildings. The present owner is Mrs. Fleming, widow of Dr. Fleming.

Fifth Avenue Transaction.

Daniel McCaffreys' Sons, the members of the firm being W. A. and Joseph A. McCaffrey, have purchased from Alicia, Jennie and Agnes McCaffrey, the store property now occupied by the McCaffrey Brothers for their wholesale hay, grain and feed business in Fifth avenue, for $60,000. The property consists of a three-story brick building, lot 40x95 feet, on the south side of Fifth avenue, near Chestnut street, Sixth ward. In addition to needing the building for their business purposes, the purchasers considered it a good investment, as property in that neighborhood is rapidly growing in value.

It is reported on good authority that the properties, Nos. 224 and 226 Federal street, Allegheny, near Lacock street, have been sold by the Chislett heirs for $40,000. The name of the purchaser was not learned. The property consists of two three-story brick buildings on a lot measuring 40x100 feet.

W. L. Scott & Co. sold for F. J. Ritter to John G. Dollman a buff brick house of 12 rooms, lot 30x140 feet, No. 93 Lincoln avenue, Bellevue, for $11,000 cash. Mr. Dollman will occupy the residence after April 1.

Isaac Sachs sold for S. E. Dusenberry to R. Caplan a 12-room house, lot 55x200 feet, in Bluff street, for $12,000. Also for M. Jacobson to M. L. Avner lot 20x55 feet, improved with brick house of five rooms, in Elm street, for $2,100.

Big Deals in Spite of Cold.

The Aronson Realty Company have sold for Wise & Minor a 14-room business property on Wylie avenue, between Crawford and Tannehill streets, Eighth ward, for $7,000. The lot is 22x70 feet. These brokers are the agents of the sale of the South Side business property, corner of Carson and Eleventh streets. The consideration was $17,500. The lot is 30x75 feet. Improvement is up-to-date hotel property and two houses in the rear.

Frigid weather and the absence of many prominent investors combined to keep down the number of large deals consummated. Eight good transactions were reported, as follows: Boggs & Buhl to Nixon & Zimmerman property at the northwest corner of Penn avenue and Garrison alley for $325,000, through Liggett & Geehring. H. H. Bailey to the Bailey-Farrell Manufacturing Company, property at the northeast corner of Third avenue and Ross street, for $160,000; H. E. Morton to E. C. Burkhardt, 50 acres near Dravosburg for $50,000, through Gault & Giffen; J. H. Fester to C. F. Meunt, five houses in Sheridan street, East End, for $60,000, through the City Realty Trust Company; Robert Torrence to James Scott, property at the corner of Hampton and Rowhill streets, $24,000, and Samuel M. Claney and others to John W. Herron, four houses in Reynolds street for $22,000, through the Commonwealth Real Estate and Trust Company. Through Ira M. Burchfield an exchange deal in Squirrel Hill property, valued at $74,400, was made between H. H. Willock and Peter Sandomire.

The total number of deeds passing through the registrar's office in city hall last week was 157, the figures of which was $1,405,600.

Theater Deals Center of Interest.

Interest in real estate dealings the past week centered in the theater sites, two of which were made public. Hyde & Behman's 30-year lease on the Henry Phipps site at the southeast corner of Sixth street and Duquesne way, for which they paid $390,000, or $13,000 a year, was a matter of more than ordinary interest to brokers.

Such a lease involves many puzzling questions as to the final disposition of the property or building, the payment of taxes, making of repairs, terms of payment, etc. To fix an annual rental that will be commensurate with the property value for such a long period is a delicate matter, for, if property values increase in the next 30 years one-half as much as they have in the last 30 years all present standards of rentals will be revolutionized.

The lease is important also as insuring a costly and substantial building for the corner, which, with the Bege...ner building across Sixth street, and the other improvements that Mr. Phipps contemplates, will add greatly to realty values in that neighborhood. The deal for the Boggs & Buhl lot at the northwest corner of Penn avenue and Garrison alley to Nixon & Zimmerman was somewhat of a surprise, as the location has not been one of those talked about for months. It is, however, regarded as in many ways an admirable site for a theater, and the price, $325,000, is not considered exorbitant.

One thing is certain, if Nixon & Zimmerman build a first-class theater and bring to this city the best spectacular plays they will have crowded houses, even if their patrons have to go a few steps out of their accustomed paths.

Much Building in Sight.

Two other downtown deals will both result in good buildings being erected within the year. The Bailey-Farrel Manufacturing Company will build a ten-story warehouse, to cost $175,000, at the northeast corner of Third avenue and Ross street, and John Sauer proposes to improve the Dunlap property at No. 503 Market street with a four-story hotel and restaurant.

Architects are taking a decidedly more hopeful view of the building situation than a few weeks ago. While no skyscrapers have been announced for early building, there are enough large buildings to insure a good season unless something unforseen occurs. Among the best jobs in sight now are the additions to the Carnegie Institute, to cost $3,000,000; the Guardian Trust Company building, $300,000; the Bailey-Farrel Manufacturing Company warehouse, $175,000; the Allegheny General hospital, the A. A. Frauenheim residence and the two theaters mentioned above.

If the railroad improvements contemplated are put through, at least two passenger stations will be erected within the year. Three or more skyscrapers that would rival the Frick building and the Farmers Bank building could be mentioned as possibilities, and over 25 jobs of building that will involve from $60,000 to $200,000.

Many Residences Planned.

In residence building especially there is every prospect of a better year than last. Architects say that more work is coming in than last January and of a much better class. The stock-jobbing speculative builders have had in marketing houses that cost from $12,000 to $25,000 each has encouraged more building of this sort, and with fair conditions prevailing, there will be no lack of work for contractors along this line.

Many bunches of small houses are also being announced for spring building, indicating that the scarcity and higher rents are offsetting the higher prices of building in the minds of landlords. Individual building by the working classes is likely to be larger than ever before, partly on account of the prosperity they are enjoying and chiefly because of the difficulty of finding houses to rent and the large number of lot purchases made last year.

D. N. Johnston sold to James Garland a lot 25x165 feet, in Kansas street, Twenty-third ward, for $650.

Small Transfers Plenty.

Charles Sauler sold to Anna E. Ritchie an improved lot 25 feet in width, on the south side of Virginia avenue, Thirty-second ward, for $1,200.

Pietro Corsaio sold to Michele Pappa Cena an improved lot 20x100 feet, on the north side of Lenora street, Thirty-first ward, for 1,400.

William R. Anderson and others sold to Mary Schwan an improved lot 28x72 feet, on the south side of Selwyn street, Twenty-second ward, for $3,825.

Transfers Recorded.

Union Co to Jno Sabo, Oct 21, '02, Leet twp, 83x300, Pgh road.....	$ 400
Epping Amanda ex to Margaret McCabe, Dec 24, '02, 16th wd, Pgh, 34x81, Thirty-fourth st.....	700
Hubbard Geo ex to Jas J Mullen, Mar 6, '02, 20th wd, Pgh, 50x145, Negley ave.	5,000
Wilmerding Land Co to Margt Elsaman, Sept 15, '02, N Versailles twp, 30x100, Fifth ave	510
Bradshaw Ellen A to Andrew Wargo, Nov 25, '02, Jefferson twp, 40x130.....	600
Winslow Wm H ex to Maria H McClain, Dec 19, '02, 20th wd, Pgh, 40x165, Fairmont ave.....	8,250
Bellis Jno ex to Michael Sexas, Dec 29, '02, 21st wd, Pgh, 50x100, Auburn st..	15,000
Mannella Frank ex to Fielding Strothers, Dec 30, '02, 21st wd, Pgh, 40x93, Upland st	2,100
Riddle Frank ex to Adam R Hays, Jan 3, '03, Swissvale, 25x110, Monongahela ave	1,500
Barton Wm J ex to Wm F Asch Jr, Dec 27, '02, Shaler twp, 75x90, Spring st	700
Diss Emma E to Wm Ehrhart, 9, '03, 11th wd, McKeespt, 25x165, Marshall ave	1,100
Lockhart John J et ux to Felicie Gnatl, Dec 5, '02, 7th wd, Pgh, Webster ave.	2,800
Trudef Geo st ux to Mary P Hegner, Mch 1, '02, 1st wd, Sewickley, 18x48, Hegner alley	1,300
East Pgh Impt Co to Miller R Marshall, Dec 4, '02, E Pgh boro, 20x82, Western ave	680
Courson Jno F to Jno Obosky, Sept 15, '02, N Versailles twp, 2 lots, Dawson ave	700
Boyer Theodor et ux to Nicholas Wich, Nov 30, '02, Sharpsburg, Altimier alley	900
Thomas Letitia et al to Thos Kinsey, Nov 24, '02, Etna boro, 23x100, Hiland ave.....	2,200
Dillon Frank R et ux et al to Sidney E Dickerson, Jan 8, '03, Coraopolis boro, 40x115, Hiland ave	500
Kumer Jno R et ux to Henry Berswenger, Nov 5, '02, Aspinwall boro, 60x161, Western ave	1,800
Sarver Wilson et ux to E A Stroud, Jan 9, '03, Braddock boro, sixth st...	3,000
Same to same, Jan 9, '03, Braddock boro, Seventh st	5,000

Mortgages Recorded.

*Hagner George H to J Berterman, Mch 1, '02.....	$ 1,300
Kinderman Robt F to A C Feick, Jan 10, '03.....	900
Glover Wm C to E Garver, Jan 8, '03...	500
Kulmer August W to W Oelman, Jan 8, '03	1,200
Dickson Sidney E to M C Clark, Jan 8, '03	1,500
Ehrhardt Wm to M Stewart, Jan 9, '03.	800
Metcalf Frank to E A Willets, Jan 10, '03	25,000
Evans Nicholas J to M M McCarthy, Jan 8, '03.....	1,000
Grant John to M Boschert, Jan 1, '03..	2,800
Traylser Conrad to Pattison S & L A, Dec 22, '02.....	900
Sellman Mary A to Peoples B & L A, Dec 18, '02	1,000
Wanner C H to same, Jan 9, '03.....	2,000
Paloney Dan P to Security Sav F & L A, Dec 29, '02.....	2,000
Haverim Mary to Friendship B & L A, Jan 8, '03.....	1,700
Smith Anton to same, Jan 7, '03.....	900
Donatelli Ferdinando to Bank of Secured Savings, Dec 26, '02.....	1,000

*Purchase money.

Don't Worry About Money.

This financial question is hard to solve, we know, but we are prepared to assist you. The key to the situation is money. We have plenty of it to lend on mortgages, and that at the lowest rate of interest.

UNION REALTY CO.,
312 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WILKINSBURG'S NEW SCHOOL HOUSE IS GOING TO BE A PRIZE WINNER IN THAT SPECIAL LINE

When the school children of the First ward, Wilkinsburg, assemble next fall they will find a $75,000 building completed for their use. It will stand on a lot 200x120 feet, at the northeast corner of Anderson street and Swissvale avenue. The first, or basement, story will be of stone, and the two upper stories of brick trimmed with Indiana limestone. Inside the main corridor, which is lighted from an art glass dome, will be marbelized columns separating the entrances to the rooms. Of these there will be 15 for school purposes, besides the library, principal's room and teachers' rooms. In the basement there will be a large playroom and also a polling room for the precinct. The building will have a mechanical system of steam heating and be provided with gas and electric lights. It was designed by Architects Milligan & Miller of Wilkinsburg, who have awarded the contract for its erection to E. Z. Peffer. The members of the board of education are Dr. F. R. Stotler, M. H. Henning, J. D. Anderson, Dr. R. W. Allison, the Rev. John A. Burnett, John Lindsay, W. R. Jones, Dr. James D. McClure and William Kennedy.

OHIO RIVER BRIDGE, 165 FEET HIGH, IS PLANNED FOR NEW LINE TO LAKE ERIE

The greatest bridge of all the structures in this district is planned for the crossing of the new Jones & Laughlin line over the Ohio river. The point of crossing is at Smiths ferry, below Beaver. The bridge will span the river at a height of 165 feet above low water stage. Its length, with the approaches, will be about 2,000 feet, and over the river the channel span will be about 1,000 feet. Its cost will be close to $1,500,000.

Very quietly, but nevertheless effectively, the work of preparation for constructing the new line of the Jones & Laughlin Steel Company from Pittsburgh to Lake Erie is going forward. The surveys have been completed for months and the rights of way for miles are now secured. The line passes through Pennsylvania from Pittsburgh to the Ohio river without touching West Virginia, and from the Ohio river its route is almost directly north to Lake Erie at Cowles creek, the site of the new harbor.

The plans for the connection with the Monongahela Connecting railroad provide for a line down Streets run. This line will intersect the Wabash line, which runs from the main line of the Pittsburgh, Carnegie & Western, to a connection with the Union railroad at Hays station.

Whatever doubts have been raised as to the intention of the company to build the new lake line there is certainly no reason to doubt that it is in a position to go ahead at will. The terminals are secured at both ends and the rights of way are in such shape that they can build. Unless events unforseen at present turn up in the meantime, construction will start as soon as the weather is open enough to allow the work to proceed. The big independent steel company proposes to have its ore line independent of the community of interest which backs at the same time the railroad systems and the United States Steel Corporation, the rival of the Jones & Laughlin company.

A ONE-RAILROAD CITY.

Passing of Reading Gives Pennsylvania Sole Control in Philadelphia.

Dating from the past week, Philadelphia is a one-railroad city. To a little less extent the same can be said of the state of Pennsylvania as a whole, so far as the great bulk of its business is concerned. The Pennsylvania is, of course, the one railroad of Philadelphia, for by its recent purchase of the Baltimore & Ohio, and through the latter of the Reading, it unifies the railroad interests of the entire city. In Pittsburgh there is still a line to some degree independent of Pennsylvania influences. This is the Pittsburgh & Lake Erie, but even this line is owned by the Vanderbilts, who with the Pennsylvania in the east-ern community of interest plan, and there is no chance for real competition between these railroads. Recent developments have shown this strongly. When a new territory is opened up, like the Klondike coal region of Greene county, these two roads build a joint line to develop it, and the Pittsburgh, Chartiers & Youghiogheny is likewise owned half by the Pennsylvania and half by the Vanderbilts.

Baltimore faced just such a proposition less than two years ago, when there came the chance to allow the entrance of a railroad which is by all odds the most aggressive and powerful interference that the "community of interest" in the east has faced since that plan was started, a few years ago. By the sale of the Western Maryland, at a price over $1,000,000 below that offered by the Reading, it brought the Wabash into that city. The same opportunity is now in Pittsburgh.

RETALIATE ON PASSES.

No Western Transportation for Central Representatives of Through Trunk Lines.

CHICAGO, Jan. 10.—(Special.)—Retaliatory measures have been decided upon by western executive officials with reference to the exchange of passes with trunk lines. At a meeting held today it was decided to refuse all requests for transportation made by representatives of the Central Traffic association lines when such representatives are also in the employ of the trunk lines.

In pursuance of this decision requests for passes for a large army of traveling agents made through the Michigan Central, the Lake Shore and the lines in the western part of the systems of the Erie, Baltimore & Ohio and Pennsylvania have been refused. This refusal also covers a refusal to issue trip passes to all such representatives.

HOCKING'S FINISH NEAR.

Amalgamation of Ohio Coal Road Soon to Be Announced.

The Wall Street Journal announces evidences that the completion of the Hocking Valley railroad deal is near at hand. The precise form this deal will take is the cause of much conjecture, but it will be in line with the general "community of interest" plan. Either the Pennsylvania, directly or by a subsidiary company, will take the Hocking as a whole, or there will be a joint Pennsylvania-Vanderbilt control, the latter being thought more probable. In either case the control of the road will be placed in hands that will tend to make more complete the soft coal railroad monopoly. The same plan which has been completed in the anthracite region by the Reading's transfer to the Baltimore & Ohio and Lake Shore is working out in the Ohio soft coal region. The Hocking owns the Toledo & Ohio Central, the Kanawha & Michigan, half of the old Columbus, Sandusky & Hocking, as well as various coal companies in the Hocking region.

To the Baltimore & Ohio has been given the part of taking over control of the West Virginia coal. This was accomplished in large part last week, when the three largest coal companies, operating in the Fairmont, George's Creek and Somerset regions, were consolidated into one company controlled by Baltimore & Ohio influences.

This plan received a serious setback in the advent of the Wabash with its ownership of the West Virginia Central, the alliance with the Davis Coal and Coke Company and plenty of money to carry out as extensive coal plans as the older interests. The Wabash is giving the community combination a hard fight and has apparently good chances to win its fight.

Theatrical Rates Disturbed.

Theatrical rates are being cut from Pittsburgh for Cleveland and Cincinnati. According to reports received by the representatives of one of the railroads which compete for this business. The matter is being investigated and it is likely that there will be an explosion soon. The same company has been charged before with this means of securing business and its success at the present juncture has aroused suspicions as to methods. The competition for theatrical travel on the Pittsburgh-Cleveland and Pittsburgh-Cincinnati jumps has always been strong here, but this is the first report of cutting to start this season.

Railroad Notes.

The Lake Erie announces the completion of the new coaling stations at Haselton and the new water plant at Stobo.

The site of the new union passenger station at Buffalo has been selected by the lines interested. It is the New York Central and Lehigh Valley properties at the southeast corner of Seneca and Washington streets.

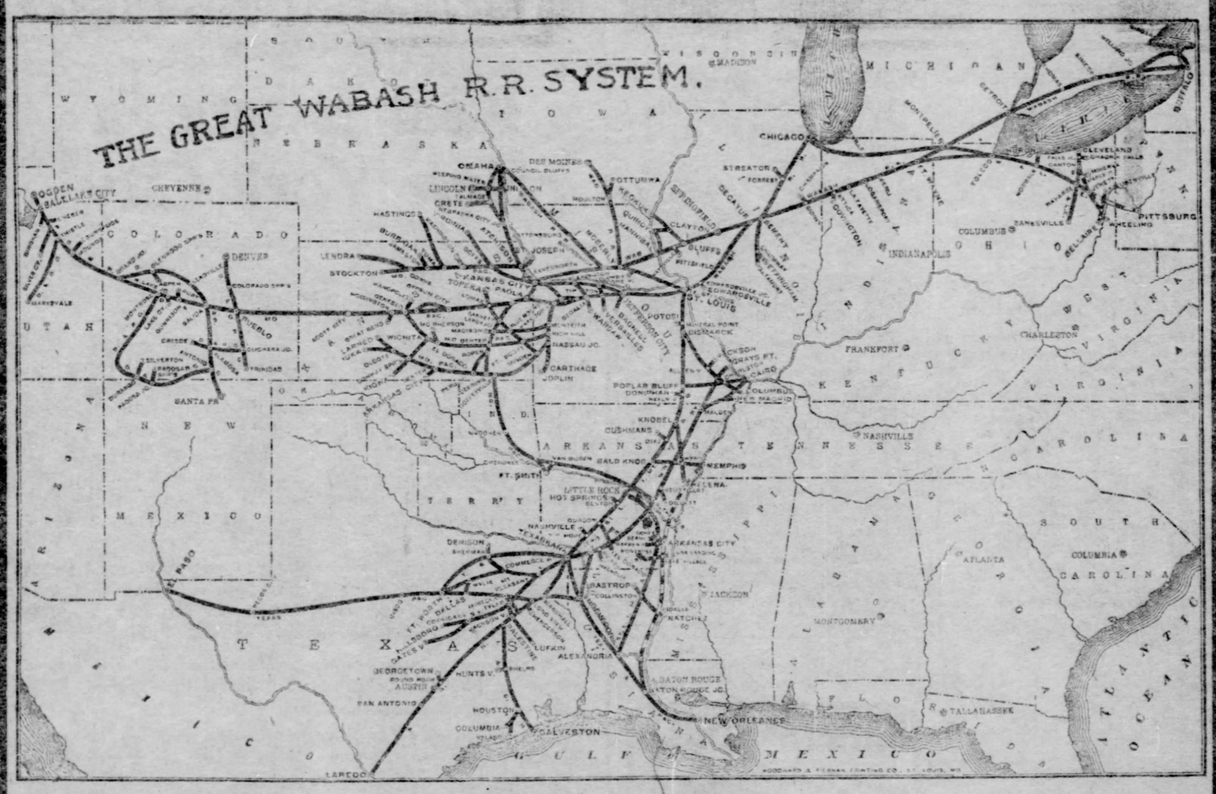
About 25 employes of the Pittsburgh division of the Pennsylvania are affected by the recent order of the company giving full pay to the employes who belong to the state militia and were called into service during the recent coal strike.

The Baltimore & Ohio has introduced during the recent snowstorm a new device for clearing the rails. The feature is a set of knives which operate upon the rail directly, scraping away the accumulated ice. The knives can be raised or lowered by a lever in the cab.

A. N. Waitt, superintendent of motive power of the New York Central, corrects the report which announced his resignation, to be succeeded by J. F. Deems. Mr. Waitt retains his position, while Mr. Deems is made general superintendent of motive power of the New York Central, the Lake Shore, the Lake Erie & Western and the Indiana, Illinois & Iowa, a newly created position.

THE POWER OF CONCENTRATED CAPITAL

Makes the Investment Safe and Gives Largest Returns on the Money.



A glance at the above map will give you an idea of the vast importance of the great Wabash or Gould system now entering Pittsburgh. This is the largest railroad system in the world, entering sixteen states, two territories and Canada, touching the principal interior cities, Atlantic and Gulf ports and the Mexican border, traversing the most productive agricultural and mineral lands in course of active development in the world, and with the Pittsburgh branch completed in a few months they enter the great industrial district that produces more tonnage than New York and Chicago combined.

The recent purchase of the Western Md. and W. Va. Central gives the Wabash a seaboard terminus, making them absolutely independent. As to earnings, Wabash has reported an increase for 240 consecutive weeks, which breaks all records for steady growth. The market value of Pennsylvania Railroad stock is 250 million, B. & O. 185 million and Wabash 20 million; the exceedingly small share of capital, compared with other roads, puts the stock in a position where concerted buying would cause a material advance.

In order to accomplish this we have formed a pool, that is, combined large and small accounts into a gigantic financial combination to conduct operations. It is a well known fact that the greatest profits of Wall street were made by pools, and enough small investors combined under one management has the same effect of advancing prices as the most powerful clique.

Individual purchases lack force. That is the great disadvantage. They are too insignificant to attract a following. Having been associated for fifteen years with the active managers of various pools we feel confident there never was such an opportunity for pool manipulation as Wabash securities offer today. We solicit subscriptions to this pool in any amount you want to invest and assure you the stock bought will have ample capital back of it to carry the deal to completion without calling for additional margin. Each subscriber will receive statements regularly of the pool's operations, so that each and every one will know exactly what is being done. Our Pittsburgh offices occupy seven rooms on the ground floor of Ferguson building, fully equipped with every facility for conducting a large commission business. You can enter your subscription at any time. Your capital so invested is absolutely safe always.

We buy and sell securities in all the leading markets of the world, also puts and calls in London on all international stocks. These privileges run 30, 60 and 90 days and can be used as margin or resold at a moment's notice. Financial information and expert opinion furnished free of charge. Correspondence solicited. We have a department exclusively for ladies.

U. S. SECURITY CO. 317 Third Ave., First Floor, Pittsburgh.

P. S.—With liberal patronage we will advance Wabash 100 per cent. Individual purchases will be made for those who prefer it.

PRIVATE WIRES TO NEW YORK, BOSTON, CLEVELAND AND PHILADELPHIA.

Bell Phone 2834 Court, P. & A. Phone 1241 Main.

R. M. WEAVER, Stocks and Bonds,

ESTABLISHED 1885

215 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

DAILY LETTER.

Pittsburgh, Pa., Jan. 10, 1903.

Dear Sir:—

The expected reaction in the stock market did not materialize. From the opening until 11:30 a. m. stocks kept on advancing, making new high records on this movement. When the bank statement appeared it was considered in a favorable light. Realizing and profit-taking resulted in slight reactions in a few stocks, being more noticeable in Reading than in any other issue.

The market as a whole seems to be in the strongest position it has been in since last September. The best judges of the market and the professional trading element are all arrayed on the bull side of the market and recommend the purchase of the active issues. For my own part I would recommend purchasing the stocks that I have been advising you to buy in my letters recently. If you will look back over my letters you will see that the stocks that I have advised buying have had the greatest advance.

For next week I would recommend the purchase of

New York Central, Pennsylvania, Baltimore & Ohio, Atchison, Southern Pacific, Union Pacific, Chesapeake & Ohio, Norfolk & Western.

In the industrial list I would especially recommend Tennessee Coal & Iron, Colorado Fuel & Iron, Pressed Steel Car, United States Steels, Republic Iron & Steel, C. F. I. has not had any movement in this market and it is now time for it to make a good advance. I think at 80 it is a good purchase.

The stock market is broader at the present time than it has been for many weeks, and it is hardly necessary to mention any particular stock, as in a market of this kind they all advance about equally. TAKE ADVANTAGE OF ANY REACTIONS AND BUY STOCKS AND YOU WILL NOT MAKE ANY MISTAKE.

Yours respectfully,
R. M. WEAVER.

The above is a copy of our daily letter. If you have been reading my letters and followed my advice you are on the right side of the market.

Send us your name and we will mail it to you free of charge.

R. M. WEAVER,
215 WOOD STREET.

DULL DAY'S TRADING IN CHICAGO MARKET

All Grains Are Higher, However, Though Business Is Very Light.

[By Associated Press to The Gazette.]

CHICAGO, Jan. 10.—Wheat ruled quiet, but there was a firm undertone the greater part of the day, although the market early experienced a little easiness on favorable weather for the movement. The news was rather favorable to the bull side, and there was some covering by shorts and more or less buying for the long account. Reports of heavy rains in Argentina were the main strengthening factor, although firm Liverpool cables had some effect at the start. The market was a very narrow one and there was little change in prices. Primary receipts were 906,400 bushels against 551,700 a year ago. Minneapolis and Duluth reported receipts of 376 cars, which, with local receipts of 51 cars—none of contract grade—made total receipts for the three points of 427 cars, against 353 cars last week and 508 cars a year ago.

Corn was dull and fluctuations in prices were confined within an extremely narrow range. The weather continued favorable for the movement and the local crowd seemed disposed to sell, but the offerings were well taken. There was a good cash demand reported from the seaboard, which was the principal bull influence and which caused a slight rally after a rather easy opening due to lower Liverpool cables. The close was steady. Local receipts 327 cars, with only 1 or contract grade.

Oats ruled dull and a trifle easier due to some extent to the early weakness in corn. The volume of business was very light and confined largely to local scalpers. There was little change in prices. Local receipts were 193 cars.

Provisions were irregular and the trading was light, the feature being the buying of ribs and selling of May lard and selling by a local packer. There was some covering by shorts, which helped the market. The close was steady.

Estimated receipts for Monday: Wheat, 45 cars; corn, 325 cars; oats, 160 cars; hogs, 48,000 head.

The leading futures, reported by John D. Armstrong & Co., members of the Chicago board of trade, 209 Sixth street, are as follows:

Articles.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Yester'day's Close.
WHEAT					
No. 2					
Jan. ..	....	....	....	72⅞	72⅞
May ..	76¼	76½	76¼	76⅝	76⅝
July ..	73⅝	73⅞	73⅝	73⅞	73⅝
CORN.					
No. 2.					
Jan. ..	....	....	....	46⅝	46⅝
May ..	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝
July ..	43¾	44	43⅝	43⅞	44
OATS.					
No. 2.					
Jan. ..	....	....	....	32⅜	32⅜
May ..	34⅜	34⅝	34⅜	34½	34⅝
July ..	31⅛	31⅜	31¼	31¼	31⅜
MESS PORK.					
Jan. ..	17 37½	17 40	17 37½	17 40	17 15
May ..	16 12½	16 20	16 10	16 12½	16 15
LARD.					
Jan. ..	9 80	9 80	9 75	9 75	9 82½
May ..	9 45	9 47½	9 42½	9 42½	9 47½
July ..	9 30	9 30	9 30	9 30	9 32½
SHORT RIBS.					
Jan. ..	....	....	....	8 05	8 02½
May ..	8 77½	8 82½	8 77½	8 80	8 80

Cash quotations were as follows: Flour steady; winter patents, $3 40@3 50; straights, $3 10@3 30; spring patents, $3 40@3 70; straights, $2 90@3 20; bakers', $2 25@2 75; No. 2 spring wheat, 76@76c; No. 3, 69@74c; No. 2 red, 72½@72⅝c; No. 2 corn, 46⅜c; No. 2 yellow, 46⅝c; No. 3, 46c; No. 2 white, 46½c; No. 3 white, 45½@46c; No. 2 rye, 48c; good feeding barley, 40@44c; fair to choice malting, 46@48c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1 17; No. 1 northwestern, $1 23½; timothy seed, $3 85; mess pork, $17 05; lard, $9 75; short ribs sides (loose), $8 02½@8 80; dry salted shoulders (boxed), $8 25@8 50; short clear sides (boxed), $8 87½@9 00; whisky, basis of high wines, $1 30; clover, contract grade, $11 20.

Articles.	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, bbls	19,800	18,900
Wheat, bu	69,800	24,200
Corn, bu	231,800	143,900
Oats, bu	287,300	146,300
Rye, bu	11,400	4,100
Barley, bu	57,000	2,300

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—Flour—Receipts, 15,362 bbls; exports, 25,633 bbls; market was dull but steadily held; winter patents, $3 60@3 90; winter straights, $3 45@3 55, Minnesota patent, $4 00@4 20; winter extras, $2 85@3 15; Minnesota bakers', $3 25@3 40; winter low grades, $2 65@2 95. Rye flour steady; sales, 600 bbls; fair to good, $3 00@3 25. Buckwheat flour quiet, $2 25@2 30, spot and to arrive. Cornmeal quiet; yellow western, $3 18; city, $3 35; Brandywine, $3 40@3 55. Rye quiet; No. 2 western, 56c f o b afloat; state, 56@57c c i f New York. Barley steady; feeding, 42c c i f Buffalo; malting, 47@49c c i f Buffalo. Wheat—Receipts, 99,800 bu; exports, 33,605 bu; sales, 1,250,000 bu futures, 24,000 bu spot; spot steady. No. 2 red, 80½c elevator and 80c f o b afloat; No. 1 northern, Duluth, 87c f o b afloat; No. 1 hard, Manitoba, 87¾c f o b afloat. Options throughout the forenoon were firm and fairly active on higher cables, local covering and further reports of rain in the Argentine. The close was firm at ¼c net advance. March closed 82⅜c; May, 80¾@80⅝c, closed 80⅝c; July, 78⅝@78¾c, closed 78⅝c. Corn—Receipts, 18,000 bu; exports, 64,008 bu; spot steady; No. 2, 50c elevator and 57c f o b afloat; No. 2 yellow, 56c; No. 2 white, 56c. Option market was a shade easier in line with lower cables, fine weather west and moderate unloading. Last prices showed a partial ⅛c net decline. January closed 57½c; March closed 53¼c; May, 48 13-16@48⅝c, closed 48⅝c; July, 44⅝@44¾c, closed 47⅜c. Oats—Receipts, 52,500 bu; exports, 15,640 bu; spot steady; No. 2, 40c; standard white, 41½c; No. 3, 39½c; No. 2 white, 41¾c; No. 3 white, 41¼c; track mixed, western, nominal; track white, western, 40@44c; track white, state, 40@44c. Options barely steady and dull. May closed 40⅜c.

TOLEDO, Jan. 10.—Wheat dull and firm; cash and January, 77c; May, 77½c. Corn dull and steady; January, 45¾c; May, 44⅝c; July, 43½c. Oats dull and steady; January, 35¼c; May, 35½c. Rye, No. 2, 53c. Seeds dull and firm; January, $6 85; March, $6 95; prime timothy, $1 85; prime alsike, $8 25.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 10.—Wheat firm; closed: No. 1 northern, 77@77½c; No. 2 northern, 75½@76½c; May, 76¾@76¾c; sellers, Rye firm; No. 1, 51½c. Barley firm; No. 2, 66c; sample, 46@60c. Corn, May, 43⅞@43¾c, sellers.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 9.—Close—Wheat, No. 2 red, cash, 71½c; May, 75½c; July, 71¾c. No. 2 hard, 69½@69¾c. Corn, No. 2 cash, 40¾c; May, 40¼c. Oats, No. 2 cash, 34c; May, 34½c; No. 2 white, 35¼c.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 10.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat steady; spot and January, 70¼@70½c. Corn firm; spot, 54@54¼c. Oats firm; No. 2 white, 44c.

DULUTH, Jan. 10.—Wheat, cash, No. 1 hard, 74½c; No. 1 northern, 73½c; No. 2 northern, 71½c; May, 76½c. Oats, May, 34c.

Butter, Eggs and Cheese.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 10.—Butter firm and in good demand; extra western creamery, 26c; extra nearby prints, 30c. Eggs firm and active; fresh nearby, 30c at the mark; fresh western, 28c off; fresh southwestern, 27c; loss off; fresh southern, 28c loss off. Cheese firm but dull. New York full creams, prime small, 14@14½c; do fair to good, small, 13½@14c; do prime large, 14@14½c; do fair to good, large, 13c@13½c.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—Butter steady; extra creamery, 29c; do factory, 18½@21c; creamery common to choice, 25@28c; held creamery, 21@26c; state dairy, 24@26½c; renovated, 16½@22c. Cheese firm; state full cream, small colored, choice, 14@14½c; late made, 13½c; small white, fall made, 14@14½c; late made, 13½c; large colored, fall made, 14c; late made, 13½c; large white, fall made, 14c; late made, 13½c. Eggs firm; state and Pennsylvania, average best, 30@31c; refrigerator, 18@21c; western fancy graded, 29c; western poor to prime, 20@27c.

CHICAGO, Jan. 10.—Butter quiet; creameries, 18@26c; dairies, 17@25c. Eggs firm; loss off; cases returned, 25½c. Cheese dull and steady at 14c.

Treasury Statement.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—Today's statement of the treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the division of redemption, shows: Available cash balance, $216,816,055; gold, $112,582,553; silver, $10,353,550. Under Secretary notes, $4,865,695; treasury notes of 1890, $112,843; national bank notes, $17,975,005; total receipts this day, $1,451,412; total receipts this month, $14,124,753; total receipts this year, $302,707,788. Total expenditures this day, $1,425,000; total expenditures this month, $12,945,000; total expenditures this year, $275,944,971; deposits in national banks, $153,714,004.

Drygoods Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—The week in drygoods closes with an average demand in progress for the general run of cotton goods. The tone of the market was firm and prices readily maintained. Print cloths were difficult to buy. Cotton yarns in good demand and again higher on the week. Worsted and woolen yarns are firm. Linen yarns quiet but steady.

WEEK'S BANK STATEMENT IS HURTFUL TO MARKET

Predicted Increase in Cash Falls Millions Low and Causes Reaction.

[By Associated Press to The Gazette.]

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—There was evidence of some confusion of sentiment in the movement of prices of stocks today. The persistent liquidation in Reading had an unsettling effect. The strength of Atchison was in strong contrast. The purchase of 20,000 shares of this stock within the first few minutes of the trading lifted it strongly and had a stimulating effect elsewhere.

There was some show of positive strength also in New York Central and Pennsylvania on the ground that the Reading deal will serve to harmonize and strengthen the whole trunk line situation. Amalgamated Copper reflected the rally in the metal market, after a sharp reaction.

Elsewhere the market was inclined to be dull and fluctuations were narrow until the appearance of the bank statement. The cash item was a disappointment. In place of the predicted increase of $9,000,000 to $11,000,000, the week's gain amounted to only $4,740,100. The only plausible explanation was that the heavy inflow of cash into Chicago the latter part of the week had been arrested there and not forwarded to New York as had been supposed. Sterling exchange was inclined to harden and discounts again advanced in London.

The market closed weak. The only explanation of the movement in Atchison was an unconfirmed rumor of a plan for a combination with Rock Island.

NEWS FROM THE MINES

The shaft of the Keystone at Park City is now down 100 feet and is being pushed to its connection with the lower tunnel. Word comes up from the mine that some fine stringers of ore are coming in, in each drift from the lower tunnel, and that a strike can be expected at any moment.

It has become known that Duluth parties have purchased the Creole group of mining claims at Stateline, the consideration being $25,000. The same parties have also bonded the Willowvale group, which lies near Creole, with the purpose of forming a company. The two properties lie in the neighborhood of the Ophir, and are gold-bearing, though considerable silver is also present in the ores.

The directors of the Copper Ranch Mining Company of Salt Lake have levied an assessment of ½c a share.

A crosscut from the seventh level of shaft No. 5 at the Baltic mine has penetrated a 40-foot lode, which carries heavy mass copper.

Lake advices state that the four lower levels at Centennial mine are in fully as rich rock as the Kearsarge or Shiloh, and more. The Centennial has a mile of lode on the surface and should make a big mine.

The active mines of the Coeur d'Alenes produced ore valued at $5,964,757 for the last 12 months. Had each mine been worked every day in the year, figuring on the same basis, the value of the output would have come next $10,000,000. The mines made the greatest profit in the history of the camp. There have been producing mines in the Coeur d'Alenes for 12 years, and the increase in the value of the output has been so great each year that the coming year has a big one in front.

A dispatch from Butte, Mont., says: The first report that has come from Thunder mountain since the snow set in has reached here from Pocatello. The party that came out of the district was accompanied by Bert Haug, superintendent of the Dewey mine. Mr. Haug states that operations were continuing at the Dewey, employing from 80 to 100 men there. 12 are at the Sunnyside, and 10 at the Fairview. All told, the camp has some 200 men, with a few coming in every day. The Dewey is a gold mine, and Mr. Haug says the only drawback being that it is not sufficiently opened up, and enough work has not been accomplished to establish it as a rich proposition. They are now engaged in running a tunnel 100 feet below the old workings. The Dewey will prove all right, after a while, the only fault being that it was boosted at first, and now the public has to suffer. The Fairview is a big strike. The confidence of good miners and prospectors is plainly evidenced by the fact that they are in Thunder mountain to stay. Next summer ought to be good there, and things now indicate that the camp will steady down to a permanent place."

The Metal Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—The usual week end activity prevailed in all metals today and quotations were unchanged. Tin was steady to firm at $27 85@28 15 for spot. Copper quiet and nominal at $11 37½ for standard, $12 25 for lake, $12 15 for electrolytic. Lead dull but steady at $4 12½. Spelter quiet at $4 70. Iron quiet and nominal.

Boston Copper Stocks.

(Reported by A. E. Masten & Co.)

Allouez	3⅝	Osceola	61
Adventure	17	Old Dominion	18⅝
Amalgamated	64½	Old Colony	75
Arcadian	4⅝	Parrott	28
Atlantic	8⅝	Phoenix	..
*Black Diamond	3	Quincy	115
Bingham	25⅜	Range Consol	64
Calumet & Ariz	59⅜	Rhode Island	2⅝
Calumet & Hecla	512	Swift	125
Centennial	23¼	Trimountain	90½
*Calumet & Pgh	75	Trinity	11¼
Daly West	21⅝	Tamarack	151
Franklin	10½	United Fruit	116¾
Guanajata	75	Utah	23¾
Greene	23⅜	U. S. Mining	22⅝
Mass	1⅜	Victoria	2⅝
Mohawk	45	Wolverine	69
Michigan	9⅛	Winona	6⅜
Mont. & Boston	2⅝		

Bid. †Asked.

New York Mining Stocks.

Adams Con	.50	Little Chief	.09
Alice	.28	Ontario	5.50
Breece	.49	Ophir	2.25
Brunswick Con.	.07	Phoenix	.05
Comstock Tunnel	.07	Potosi	.49
Con. Cal. & Va.	2.00	Savage	.35
Horn Silver	1.25	Sierra Nevada	1.00
Iron Silver	.80	Small Hopes	.25
Leadville Con.	.03	Standard	3.25

MONEY MARKET.

The local money market has not relaxed to the extent expected, and 6 per cent is still the quoted rate of call and time loans. An easier tendency the coming week, however, is probable, as dividend disbursements between the 10th and the 25th of the month will exceed $4,000,000. Offerings of time money from out-of-town banks is increasing, but as yet the rate is not shaded. Clearing house comparisons follow:

Week ending—	Exchanges.	Balances.
Saturday	$ 6,508,400 89	$1,032,818 83
For the week	41,017,042 21	6,005,389 96
Previous week	36,078,981 42	7,395,790 28
Compared with corresponding week in previous years the exchanges were as follows:		
January 10, 1903		$41,017,042 21
January 12, 1901		44,597,874 04
January 13, 1900		36,280,469 98
January 14, 1899		28,567,304 31
Total to date—		22,046,849 34
1903		$69,313,443 09
1902		73,174,443 11
1901		67,175,656 50
1900		54,456,596 10
1899		42,723,938 23

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—Exchanges, $315,484,482; balances, $13,770,825.

BOSTON, Jan. 10.—Exchanges, $20,693,046; balances, $1,762,992. Loans, 5@6 per cent.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 10.—Clearings, $18,760,962; balances, $2,023,892. Money, 6 per cent.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 10.—Clearings, $4,714,451; balances, $462,290. Money, 6 per cent.

CHICAGO, Jan. 10.—Clearings, $23,776,128; balances, $1,831,501. Posted exchange, $4 84@4 87½. New York exchange, 20c premium.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 10.—Clarings, $6,000,382; balances, $781,451. Money steady, 5@6 per cent. New York exchange, 50c premium.

Foreign Quotations.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—Money, 2⅝@3 per cent; discount for short bills, 3⅛@3 9-16c per cent; gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 127.50; Madrid, 35.85; Lisbon, 25; the amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance today was £108,000; the sum of £50,000 was withdrawn for shipment to South America.

PARIS, Jan. 10.—Three per cent rentes, 10 f 27½ centimes for the account; exchange on London, 25f 13 centimes for checks.

BERLIN, Jan. 10.—Exchange on London, 20 marks 46 pfgs. for checks; discount rates, short bills and three months' bills, 2¼ per cent.

Dividends Declared.

The Peoples Natural Gas & Pipeage Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent.

J. B. Clafin directors have declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on the common stock, payable January 15.

The National Insurance Company of Allegheny has declared the regular semi-annual dividend of 8 per cent and an extra dividend of 2 per cent.

Tennessee Coal & Iron Company directors have declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable February 2.

A regular quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent has been declared by the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston, payable February 2 to stockholders of record January 14. Mr. P. Fish has been elected a director to fill the vacancy caused by the recent death of Mr. Edward D. Maitby.

GRAIN EXCHANGE HAS IMPORTANT MEETING

Oats Grading Is Changed. Non-Members May Get Inspection Privilege.

An important meeting of the board of directors of the Pittsburgh grain and flour exchange was held yesterday morning, at which time several matters received attention that will be of interest to all doing business in that line. It was decided to change the grading of oats, so that the quality known as regular No. 3 will hereafter be No. 4. This will do away with some confusion heretofore attending the existence of two grades of No. 3.

The question of allowing non-members of the exchange the use of the inspection department has been the subject of much discussion for some time, and it was virtually decided yesterday that this courtesy would be extended to outsiders, who will pay a fee of 50 cents a car for the privilege.

Definite action was postponed until the next meeting, which will occur the first Saturday in February, in order to allow time for the completion of details, but it is almost certain to be favorably acted upon at that time. Charles Culp, the inspector, will probably be given an assistant at the same meeting, and both of these inspectors will be upon salary, instead of being remunerated by fees, as at present.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS,
Saturday, January 10, 1903.

Cattle—Supply light; market steady; choice, 1,400 to 1,600 lbs, $5 75@5 90; prime, 1,300 to 1,400 lbs, $5 40@5 60; good, 1,200 to 1,300 lbs, $5 00@5 30; tidy butchers', 1,000 to 1,150 lbs, $4 50@4 75; fair, 900 to 1,000 lbs, $4 00@4 30; common, 600 to 800 lbs, $2 50@3 25; heifers, 700 to 1,000 lbs, $3 25@4 75; bulls and stags, $1 00@4 00; common to fair fat cows, $1 75@2 90; best fresh cows, $40 00@55 00; common to good, $20 00@35 00.

Sheep and lambs—Supply fair; market active; best wethers, 95 to 100 lbs, $4 15@4 35; good mixed, $3 to 90 lbs, $3 75@4 10; fair, 75 to 90 lbs, $3 00@3 50; common and culls, $1 75@2 50; choice lambs, $6 00@6 25; common to good, $4 00@5 90; veal calves, $8 25@9 00; heavy and thin, $5 00@6 00.

Hogs—Receipts, 15 double decks; market opened active and shade higher and closed weak; prime heavies, $6 75@6 80; mediums, $6 80@6 85; heavy Yorkers, $6 70@6 75; light Yorkers, $6 00@6 65; pigs, $6 50@6 80; roughs, $5 00@6 30.

[By Associated Press to The Gazette.]

KANSAS CITY, Jan. 10.—Cattle—Receipts, 65 head; market unchanged; choice export and dressed beef steers, $5 00@5 05; fair to good, $3 40@5 00; stockers and feeders, $3 25@4 25; western fed steers, $3 00@5 25; Texas and Indian steers, $2 25@4 15; Texas cows, $2 50@3 00; native cows, $1 50@4 00; native heifers, $2 75@4 35; canners, $1 00@2 50; bulls, $2 00@4 00; calves, $2 50@7 00; receipts for the week, 36,000 head. Hogs—Receipts, 2,000 head; market strong to 5c higher; top, $6 40; bulk of sales, $6 30@6 50; heavy, $6 35@6 40; mixed, packers, $6 20@6 50; light, $6 05@6 30; Yorkers, $6 25@6 50; pigs, $5 90@6 30; receipts for the week, 38,000 head. Sheep—Receipts, none; market nominal; native lambs, $4 00@5 25; western lambs, $3 85@4 25; few ewes, $3 00@3 95; native wethers, $3 10@4 00; western wethers, $3 00@4 20; stockers and feeders, $2 00@3 35; receipts for the week, 16,300 head.

CHICAGO, Jan. 10.—Cattle—Receipts, 300 head; nominal; good to prime steers, $5 40@6 50; poor to medium, $3 25@5 00; stockers and feeders, $2 00@4 00; cows, $1 25@4 50; heifers, $2 00@5 25; canners, $1 25@2 50; bulls, $2 00@4 00; calves, $3 50@8 00; Texas fed steers, $3 75@5 85. Hogs—Receipts, 25,000 head; Monday, 40,000 head; left over, 3,500 head; opened steady; closed easy; mixed and butchers', $6 20@6 50; good to choice heavy, $6 40@6 50; rough heavy, $6 20@6 35; light, $5 90@6 25; bulk of sales, $6 30@6 45. Sheep—Receipts, 2,000 head; sheep and lambs, steady; good to choice wethers, $4 25@4 75; fair to good wethers, $3 75@4 25; native lambs, $4 00@6 00.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—Beeves—Receipts, 540 head; dressed beef steady; city dressed native sides, general sales, 7¼@7½c per lb; Texas beef, 6¾@7¼c; cables last received quoted American steers, general sales, 13@14c, dressed weight; refrigerator beef, 9c per lb; exports today, 2,035 head beeves, 7,600 quarters of beef and 1,200 head dressed sheep. Calves—Receipts, 52 head; city dressed veals, 11@14c per lb. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 1,676 head; both sheep and lambs very strong; sheep sold at $3 00@4 25 per 100 lbs; lambs, $5 75@6 50; dressed mutton, 7½@8c per lb; dressed lambs, general sales, 7½@10½c. Hogs—Receipts, 2,203 head.

EAST BUFFALO, Jan. 10.—Cattle—Receipts, 200 head; steady; veals, 25c lower; tops, $9 00@9 50; common to good, $5 50@8 75. Hogs—Receipts, 8,500 head; active and 10@15c lower; heavy, $6 70@6 75; mixed, $6 60@6 70; Yorkers, $6 60; pigs, $6 50@6 60; roughs, $5 75@6 00; stags, $4 75@5 25. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 12,800 head; sheep, 25c higher; yearlings and lambs steady; top lambs, $6 30@6 40; culls to good, $4 00@6 25; yearlings, $5 50@5 90; ewes, $4 50@4 75; sheep, top mixed, $4 00@4 25; culls to good, $1 75@3 85.

SALES FOR THE WEEK.

Transactions on the Pittsburgh stock exchange for the week ending January 10, 1903, were 41,151 shares stock, $75,000 bonds, 2 5-20 rights and 20 receipts. The business was distributed as follows:

Sales	SHARES.	High.	Low.	Last Sale.	Chge
100	A. V. pfd	30	30	30	+2
50	A. Loco. pfd	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜	—1¼
32100	Brew. com	31½	30⅜	31⅜	+1½
200	Do pfd	*47½	46½	47	+1
85	Cons. Ice	12	12	12	+1¼
85	Do pfd	38	38	38	+2
1400	Car. Steel	20	19½	19⅝	+⅜
1745	Do pfd	85½	84	85¼	+1⅝
2710	F. Proofing	29⅜	28½	28⅝	+¼
2118	Do pfd	44	43⅝	44	+¾
90	Marsden, com	4	4	4	—⅜
13	Penna. R. R.	135⅜	135⅜	135⅜	—5⅛
74	Phila. Co. cm	*46⅜	46	46⅜	....
4	T. H. & L. S. pf	70	70	70	—4
7220	Pitts. Coal	29	28	28⅝	—1¼
1616	Do pfd	90	89½	90	+1
11	P. Pl. Glass	138	*135	138	+2
35	P. S. Car	64	63½	64	+3⅜
20	Do pfd	92½	92½	92½	....
3917	River Coal	12	11¼	11⅞	+⅞
878	Do pfd	39¼	39	39½	+⅛
825	Stove & R	3	3	3	....
132	Do pfd	17	17	17	0
95	Union Switch	90	89	89½	—½
100	Do pfd	96½	96	96⅓	—⅓
2312	U. S. Steel	39¾	37⅞	38¾	+1⅜
1401	Do pfd	89½	87½	89¼	+2⅛
39	W. Airbrake	*175	174	*174½	+½
65	W. Elec. Ists	110½	110	110	+3½
4895	Do 2ds	110¼	107	107⅜	+1⅜
2884	Wm. Glass	58½	54	*56	+2⅜
231	Do pfd	90½	88	90	+2
776	Am. Trust	*170	160	169	+19¼
10	Anchor S. B.	225	225	225	....
10	Ally. Trust	152	152	152	—3
10	Colonial Trust	585	585	585	0
81	C. R. E. & T.	240	*235	239	+3
20	D. S. F. & T.	290	290	290	+5
30	Exch. N. B.	90	90	90	—4
161	Fidelity T. & S.	146½	*147½	*2140	+½
8	Mon. N. B.	295	295	295	—3
20	N. B. W. Pa.	196	195	195	—2
10	N. Am. Sav.	130	130	130	—1
85	N. Y. Trust	291	290	291	+7
39	Safe D. & T.	*123	120	*123	+2
20	Tra. & M. B.	72	72	72	0
41151					

BONDS.

$27,000	Brew. ds	111	111	111	+½
13,000	Con. Gas 5s	112	112	112	+1
2,000	P. McK. & Y. 5s	95¾	95¾	95¾	+½
35,000	Riv. Coal 6s	113½	112⅜	112⅜	—¼
$75,000					

RIGHTS.

1 5-20	Mon. Water	38	37	37	—1
2	S. U. Cable	110	110	110	—10

5-20 RECEIPTS.

20	Fid. T. & T.	95	85	85	....

*Less than 10 shares. †Ex-dividend 1½ per cent.

Coffee and Sugar.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—The market for coffee futures opened quiet, with quotations unchanged. Cables proved disappointing, local speculation was indifferent and sentiment for the moment showed no particular leaning in either direction. Light liquidation of nearer positions caused them to sag 5 points; the market closed net unchanged to 5 points lower, with sales recorded of only 4,500 bags, including March at 4.45@4.50c; May, 4.65c; September, 5.05c. Primary receipts continue to come in light; Brazil markets were quiet and unchanged. Sugar, raw nominal; fair refining, 3¾c; centrifugal, 96 test, 3¾c; molasses sugar, 3¼c. refined steady; No. 6, 4.25; No. 7, 4.20c; No. 8, 4.15c; No. 9, 4.10c; No. 10, 4.05c; No. 11, 4.00c; No. 12, 3.95c; No. 13, 3.90c; No. 14, 3.85c; confectioners' A, 4.60c; mould A, 4.80c; cut loaf, 5.25c; crushed, 5.25c; powdered, 4.75c; granulated, 4.65c; cubes, 4.90c.

Movements of Gold.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—(Special.)—In redemption of checks drawn by depositors of gold at the Seattle assay office, today's official records show that the subtreasury paid out yesterday $8,675, against $178 a week ago. Total payment by government to New York banks for the day, $4,345,000. Payment by banks to government, $4,092,000. Balance on the day's transactions, $1,343,000, paid by government to banks, against $791,000 similarly paid a week ago.

The McKinley Mining and Smelting Company

Mines at Ely, Nevada

OFFICERS:
M. C. BARBER, President
F. E. FITCH, Vice-President
A. J. HAZELTINE, Treasurer
DIX W. SMITH, Secretary

DIRECTORS:

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D. W. SMITH, Elmira, N. Y. Counselor-at-Law.
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WILLIAM E. SHEPHERD, New York.
M. H. MOORE, Lancaster, Pa. Director First National Bank.
W. J. HAERTHER, Phila., Pa. Hurd, Haerther & Co., Bankers and Brokers, Drexel Bldg.
W. N. McGILL, Managing Director.

Ely, Nevada, December 30, 1902.

Mr. Dix W. Smith, Sec'y McKinley M. & S. Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

My Dear Sir:—Since my last report, the work in the Saxton Mine has gone steadily on and the ore bodies exposed at that time have continued on with the development. The grade of the ore as to value is not changed. The drift to the north on the 300 level is now 302 feet in length, which for the whole length is a cross cut of the ledge, for the last 45 feet however, it has changed in character and has more value in both gold and copper. This is a very large mineral deposit, thoroughly well defined, uniform in grade and has improved very much over the same vein 100 feet above.

The intention is to start sinking again in the shaft as soon as possible, which will be about one month before complete arrangements can be made.

The ledge has already developed so large and so well defined that there can be no difficulty experienced in finding it in the various levels that will be run from the shaft as the latter is sunk deeper.

The 200 level has been driven 40 feet since my last report, 10 feet of this distance it passed through lime of no value, but the whole face of this drift is now in native Copper ore. We have now cut through this Copper on the vein, about 210 feet. This ore can be reduced at a very small cost and all of the value saved, which makes it very attractive.

The development in the Gold ore exposes that vein for 290 feet in length.

There has been practically no change since its first discovery, remaining very uniform in grade and character and is very satisfactory. Yours truly,

(Signed) W. N. McGill, Mgr.

Professor Treadwell's View.

"The McKinley Company's Mines are today more promising than the United Verde was at the same stage. The stock is cheap at Five Dollars a share. I have examined probably 500 mines and found a half dozen first-class properties in the lot. The McKinley is one of the best of them. The stock today should be selling at Ten Dollars a share."

Dividends Could Be Paid Now.

When prospecting the mines, Professor Treadwell pronounced them among the richest Copper Properties he had ever seen. He said this week:

"These mines are in the middle of the big copper belt at Ely, Nevada. When I saw them, capped by the red iron oxide ores, I knew the rich Copper Sulphides must be found at the permanent water level. The Gold intervening between the Iron Oxides and the Copper Sulphides is much richer than usual. Over a million dollars of Gold could probably be milled with ease from the free milling gold ore already available. Dividends could be paid and the money for development secured this way. But the Gold-bearing oxide ores are a positive necessity in roasting the more valuable Copper Sulphides at the lower level. Without the gold-bearing oxide ore the reduction of the Copper would be very expensive. In using the gold-bearing oxide ore as a flux for the Copper ores every particle of the Gold is economically saved. Millions will be made from the Copper, and the full development of these remarkable mines will be reached in a reasonable time and at a minimum cost."

WE HAVE SECURED A THIRTY-DAY OPTION ON

Ten Thousand Shares

McKinley Mining and Smelting Company Stock which we offer for public subscription at

$3.00 a Share

File Applications for Stock with

GABLE & NORTON,

FINANCIAL AGENTS,

Keystone Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FIFTEEN BANKS LACK LEGAL AMOUNT OF CASH

Associated Institutions of New York Make Better Showing in Weekly Report.

[Special Telegram to The Gazette.]

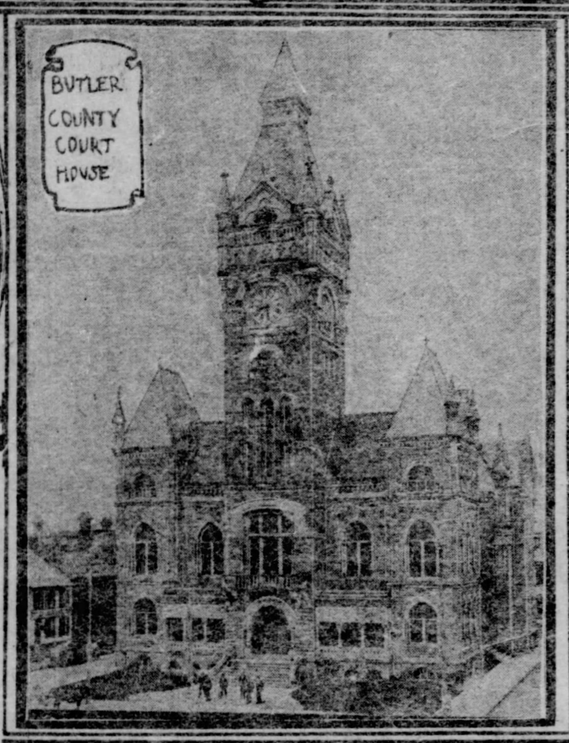
NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—The percentage reserves of the Associated banks as compiled from averages for the week ended January 10, 1903, follows:

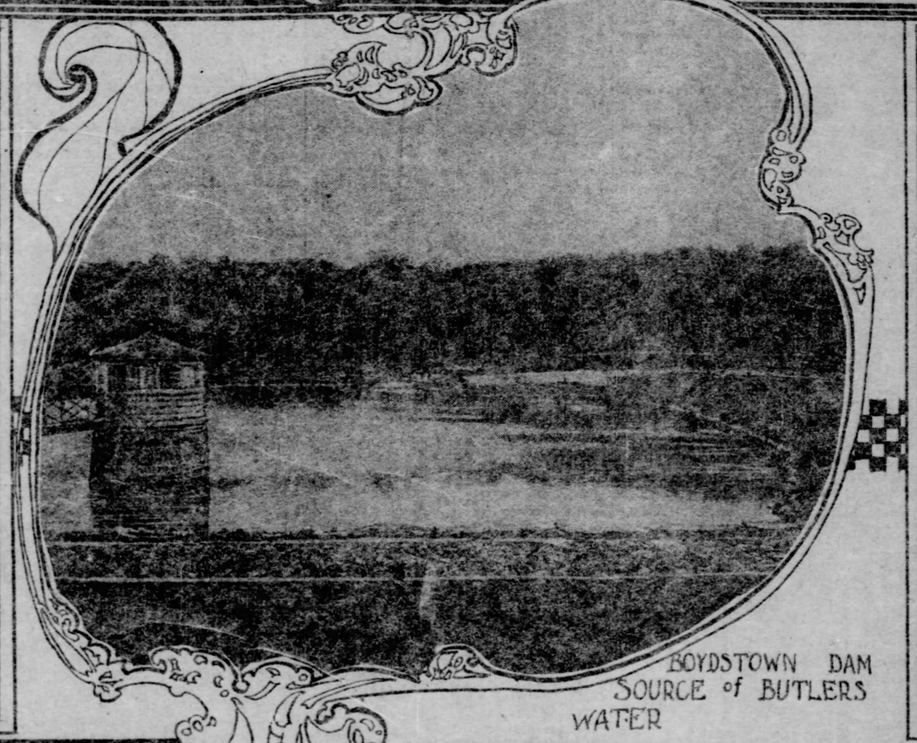
Banks.	P. C. Res.	Banks.	P. C. Res.
N. of N.Y., N.B.A.	26.4	Oriental	29.2
Manhattan Co.	25.8	Importers & Trad.	20.4
Merchants Nat.	27.8	Nat. Park	27.2
Mechanics Nat.	23.0	East River Nat.	28.1
America	28.9	Fourth Nat.	28.5
Phoenix Nat.	28.0	Central Nat.	30.0
National City	25.3	Second Nat.	25.1
Chemical Nat.	30.4	First Nat.	30.2
Merchants Ex. N.	26.3	N. Y. Nat. Ex.	24.9
Gallatin Nat.	29.9	Bowery	22.3
N. Butch. & Drov.	25.1	N. Y. Co. Nat.	22.8
Mech. & Traders.	21.3	German American	24.2
Greenwich	27.0	Chase Nat.	25.5
Leath. Mfgs. Nat.	28.6	Fifth Ave.	26.5
Seventh Nat.	25.8	German Ex.	26.1
Am. Ex. Nat.	24.5	Germania	25.2
N. Bk. of Com.	25.0	Lincoln Nat.	24.0
Nat. Broadway	25.7	Garfield Nat.	26.9
Mercantile Nat.	27.2	Fifth Nat.	26.5
Pacific	25.8	Metropolis	25.6
Chatham Nat.	28.0	West Side	25.8
Peoples	29.0	Seaboard Nat.	29.4
N. B. Nor. Am.

Great Industry Booms Old Butler Town

JOHN M. HANSEN

President of Standard Steel Car Company.





BOYDSTOWN DAM
SOURCE of BUTLERS
WATER

English Lutheran Church on Site of Old Witherspoon Institute.

SUDDEN GROWTH OF OLD BUTLER

From Quiet Country Town It Has Become a Center of Industry.

BIGGEST OF BUILDINGS

One Covering More Ground Than Any Other in State Was Erected There in Ninety Days—An Army of Workmen.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

BUTLER, PA., Jan. 10.—The largest building in Pennsylvania stands in old Butler town. The structure is 1,850 feet in length and varies from 340 to 500 feet in width. It was erected in less than three months and houses the main plant of the Standard Pressed Steel Car Company, one of the youngest and most thriving industries in the state.

Two years ago when Butler celebrated its centennial anniversary some pictorial prophet drew a hopeful picture of the future town, purporting to show Butler as it would appear in A. D. 1950. He bordered wide streets with tall skyscrapers and scattered high, domed edifices about in the most promiscuous fashion.

Of course it was a dream. Two years ago Butler's most imposing business block was humble enough in appearance, and the artist who drew the picture of the coming metropolis, in his wildest fancies, perhaps, did not imagine that before 15 months would roll around the foundation for the largest building in the state would be laid in the shadow of Butler's towers.

Change Was Sudden.

Progress in these days does not move at a snail's pace. In Butler it moves in leaps and bounds. From a quiet country hamlet where the farmers and horse-swappers got up early in the morning and ate monotonous breakfasts of buckwheat cakes, Butler grew to be a business center of no mean importance. The railroads came in and the old town assumed some dignity as a manufacturing seat. Coal mines, oil and gas wells and famous crops had long ago left abundant wealth in Butler.

Today this firm financial foundation, which has been laid, is being utilized in the fullest measure in the upbuilding of the great industries which have been located in the old town, and in consequence the community has none of the undesirable features of a boom district. Its leading families have lived here more than a century and have fine residences bordering model streets. The county buildings are among the finest and most complete in the commonwealth.

Another New Industry.

In a few months hence Butler will have one of the two plants in the world for the manufacture of rolled steel car wheels. Modern railroading demands something better than a cast wheel with steel tire and to meet this demand a big plant will be erected in the old buckwheat patches of Butler. The plant will be operated in conjunction with that of the Standard company and will use the patents of C. T. Schoen, the experimental work having been carried on in the works of the Bethlehem Steel Company. The new plant will turn out 400 wheels a day and will employ over 500 men. The new wheels will be rolled out of a single bolt of steel and can be manufactured at half the price of the cast wheels, which sell for $35 each. Wherever first-class rolling stock is needed there will be a demand for the steel wheels and Butler sees in the new industry brilliant prospects for the future.

Ninety-Day Transformation.

But the big building, referred to in the opening paragraph, is not only famous as the largest structure in the state and one of those covering the largest area of ground in the world, but was built in an amazing short space of time, the old Butler fair ground being converted into a great manufacturing site in less than 90 days.

On January 1, 1902, the Standard company was organized. Three hundred acres in the old fair ground plot and the Duffy estate were purchased. One hundred acres were used for the site for the plant while 200 acres were reserved for the houses of the employes.

On April 14 the ground was broken for the big plant. On August 31 the first completed steel car was turned out. In that interval, notwithstanding that rain poured down during 40 working days, over 55 acres of buildings were constructed, the grading was done for four and one half miles of railroad track and all the necessary machinery was installed.

An Army of Workmen.

The great main building is built of steel. On a parallel plot is the paint shop, 800x150 feet, also of steel construction. The power house is of brick, 50x750 feet. In this building the only steam lines are laid, the other departments being supplied with motors and a complete hydraulic and electrical equipment.

An army of 2,500 men toil in these three buildings. At one end of the big structure the raw material is gathered, more than 500 tons of steel a day being used. The channels, angles and eye-beams are received by lengths or multiples of lengths. They are taken up and transported through the building on 14 electric cranes, sheared and punched and finally collected in the assembling room, where they are riveted together and placed on trucks.

A representative of the railroad company, for which the car has been ordered makes an inspection of the work and the unfinished car receives its first coat of paint after the airbrake apparatus has been attached. Then the final inspection is made and the painters stencil the name and number upon the car. When the time comes for shipment, the cars are sent to some point where they can be loaded and shipped without the necessity of sending them as deadhead freight.

Pay $200,000 Per Month.

The raw steel goes into the yards on Monday and is made up into the finished car ready for shipment on Wednesday. Sixty cars a day are turned out, a long train leaving Butler six days in the week.

Within a few weeks the plant for the manufacture of wooden cars will be ready for operation. Here 20 wooden cars, fitted on steel underframes, will be turned out each day. In wooden-car making the Standard company makes special claims to the use of standard rolls in sizes and shapes.

In its semi-monthly pays the company distributes over $70,000 to its employes and when all the various affiliated plants are opened on full time the payroll will exceed $100,000. The value of the daily output is more than $60,000.

The suburb which has been built around the car factory has a population of over 1,500. The company erected 200 dwelling houses for its employes. These are provided with bathrooms and have conveniences rarely heard of in the ordinary company house. The cottages stand on 50-foot lots, where the tenants have ample space for vegetable gardens. A number of the houses have been sold to the employes. Lyndora, the euphonious name of the new suburb, is connected by trolley with Butler and when it is annexed to the borough, will increase the population over 30 per cent. Twelve acres in the center of Lyndora have been reserved for park purposes.

Other Big Industries.

The officers of the Standard are John M. Hansen, president; A. R. Fraser, vice president and treasurer; H. J. Gearhart, general manager; A. S. Valentine, secretary; P. F. McCool, manager of the works.

But Butler has other great manufacturing industries. Before the steel car was invented, it stood high among the seats of glass making. The Standard Plate Glass works is one of the most complete in the country and the Star iron works gives employment to hundreds of thrifty workmen.

The building boom in Butler has not been confined to Lyndora. New hotels, new banks, new churches and new office buildings have been going up on every prominent street. There is talk of a new Union station, which will add to the convenience of the traveling public as well as to the shippers. The trolley lines have been extended and a park with summer entertainments adds to the old town's attractiveness.

Municipal Butler has been making equally good progress. Its water supply, its hospital and its schools are the equal of any in the state. Its volunteer fire department is a champion organization in Western Pennsylvania.

Only One Man Killed.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 10.—Assistant General Passenger Agent Hillcary of the Big Four stated this morning that only one man was killed and nobody was injured in the wreck on that road between Mora and Bethelo, Ill., last night.

Residence of William Walker.

Birdseye View of Plant of Standard Steel Car Company.

IN THE MUSIC WORLD

THE orchestra program for Friday evening was one which should have appealed strongly to the Philistine whose liking for music is limited to compositions in which there is plenty of tune and plenty of noise. There was nothing actually classic and nothing actually trashy, but a mean between the two, all of the bright, spirited style. The orchestra plays this sort of music superlatively well. There is no great demand made upon it for interpretive work of any seriousness, but there is much opportunity for dashing rhymth, showy crescendos and crashing finales, and of this opportunity the players make the most. Mr. Herbert fairly revelled in the color of the Broustet "Fantastic Scenes," and they were played with immense verve and abandon. This is a fairly attractive orchestra number of the lighter sort, and was well liked, though never played in Pittsburgh before. The wood-winds were not up to their usual quality and at times there seemed to be a rather uneven tone in the second violins, but beyond this there was no special blemish in the instrumentation.

The best thing on the program in every way was the last number, the two Norwegian Dances, by Grieg. These are characteristic compositions, and to those accustomed to hear only the pianoforte arrangement the orchestration was especially grateful, giving as it does new beauty to these already beautiful musical pictures.

Of Miss Maud MacCarthy, the young Irish girl who made her Pittsburgh debut as a violin soloist, one can say much that is good, yet it would be impossible to rank her among the great artists. She gets a good tone, warm and big enough, but her playing is very feminine and sometimes very amateurish. There is nothing sensational about her phrasing or her feeling for nuance, but all is in good taste if not very original. In the third movement of the Saint-Saens Concerto she displayed the most virtuosity. One thing is sure: What Miss MacCarthy's playing now lacks will come to her with age and a deeper understanding. Her faults are the natural faults of youth and immaturity and not the more serious ones of narrowness and accented mannerisms.

The following program will be directed by Edward J. Napier today at the Church of the Ascension:

11 a. m.

Te Deum.....Smart
Jubilate.....Royce
Offertory. O God, When Thou Appearest.....
.....Mozart

7.45 p. m.

Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis.....Lloyd
Anthem, Thou, Earth, Wast Sweet Incense.....Spohr
Miss Henrietta Keil and chorus.)
Offertory, Male trio—Say, Where Is He Born?.....Mendelssohn
Chorus—There Shall a Star.....
.....Mendelssohn

J. Christopher Marks, organist and director of the music at St. Andrew's Episcopal church, Ninth street, has arranged the following services for today:

Morning, 1045.

Venite, Te Deum, Jubilate, in E flat.....Buck
Anthem, Nazareth.....Gounod

Afternoon, 4.

Magnificat, Nunc Dimittis, in C.....Buck
Anthem, Recit air and chorus, "O Thou That Tellest (Messiah).....Handel
Anthem, Tenor solo and quartet, God That Madest.....Naylor

❖ ✠ ❖

Lilian Blauvelt, who has become such a feature of English musical life that London has almost forgotten that she is an American, has been engaged for the Covent garden royal opera next season, and will make her debut in June as Marguerite in "Faust," appearing afterward as Juliette, Zerlina, Michaela and in other roles.

Among the European musical attractions booked for early appearance in New York are Dr. Theodore Lierhammer, the famous Vienna Lieder singer, Miss Muriel Foster, the contralto who has been attracting much attention at the musical festivals here, and William Green, the tenor.

Weingartner is going to London for a Beethoven festival under Prof. Johann Krause, at which all nine of the symphonies, every one of the overtures, violin and piano concertos and the most important of Beethoven's chamber music will be given.

❖ ✠ ❖

The second half of the season of Pittsburgh orchestra concerts will be inaugurated this week, the concerts, as usual, occurring on Friday evening and Saturday afternoon. The following is the program, with Miss Elsa Reugger 'cello soloist:

Symphony, "Jupiter," in C major.....Mozart
Concerto for Violoncello and Orchestra in
15 minor, Opus 30.....Herbert
Prelude, "Lohengrin".....Wagner
Cello Soldi—(a) Evening Sun.....Schumann
(b) Le Cygne.....Saint Saens
Rhapsody.....Liszt

The symphony is one of the three greater ones in this form that Mozart wrote, although he was the composer of more than 100 symphonies. The greatest authorities of criticism agree in placing this symphony very high among the great art works.

The other orchestral numbers are the "Lohengrin" prelude and one of the stirring Liszt rhapsodies, both familiar and welcome.

It is very seldom that a woman 'cellist comes forward as soloist, but Miss Reugger by the value of her work has won a distinguished place for herself in the world of music. Miss Reugger is a Belgian and very young. She has been a regular visitor to the United States for the past four years, but this is the first opportunity for her to come before a Pittsburgh orchestra audience. Of unusual interest here is her important number, Herbert's concerto in E minor for violincello and orchestra.

Miss Elsa Reugger.

❖ ✠ ❖

The concerts that have been given for some years both in this city and on extended tour by the Kunits String quartet will be continued this season, beginning in the latter part of January. The series of three concerts will be given in the new Conservatory hall in Dithridge street, under the management of H. H. Brackett. Mr. von Kunits and Mr. Merck will appear as soloists, besides singers and pianists.

❖ ✠ ❖

An informal musicale was given on Wednesday evening, January 7, at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Cole, No. 1611 Bedford avenue. A pleasing program was rendered by the host and hostess and Arthur Stroyd, Leo Oehmler, R. Suter, Mr. Brown and others. Among the more ambitious numbers were the prologue from "I Pagliacci," by Mr. Owen, and a trio for violin, piano and 'cello, composed by Leo Oehmler.

❖ ✠ ❖

A student piano and song recital will take place next Thursday evening, January 15, in the recital hall of the Carter Conservatory of Music, South Highland avenue.

❖ ✠ ❖

In the December number of Music an article on "American Song Writers," by Karleton Hackett, contains a glowing tribute to the work of the late Ethelbert Nevin. The writer says "Nevin's art was lyric and his gift of melody spontaneous and of the purest quality. He has written more beautiful songs than any other American." Then follows an extended appreciation of the music of this talented composer.

❖ ✠ ❖

Harry Lee Cornwall, organist of St. Peter's Episcopal church, will give the fifteenth recital of the Sunday series this evening at 7:15 o'clock. The program will include the Toccata and Fugue in D minor (J. S. Bach), Fanfare in D major (J. Lemmens), "March of the Magic Kings" (Th. Dubois) and "Entree Pontificale" (Enrico Bossi).

❖ ✠ ❖

The usual Sunday afternoon free organ recital will be given today at 4 o'clock in Carnegie Music hall by Edwin H. Lemare. The recital begins with Spohr's "Jessonda" overture, an unfamiliar work at these recitals. Spohr had great melodic gifts and this overture to the opera "Jessonda" is a good illustration of his musical capacity. Henry Smart, a famed English organist and composer, is drawn upon for the Air with Variations and Finale Fugato, a work Mr. Lemare esteems as the most elaborate one from the pen of this composer. A number played for the first time at these recitals by Mr. Lemare is the overture to Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Parise," a work of dig-

Twin Sisters Frozen to Death.

SISSETON, S. D., Jan. 10.—Twin daughters of Ole Thorson, a farmer 12 miles west of here, were frozen to death in the recent blizzard. They set out for home with their father, but lost their way and wandered all night, perishing before dawn. The father was not badly frozen.

Favors Hay-Bond Treaty.

CHICAGO, Jan. 10.—A committee appointed by the directors of the board of trade left for Washington today to present to the senate committee on foreign relations resolutions indorsing the Hay-Bond reciprocity treaty with Newfoundland.

SELF DEFENSE.

Where Ignorance Is Taken Advantage of to Bring Ruin on Its Victims.

No power on earth can save an ignorant man if he once gets into the clutches of an evil intending person. His only possible defense is to become educated himself. This is often hard and sometimes impossible in the case of poor people. Ignorance seems to be forced upon them without leaving them any alternative. If any age of tyranny should come upon America thousands of laboring men who are naturally smart, and even, perhaps, brilliant, would be compelled to succumb to the superior influence of the knowledge possessed by the tyrants.

Happily, however, there is a great change coming over the poor man's possibilities. He can now obtain as good as a college education without spending one cent of money for tuition and without devoting any time except what could otherwise be trifled away.

The twentieth century edition of the Encyclopedia Britannica contains all the information necessary to the success of any one who will make use of it.

To Barbers Only

You want your shop to be up-to-date.

Precaution as to contagion is your greatest care, satisfaction to your customers your aim. Quickness in shaving customers makes you money.

COKE ANTISEPTIC SHAVING FOAM

for Easy Shaving

is the latest discovery of science. Takes the place of soap. It gives an individual lather; no chance of contagion; instantly softens the hardest beard; leaves the face soft and is a benefit to the skin. No rubbing in, won't dry up. Saves 25 per cent of your and your customer's time.

Beware of Imitations.

One-pound jars for your use. Many customers prefer the 25c collapsible tubes for personal use. Ask your jobber or write.

A. R. BREMER CO., CHICAGO.

For Sale By: May Drug Co., Joseph Fleming & Son, Christy's Drug Store and P. C. Shilling Co.

WHAT a busy winter it has been! And continues to be, for that matter, for, though the debutante teas and dances have run their course, there are still social entertainments in plenty and much time is consumed looking after the making up of what the shops advertise as "white goods," preparatory to a southern trip and a stay at some of the southern coast resorts. Yards and yards of the white goods before mentioned are being fashioned into the prettiest gowns imaginable in which my lady will appear during sundry hot days later on, just as she has done at home this winter in the most gorgeous of party gowns. For Pittsburgh girls are said never to have dressed so well or looked so well as they have done this season, season marred only by one thing, the scarcity of dancing men. There has not been enough to go around at any of the balls and "wall-flowering it," as one of the girls put it, has been more or less a necessity rather than a badge of unpopularity.

Of course no one who is on the Chambers visiting list will think of going away until after the Chambers-Murray wedding, as every one will want to be in town for that important function. It is really to be what every one strives for but does not always attain—one of the handsomest church weddings of any season. Sundry little entertainments are being made for Miss Chambers now and there will be several larger affairs the week of the wedding that will relieve any dullness likely to follow a very gay midwinter.

There is much discussion just now over two or three engagements likely to "break out" again quoting the white goods girls, at any moment, and several weddings to occur in the early spring. One of the very large affairs is being talked over as likely to take place in April and the oft-quoted Dame Rumor is authority for the statement that Ralph Baggaley's two daughters, whose engagements were recently announced, are likely to have a double wedding before the roses bloom again. That would be a very pretty and proper proceeding and would be new as well, since society has not participated in a double wedding in many a long day.

As for engagements, there are half a dozen or more talked about, one of which will be announced very shortly. In fact the young couple have not denied the existence of an engagement when congratulations are offered, and are even said to have their new house, now building, nearly ready for occupancy. It would be rather nice, their friends think, if, since both families are Third Presbyterian church people, the wedding could be the first affair of the kind to take place in the new and beautiful building the Third Presbyterian church congregation is erecting and hopes to have ready for the dedicatory service by May or June. Another engagement talked about concerns a pretty and witty Washington City girl and a Pittsburgh man, though both are young enough to wait a bit before taking up such serious things as engagements and marriages.

By far the handsomest entertainment of the week just closing, because it was the largest, was Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Childs, Jr.'s ball poudre for Miss Childs at the Pittsburgh Club, with all the fine flower of society present. The floral decorations of the assembly room were most elaborate, though of the conventional order. The red walls were converted into white ones by covering them with muslin and over this trailing vines of smilax of phia roses festooned from window to window. The pillars along the "blind" side of the room were similarly garlanded and the ceiling was hung with smilax. The stage was curtained with apple blossoms. The favor table was placed at this end of the room, adding a pretty effect of its own to the general scheme of decorations. The scene within the assembly room after the arrival of the guests was most brilliant, the powdered hair and patches of the women having an attraction pleasing, to say the least.

Some of the costumes worn could only be described as magnificent, a number of them being imported creations, worn on the occasion for the first time. Although the ball was made specially and particularly for Miss Childs, the honors of the occasion were shared by Mr. and Mrs. James H. Childs, who recently returned from their wedding trip, and by Miss Childs's three visiting friends, Miss Coffin of Brooklyn, Miss Reid of Yonkers and Miss Pitter of Philadelphia. General dancing occupied the early part of the evening and after a midnight supper there was a cotillion with two favor figures, the first led by James H. Childs, and the second by Jarvis Geer.

The favors were opera bags of pompadour silk, shepherdess crooks of white wicker mounted with bright colored ribbon bows, steins, apple cushions, etc. Mrs. Childs was assisted in distributing the favor by Mrs. George C. Burgwin, Mrs. William R. Blair, Mrs. Frederick G. Kay and Mrs. Remsen V. Messler.

Everybody said the ball was "such a success," that they never remembered having a better time, the hostess, as usual, receiving many compliments upon her smartly-managed entertainment. The ball was the last large affair of the season, bringing to a close a series of brilliant dancing functions that has kept the debutante set busy for weeks.

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Mrs. Henry Clay Frick will give a large reception next Saturday afternoon at Clayton, the Frick residence in the East End, for which her guests are asked to meet Mrs. Philander C. Knox.

Miss Mary Longmore Carson and Mr. William Henry Hastings were married Wednesday evening at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Craig Carson, in Lang avenue, East End. The Rev. Robert M. Russell, pastor of the Sixth United Presbyterian Church, officiated at the ceremony, which was witnessed by a large number of friends and relatives. The bride was given away by her father, and was attended by her sister, Miss Jessie M. Carson as maid of honor; Miss Mildred R. Carson another sister; Miss Katherine Hastings, Mr. Hasting's sister; the Misses Lillian and Helen Smith of Ingram, and Miss Edith C. Forgie of Allegheny, as bridesmaids. Dr. William Thompson, whose marriage will take place in Philadelphia shortly, was the best man. Miss Alida Benham Carson, a younger sister of the bride, and George Bell Anderson, Jr., were the ribbon bearers. The floral decorations were carried out in a color scheme of white and green, with a large mound of white roses decorating the bride's table at the supper, which followed the marriage ceremony. The bride's bouquet had hidden among its blooms, a thimble and a piece of money, one of which was later caught by Miss Jessie Carson, when the bride threw her bouquet from the top of the stairs, and the other by Miss Edith Forgie. Mr. and Mrs. Hastings are now away on their wedding trip.

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Miss Anne Macbeth of Amberson avenue will give a dinner on Thursday, January 27, for Mr. and Mrs. David Aiken Reed.

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Mr. and Mrs. D. Herbert Hostetter and their family, accompanied by Mrs. Rosetta Hostetter, left a few days ago for Palm Beach, where they have taken the John S. Clarke cottage for the remainder of the season.

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The marriage of Miss Ethel Darragh, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James R. Darragh of Sharpsburg, to Charles T. Matheson of New York, will be an event of this week, but owing to the recent death of Miss Darragh's grandmother will not be as large an affair as originally planned.

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Miss Indie VanDusen, daughter of Frank VanDusen, a Pennsylvania Railroad Company official, accompanied by Miss Pearl Cropsey, left for Sherman, Texas, on Monday evening last, to join a house party being entertained by Mrs. Rucker during the month of January.

Although not very large, the guest list not including more than 12 people, Mrs. James R. Mellon's dinner on Tuesday evening at the Mellon residence in Negley avenue, was a very beautiful affair, the guest of honor being one of the brightest girls in Washington City society, Miss Rebecca Collier, only daughter of Mrs. T. DeWitt Talmage, and a granddaughter of Judge P. H. Collier, of Sharpsburg. The center piece for the table was a great mound of pink carnations, in colorings shaded to blend with the pink of the liberty roses that were used as favors for the girls, each guest finding at her place a large cluster of roses, tied together with pink ribbons.

Among the guests were Miss Helen Larimer, a niece of Mrs. Mellon, of Evanston, Ill.; Miss Fanny Jaynes of Orange, N. J.; Miss Martha Herron, Miss Mary Mellon, Thomas Mellon Jr., Tom Gayley, Joseph Reed, Frederick McCutcheon and two or three others. Miss Collier and her mother returned to Washington City on Thursday night, and about the last of the month will go South to spend the remainder of the winter. Another member of Mrs. Mellon's dinner party left for home yesterday, Miss Jaynes, who has been here for several weeks visiting Mrs. T. L. Mellon.

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Miss Charlotte Jefferis, of Lake street, East End, will give a card party next Thursday afternoon, for which her guests are asked to meet Miss Humason, who is visiting the Jefferis family, and Mrs. John B. Reynolds, a recent bride. The hour is 2 o'clock.

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There are invitations out for a reception at Mrs. James Horner Mamnett's, given jointly by Miss Halpen and Miss Anne Halpin, on Thursday, January 15, at No. 212 Graham street.

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Miss Marsh Rees, of Negley avenue, East End, has invitations out for a palm party she will give on next Friday evening, her guests being asked to meet Miss Humason og Camden, N. J., Miss Charlotte Jefferis's visiting friend.

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Mr. and Mrs. Henry Graham Brown, of Forbes street, gave a handsome little dinner on Friday evening for 10 people, Mrs. Wynn R. Sewell, who is to leave shortly for Italy, was the guest of honor.

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Miss Mary Oliver Sims of South Negley avenue gave a small luncheon on last Tuesday for Miss Laura Curry and her visiting friend, Miss Howard of Brooklyn. Among the guests were Miss Velma Wilson, Miss Bessie V. Speck, Miss Jean Peebles, Miss Mary Smith and Miss Biggert.

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Miss Belle Chaffant of North avenue, Allegheny, gave a small but very handsome little dinner on Friday evening.

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Mrs. James Harold Childs has invitations out for a small tea she will give on Tuesday at her residence in Allegheny avenue, Allegheny.

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Mr. and Mrs. Joseph R. Dilworth will give a theater party at the Alvin on Wednesday evening for their debutante niece, Miss Laura Smith.

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Mrs. James Wood has invitations out for a theater party she will give on the night of the twentieth for Mr. and Mrs. James H. Childs.

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Among the smart social affairs of the week in Allegheny was Mrs. James W. Scully's bridge whist party for her sister, Mrs. James H. Childs, and the card party Mrs. William Henry Singer gave for about 50 of her friends. Both were very smartly conducted affairs, the floral decorations being a chief feature of both.

At Mrs. Scully's a number of pretty prizes were given, two at each table, the prize winners including Mrs. Carroll Fitzhugh, Mrs. Charles E. Speer, Jr., the engagement of Miss Mabel Post, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Seton Post, and George C. McMurtry, Jr.

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Mrs. James R. Murdoch of St. James street has invitations out for a large theater party (four boxes have been engaged), she will give tomorrow evening at the Alvin to see the performance of "The Chinese Honeymoon." A supper at the Pittsburgh club will follow the evening at the play.

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Mrs. James Wood Scully gave a beautiful little luncheon on Monday last for Mrs. George Fales Baker of Philadelphia, the guests asked to meet Mrs. Baker, including Mrs. Cook, Mrs. James Wood, Mrs. Charles C. Scaife, Mrs. John S. Hays, Mrs. William Thaw, Jr., Mrs. George A. Macbeth, Mrs. Thomas Bakewell, Mrs. E. H. Ward, D. D., rector of St. Peter's Episcopal Church, being the officiant at the ceremony. Mrs. Fry the bride, is a daughter of Mrs. M. I. Coffin-Graff of Lehigh avenue, East End, and is a niece of William A. Coffin, the artist, of New York city. Mr. Fry is a Harvard graduate and is engaged in business with Trobridge & Livingston, architects of New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Fry are to make their home in New York, at the Grenoble.

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Mr. and Mrs. J. Ramsey Speer gave a dinner on last Monday evening for about 22 people, members of the debutante set, asked to meet three out-of-town girls, Miss Potter, Miss Reid and Miss Coffin.

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A great deal of pleasurable interest was manifested among the girls who live here and elsewhere, in the wedding yesterday in the Church of the Heavenly Rest, New York, of Miss Jannette Du Maurice, of New York, and George F. Truxton Brittan. Miss Du Maurice was a school friend of Miss Edna and Miss Marguerite Johnson and Miss Martha Dalzell of Allegheny and Miss Emma Humbard of the East End, all of whom went to Pelham Manor together. Miss Humbert and Miss Marguerite Johnson went to New York early in the week to be bridesmaids at the wedding.

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Mrs. William L. Abbott and Miss Abbott of Morewood avenue will give a card party on Monday evening for Miss Knapp, Miss Marion McLean's visiting friend.

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Col. and Mrs. George W. Elkins and the Misses Elkins will give a card party on January 15 at their residence in North Highland avenue.

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Miss Speer, Miss Eleanor G. Park and J. Bowman Sweitzer were among the Pittsburghers who went to New York last week to attend the reception given by Mr. and Mrs. William G. Park to formally introduce their daughter, Miss Mary Park, into society. The reception was given on Monday at Sherry's and was a very brilliant entertainment.

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Miss Stella Hays has issued invitations for a tea she will give next Friday afternoon, January 15.

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Mr. and Mrs. Howard M. Hooker will give a card party Monday evening, January 19, at their residence in Bidwell street, Shadyside.

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The Hon. B. F. Jones, Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Alexander Laughlin, Jr., and Miss Laughlin will leave for Palm Beach during the latter part of the month to remain until spring. They will have their usual apartments at the Royal Poinciana.

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Mr. and Mrs. Harry Darlington and Miss Darlington will leave for Palm Beach on February 2 and will make the trip in a private car. Early in March Miss Darlington will join a house party to be entertained by the Carnegies at Dungeness.

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The Misses Scott of Stanton avenue gave a large reception on Friday afternoon for their niece, Miss Griffiths of Washington, Pa., the occasion being intended as Miss Griffith's formal introduction into society. The house was very beautifully decorated for the occasion, the drawing room being in pink, the dining room in red, while the library had decorations of white lilies, all the lights being shaded in yellow. Following the reception was a dinner for the aids, which, in turn, was followed by a card party in the evening. Among those who assisted in entertaining were Mrs. William H. Griffiths, Mrs. John A. Scott, Mrs. Robert M. Russell, Mrs. Mattie Patterson, Mrs. Reed M. Vincent, Mrs. William B. Horner, Miss Mary Armstrong, Mrs. William Beitz, Mrs. Isaac Milliken, Mrs. Henry Clay Bair, Mrs. Charles Kincaid, Mrs. William L. Sloan, Mrs. John E. Shaw, Mrs. J. Donald Bryce, Miss Elizabeth Griffiths, Miss Meetkirk and Miss Cora M. Livingston.

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Miss Martha Oehmler and her mother, Mrs. R. C. Oehmler of Craig street, East End, will leave in a few days for an extended tour of the west. They will spend some time at Pasadena, Cal., returning to Pittsburgh some time in May.

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Mrs. Park Painter has invitations out for a luncheon she will give on Thursday of this week for Mrs. Munson of Detroit, who is a guest of James A. Chamber's family. Mrs. Munson visits here a good deal, and is always entertained a great deal during her stays in town.

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Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. McLean gave a dance on Friday evening at their residence in Winebiddle avenue, in honor of Miss Knapp of Chicago, who is visiting Miss Marion McLean. Miss Knapp is not unknown in Pittsburgh, having visited here last summer. This is her first season, however, in society, as she was formally introduced a few weeks ago at a large ball given at the Kenwood club in Chicago. The McLean residence was most attractively decorated for the dance, and the cordial hospitality that always abounds at Mr. and Mrs. McLean's functions was much in evidence. Four figures of the cotillion were danced, led by Clinton L. Childs, William B. Hays, Thomas McConnell, Jr., and Crosby McLean, Mr. McLean's figure being a prize one, with brooches for the girls and scarf pins for the boys as favors. Mrs. McLean will give a small skating party for Miss Knapp this week.

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The Misses Bessie and Katharine McCook gave a luncheon last Thursday for Miss Rachel Miller, the private reception suite of rooms on the second floor of the Hotel Schenley being used for the occasion. There were 40 guests seated at one long table, the table decorations consisting of three large centerpieces formed of mounds of red carnations and narcissus. All the decorations were carried out in red, the silver candelabra having crimson shades and the favors at each plate were clusters of red and white carnations, tied with red ribbons. The guests included the debutantes of this year and last, with a few of the younger matrons.

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The marriage of Miss Nellie May Bosworth, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Giles B. Bosworth, to Dr. John Le Roy Hutchinson, took place on Wednesday evening at the family residence in the East End, the Rev. Dr. Robert M. Russell, pastor of the Sixth United Presbyterian church, being the officiant at the ceremony. The bride's attendants were Miss Della Bosworth, the maid of honor; Miss Corrin of Oil City as bridemaid, and little Miss Irene Dickson the ring bearer. Dr. Raymond Hutchinson was his brother's best man and the ushers Edwin Bosworth and Garfield Hutchinson. A special program of music was a feature of the wedding, as were the very beautiful floral decorations that added so much to the attractiveness of the house.

Dr. and Mrs. Hutchinson left during the evening for a wedding journey, being accompanied to the train when they started away by a number of intimate friends and a great deal of red fire, the latter being intended to illuminate the young couple on the first stages of their trip.

Dr. and Mrs. Hutchinson are to live in the East End upon their return.

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Mrs. Eugene Lappe of Wellesley avenue gave a large and handsome reception during the last week, without any special honor guest. She was assisted in entertaining by Mrs. Frank Wilbert, Mrs. John Scott, Mrs. Mattie Patterson, Mrs. Ella Coffin, Mrs. William D. Horner, Mrs. Albert E. Duckham, Miss Edith Coffin, Miss Ursula Chetfield, Miss Edith Forgie, Miss Gertrude Laird and a number of others. A dinner for the aids followed the reception.

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Miss Mary Read McCoy, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George L. McCoy of Baum street is in Washington visiting the Hon. and Mrs. John Dalzell.

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An engagement recently announced is that of Miss Amy Young, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James S. Young of North Dallas avenue, East End, and Dr. George C. Evans of Uniontown.

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Mr. and Mrs. Harry Palmer Pears gave a small informal dinner on last Tuesday evening in honor of the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. J. P. E. Kumler, of Washington City, who are visiting here.

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Mrs. Ralph Holden Binns of Sewickley Heights gave a handsome little luncheon on Tuesday at the Allegheny Country club for Miss Ethel Vankirk Byram of the East End, and one of the season's debutantes. The drive to and from the club was made in sleighs, which added no little gaiety to an already happy occasion.

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Mrs. George B. Logan of Lincoln avenue, Allegheny, with her two daughters, Miss Logan and Miss Henrietta Logan, gave a large reception on Tuesday afternoon, the four honor guests of the occasion being Mrs. Charles W. Scott of Philadelphia, Miss Lyon and Miss Frances Lowe of New York and Mrs. Forestall of Philadelphia, who is visiting Mrs. Edward P. Logan of Ridge avenue. The three hostesses received together and were assisted in entertaining by Mrs. J. Howard Logan, Mrs. William Lowrie, Mrs. Robert Christy, Mrs. Thomas D. Davis, Mrs. Henry D. Lindsay, Mrs. R. L. Scovel, Miss Cowan, Miss Frances Martin, Miss Fleanor Gregg, Miss Elizabeth Rodgers, Miss Margaret C. Walker, Miss Edith Schoyer, Miss Elizabeth Friend and a number of others. The reception was from 3 to 6 o'clock and a dinner for the aids and as many men followed.

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More than a few people realized the good quality of the sleighing during the last week and any number of sleighing parties were added to the list of the enjoyable social affairs of the week. One of these was given by some of the members of the Shadyside Card Club, a dozen or more of them who have been playing cards together for the last three winters. They had a great big sleigh that comfortably held 14 people and drawn by four horses decorated with many bells. The start was made from Mr. and Mrs. Harry Jay Lawrence's residence, in Center avenue, at 6 o'clock, and the route taken included a stop at the Country Club, where a half after seven o'clock dinner was served. Then the ride proper was begun and included a tour of the boulevards and East End streets, where snow had become hard enough for good sleighing. The ride ended, as it began, at Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence's, where a hot luncheon was served at midnight.

Among those who enjoyed the ride were Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. David Rees, Mr. and Mrs. John W. Pontefract, Mr. and Mrs. D. P. Black, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Fisher, Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Fisher and Mr. and Mrs. George Motheral.

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Mrs. Joseph W. Marsh, of Wallingford street, Shadyside, gave a luncheon on last Monday for the officers and members of the board of managers of the Dolly Madison Chapter, Daughters of 1812, with Mrs. Frank Hall Murdoch, recently elected regent of the chapter, and Mrs. Wallace P. Bache, who came on from New York a few weeks ago, being the guests of honor. The floral decorations of the luncheon table were carried out in patriotic colors, the chapter colors of red and white dominating. The luncheon cards were hand painted and in the same colors.

Among the guests besides Mrs. Murdoch and Mrs. Bache were Mrs. Francis Henry Wade, Mrs. F. G. Wallace, Mrs. Henry T. Bailey, Dr. Millie J. Chapman, Mrs. Hattie P. Moore, Mrs. William H. House, Mrs. Edwin R. Sullivan, Mrs. William E. Hamnett, Mrs. Charles A. O'Brien and a number of Mrs. Marsh's more intimate friends outside the chapter.

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Mr. and Mrs. Frederick G. Kay's box party at the Alvin Theater on Tuesday evening last was given for three out-of-town girls—Miss Coffin, Miss Potter and Miss Reid. Besides the host and hostess, their daughter, Ms Louise Kay, and three guests of honor, the guests of the evening included Miss Anne Burgwin, Miss Sara Speer Dunbar, Miss Ada McCrea, Miss Jean McGinley, Miss Virginia Johnston, Miss Beatrice Hawkins, Miss Laura Smith, Miss Sallie Hill, Miss Laura McGinley, Miss Margaretta Wood, Dallas C. Byers, Clinton Childs, Archibald McCrea, Alston Moorhead, William Frew and his visiting friend, Mr. Reynolds, Thruston Wright, Jerome Hill, Thomas A. McKinley, Mr. Hickok, Alexander Speer, Joseph Speer and Lucien Hill.

After the play supper was served at the Pittsburgh Club, two tables being used on each of which there was a beautiful center-piece of pink roses and ferns.

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Mrs. Joseph Wood, of Ellsworth avenue, has invitations out for a card party next Thursday afternoon.

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Mrs. Thomas McK. McKee will give a card party next Friday afternoon at her residence in Ridge avenue, Allegheny.

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At the card party given last Monday afternoon by Mrs. James P. Murphy and the Misses Murphy, of Bayard street, the engagement was announced of Miss Nellie Murphy and Clement Kelly.

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A bazar and entertainment in which society people are interested will be given on the evenings of January 21 and 22, in Cyclorama Hall, Allegheny, for the benefit of Emmanuel Episcopal Church, Allegheny, the Rev. E. M. Paddock, rector. The "Seven Ages of Women" will be represented at the bazar. The first stage, the infant booth will be in charge of the Altar Society of the church, with Miss Doherman as chairman. She will be assisted by Mrs. William Thaw, Jr., Mrs. E. M. Paddock, Mrs. John Henderson Stewart, Mrs. John Moorhead, Jr., Mrs. J. R. Dodworth, Mrs. L. H. Howard and Miss Mary K. Guthrie.

The school girls booth will be in charge of St. Agnes's Guild, with Miss Guthrie as chairman, Mrs. Charles Kirschler, chairman, and a number of aids. Mrs. A. Westervelt Wall will have charge of the mother's booth and the grandmother's booth will be represented by the Ladies' Auxiliary, Mrs. John MacClurg, chairman. A lemonade booth will be in charge of Miss Willa Forsyth and Mrs. Shriver, and refreshments will be served by members of the Junior Brotherhood.

In addition to all these attractions there will be a special entertainment about an hour in length, during which there will be good music, Japanese fan and parasol drill, by 32 members of the auxiliary choir and on Thursday evening an operetta, "Little Boy Blue" will be presented under the direction of James Dodworth, assisted by Miss E. Burd Thaw, Miss Pontefract, Miss Gertrude Irwin, Miss Forsyth, Miss Eggers and a number of others.

The guess doll has been named by Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, to be awarded to the fortunate guesser the second evening.

The women of the congregation of Emmanuel Church do not often come before the public with a large entertainment, and when they do, the affair is taken up as of more than social and philanthropic importance; as, indeed, the character of the entertainment and those taking part, warrant.

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The marriage of Miss Agnes Kelly, daughter of the late George A. Kelly, to Murray Beebe, which took place at the Kelly family residence in Shady avenue, last Wednesday evening, was quietly conducted on account of the recent death of both Mr. and Mrs. Kelly. It was, nevertheless, a very pretty affair, but with only relatives and most intimate friends present. The marriage ceremony was solemnized by the Rev. J. P. E. Kumler, D. D., a former pastor of the East Liberty Presbyterian Church, now of Washington City.

Mr. and Mrs. Beebe are now away on their wedding trip, and are to live, upon their return, at No. 213 Beaver street, Sewickley.

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Charles E. Caughey of Euclid avenue, Bellevue, entertained his men friends at a euchre and smoker Friday evening. The affair was delightfully arranged. Mrs. Caughey being assisted by Mrs. W. F. Church, Mrs. Charles F. Frye, Mrs. Harry Spangler and Mrs. Steele, in serving luncheon. Those present were Edward G. Lang, William B. Kirker, James M. Graham, Dr. D. W. Seville, Edward C. Sykes, William F. Church, Archibald Alston, Jr., F. W. Mahen, Harry Spangler, Ralph Minehart, J. C. Robertson, Gustav Hermann, Mr. Bleming, Mr. Steele, Mr. McDonald, Charles F. Frye and Harry Watson.

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The marriage of Miss Olive Elizabeth Hardern, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Enoch Hardern of Spahr street, to Dr. John W. Walker of the East End, took place on Thursday evening at the home of the bride. Among the out-of-town guests present were Mr. and Mrs. Charles Hempstead, Uniontown; Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Schlagle, Rochester; Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hardern, West Newton; Mr. and Mrs. M. R. Smiley, Smithfield; James Windrum, East Liverpool, O.; Dr. M. R. Gibson and Mr. McCutcheon, West Alexander, Pa.

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The skating party given by Miss Mary Florence Frauenheim of Stanton avenue last Monday evening at Duquesne garden in honor of Miss Mona Lovelock Burke of New York was one of the enjoyable affairs of the week. After skating supper was served at the Schenley. The party, consisting of about forty of the younger set, was chaperoned by Mrs. E. Burke of New York, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Frauenheim, Mrs. Mary Averman and Mrs. Annie Butler.

Miss Burke has been extensively entertained during her stay in Pittsburgh, as the guest of Miss Frauenheim. With her mother she left the latter part of the week for their home in New York and to attend school.

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Aecalon commandery, No. 30, Knights Templar, will give a reception and banquet in Syria temple on Thursday evening, January 22. There will also be dancing and progressive euchre. This reception will not be limited to the members of the fraternity. The general committee of Sir Knights includes Charles F. Sherriff, Thomas A. Johnston, John H. Armstrong, Timon W. Jones, John D. Mars, Andrew Hill, Lawrence J. Heim, Thomas H. Javens, Frank L. S. Robinson, James F. Woodward and David Laing.

The ladies' reception committee is composed of Mrs. Robert R. Woodburn, Mrs. John H. Armstrong, Mrs. Timon W. Jones, Mrs. Thomas A. Johnston, Mrs. Lawrence J. Heim, Mrs. Charles F. Sherriff, Mrs. James F. Woodward, Mrs. John D. Mars, Mrs. F. L. S. Robinson, Mrs. N. P. Ramsey, Mrs. Andrew Hill, Mrs. Thomas H. Javens, Mrs. John A. Reed, Mrs. Frank C. Nobbs, Mrs. John B. Loeffler, Mrs. James F. McIntosh, Mrs. Charles J. Cassidy, Mrs. James M. Sprague, Mrs. William Anthony, Mrs. Thomas N. Boyle, Mrs. Daniel Ashworth, Mrs. Thomas W. Irwin, Mrs. W. E. McCarthy, Mrs. Charles F. Foster and Mrs. T. C. Rebele.

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The annual donation day reception at the House of the Merciful Savior will be conducted on Wednesday, January 14. A large number of the prominent society and philanthropic women of Pittsburgh and Allegheny are interested in the work of the house among poor and distressed women and girls.

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The annual election of officers of the Pittsburgh and Allegheny Free Kindergarten association, postponed from the annual meeting held early in November, was conducted on Friday morning at the Kindergarten college. The old officers were re-elected and are: President, Mrs. William A. Herron; vice presidents, Miss Sarah H. Killikelly, Mrs. S. Jarvis Adams, Mrs. John M. Patterson and Mrs. William McCracken; Jr., treasurer, Mrs. James I. Buchanan; general secretary, Mrs. Elizabeth O'Neill.

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The managers of St. Francis' hospital will hold their annual donation day reception on Thursday afternoon and evening, January 29, at the hospital. The hours will be from 3 o'clock until 10. Invitations have been issued by the officers, including Mrs. J. Leslie Gloninger, president; Mrs. C. C. Herman, vice president, and Miss Catherine Vilsack, secretary. Refreshments will be served by a committee consisting of Mrs. A. V. D. Watterson, Mrs. P. J. Loughney and Mrs. Frank Hite. Mrs. Willet Wagner has charge of the music.

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Mr. and Mrs. James B. Youngson of Collins avenue, East End, have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Margaret Youngson, and Dr. Bradford A. Booth.

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The wedding of Miss Jeannette Riggs, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. W. J. Riggs of Pennsylvania avenue, Allegheny, and William Baird of Cambridge, Pa., whose engagement was announced during the week, will take place soon after Easter.

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Francis W. Pierpont of Dithridge street, Bellefield, left on Thursday evening for Boston en route to Rome, Italy, where he will join Franklin Simmons, the sculptor chosen to execute in marble a statue of the late Gov. Francis H. Pierpont, to be placed by the state of West Virginia in the hall of statuary in the capitol in Washington, D. C. The statue will be placed in the national capitol by West Virginia in recognition of Gov. Pierpont's services in the organization of the state. His son has gone to Rome to inspect the plaster cast, which is completed and ready for the marble.

Mrs. Peter Martin, Nee Lily Oelrichs.

PITTSBURGHERS AT ALANTIC CITY

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Jan. 10—Stopping at the leading Atlantic City hotels are the following Pittsburghers:

Marlborough House—F. A. McKenna, Mrs. F. A. McKenna, Mrs. Young, D. T. Cale, Mrs. Cale, J. K. Evans, Alan Evans.

Agnew—Dr. A. McKenna, Mrs. A. McKenna, Dennis—E. Schwerin, Mrs. E. Schwerin, Frank J. Phillips, A. R. Bruce.

Dunlop—Joseph Keeling, J. Keeling.

Haddon Hall—Miss E. S. Gollen, A. R. Retneman, Mrs. A. R. Retneman, Mrs. H. Multze, Mrs. J. Wilson, C. A. McFeely, C. A. McFeely, Jr., Mrs. C. A. McFeely, O. E. McKeely, E. J. McFeely, C. F. McFeely, T. Stewart, Mrs. T. Stewart, Miss Stewart, Mrs. H. Balken, Miss Balken, Miss E. Braun, the Misses Munhall, A. E. Braun, J. Munhall, Mrs. J. Munhall.

Brighton—Stansbury Sutton, Arthur Kennedy.

Dennis—J. S. Beacon, Greensburg.

Grand Central—W. I. Carlin, James T. Wood, Isleworth—M. J. McMahon, M. Menamin.

Roanoke—James Smith, William P. Myers.

Englewood—George C. Felker, Mrs. George C. Felker.

Traymore—H. C. Fownes, William C. Fownes, Charles E. Downes, William C. Fownes, Jr., M. Kaufman, E. J. Kaufman, Henry Kaufman, Mrs. Henry Kaufman, John H. Foster, George Foster, B. Shore, Fred. N. Stern.

Cecil—Walter Cohen, A. Cohen, Mrs. A. Cohen.

Belmont—Miss Jane M. Fulton, Willis F. Baldwin, R. A. Scott, Mrs. R. A. Scott, W. A. Scott, E. C. Scott, E. C. Boice, Garry Linder, W. A. Scott, Jr., John J. Ryan, Mrs. John J. Ryan.

Rudolf—Walter Roenbaum, Miss Rose Siegel.

Lamborn—J. S. Brooks, T. H. Law.

Warner—Lafayette Wills, Samuel C. White.

Wiltshire—C. E. McShane, Henry P. Thomas.

Strand—John R. Lyons, Mrs. John R. Lyons, Mrs. Mary C. Fox.

Kuehnle's—C. H. Hatfield, L. C. Walker.

Malatesta's—W. H. Hilton, T. R. Guy.

The following people from Western Pennsylvania are here:

Haddon Hall—J. S. Wilson, J. H. Wilson, Beaver; L. Wood, Mrs. L. Wood, Miss H. Campbell, Sewickley; S. M. Christy, the Misses Marshall, A. E. Brown, Miss Elsie Brown, J. R. Munhall, M. Christy, Altoona.

Marlborough House—T. E. Gillespie, Mrs. T. E. Gillespie, J. B. Furman, Johnstown.

Strand—Miss Ella Smith, Altoona.

Runnymede—T. H. Stevenson, W. J. Walker, Homestead; Mr. and Mrs. Knowels, New Castle.

Brighton—P. C. Boyle, Oil City.

Miss DuPuy and Miss Boas, who is visiting Mrs. Wood; Miss Louise Kay, Mrs. James Verner Scaife, Mrs. J. Ramsey Speer, Mrs. Russell K. Forsyth, Miss Virginia Buchanan, Miss Metcalf, who is visiting Miss Burd Thaw; Mrs. John W. Hussey, Miss Amelia Oliver, Mrs. Marshall Bell and Mrs. Joshua Walter Rhodes.

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Miss Bessie C. Howe gave a small box party at the Alvin Theater last Thursday evening, her guests including Mr. and Mrs. John Moorhead, Jr.; Mrs. Calbraith P. Rodgers, Mrs. Julia Horne, Harry Sweitzer, J. Bowman Sweitzer and Frank Spoon. After the play the party went to the Pittsburgh club for supper.

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Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Dinker has invitations out for a dinner they will give on next Tuesday evening at her residence in South Negley avenue, East End.

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Miss Anne Burgwin gave a skating party at Duquesne Gardens on Tuesday night for Miss Elizabeth Moody Sellers's visiting friend, Miss Elizabeth Burke, of Lowell, Mass. Miss Burgwin's party included about 20 people, filling two boxes at the gardens during the hockey, and afterward skated until midnight, when they all went to the Burgwin residence in Craft avenue for supper.

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The third and final dance of a series of subscription cotillions, arranged by a committee comprising John B. Guthrie, Curtis C. Hussey and Gardner Steele, will be given at the Hotel Schenley on the evening of January 26.

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Miss Della Bosworth gave an enjoyable little house dance on Thursday evening, in honor of her house guests, Miss Mary Bishop North and Miss Lois Carrin of Oil City.

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Mrs. James M. Guffey has invitations out for a tea she will give as a housewarming for her new home in Fifth avenue, January 15.

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An announcement made in New York a few days ago, and of equal interest in Pittsburgh and New York, was that of

THE VALUE OF CHARCOAL.

Few People Know How Useful It Is in Preserving Health and Beauty.

Nearly everybody knows that charcoal is the safest and most efficient disinfectant and purifier in nature, but few realize its value when taken into the human system for the same cleansing purpose.

Charcoal is a remedy that the more you take of it the better; it is not a drug at all, but simply absorbs the gases and impurities always present in the stomach and intestines and carries them out of the system.

Charcoal sweetens the breath after smoking, drinking or after eating onions and other odorous vegetables.

Charcoal effectually clears and improves the complexion, it whitens the teeth and further acts as a natural and eminently safe cathartic.

It absorbs the injurious gases which collect in the stomach and bowels; it disinfects the mouth and throat from the poison of catarrh.

All druggists sell charcoal in one form or another, but probably the best charcoal and the most for the money is in Stuart's Absorbent Lozenges; they are composed of the finest powdered Willow charcoal, and other harmless antiseptics in tablet form or rather in the form of large, pleasant tasting lozenges, the charcoal being mixed with honey.

The daily use of these lozenges will soon tell in a much improved condition of the general health, better complexion, sweeter breath and purer blood, and the beauty of it is, that no possible harm can result from their continued use, but on the contrary, great benefit.

A Buffalo physician in speaking of the benefits of charcoal, says: "I advise Stuart's Absorbent Lozenges to all patients suffering from gas in the stomach and bowels, and to clear the complexion and purify the breath, mouth and throat; I also believe the liver is greatly benefited by the daily use of them; they cost but twenty-five cents a box at drug stores, and, although in some sense a patent preparation, yet I believe I get more and better charcoal in Stuart's Absorbent Lozenges than in any of the ordinary charcoal tablets."

SEWICKLEY SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS

THE Monday Afternoon Euchre club was entertained this week by Mrs. Wallace G. Muzzy of Broad street. On this occasion the old club was reorganized and a number of new members admitted. Mrs. Frank Straw was elected secretary and treasurer, the only office in the club. The afternoon was spent at old-time fours-hand euchre. The pretty prizes were won by Mrs. Frank Straw, Mrs. Elizabeth Mundle and Mrs. Sidney B. Liggett. The club will be entertained tomorrow by Mrs. Mundle and Miss Lucy Little, at the home of their sister, Mrs. Harriet L. Gilmore of Bank street.

The Edgeworth Whist club had its first meeting of the new year at "Newington," the home of Mrs. L. Halsey Williams of Shields on Tuesday af

A MATTER of first importance among women's clubs just now is the series of requests made by the permanent civic committee to street car authorities concerning the abatement of street car abuses. The committee objects to being "sat upon and spat upon," and believes that the general public will join in its petition to provide some remedy for the crowded condition of the cars as well as the abuses named. The requests, it is believed, are not unreasonable and should be granted without question or delay. Mr. Callery's reply is awaited with interest. The committee has undertaken civic work of the utmost importance to the public, the street car matter being only one of several lines along which it is working. It has its eye on the unsanitary condition of the courts and slums of the city and has interested itself in the abatement of the smoke nuisance in a way that means something. Meantime the street car petition has been sent to Mr. Callery, and if favorably considered the committee will feel that its reason for existence has been established and new energy will be put into the work.

The presidents of women's clubs of Oregon have received letters from President Corbett of the Lewis and Clark board, asking their co-operation and help in the proposed centennial of 1905. The Oregon legislature is soon to vote on holding an "American, Pacific and Oriental exposition," to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the Lewis and Clark expedition to the territory which is now Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana and part of Wyoming, and the assistance of the club women is asked in influencing members to favor the plan. The letter reads: "The board of directors of the Lewis and Clark exposition feel that without the co-operation of the organized bodies and clubs of American ladies"—no western man can be induced to call them women; it doesn't seem quite polite to him—"especially those of Oregon and Washington, that we cannot properly demonstrate and set forth the great advantages of our common heritage. We have, therefore, determined to ask the co-operation of the ladies' clubs throughout Oregon, and we ask their influence with the community and the members of the legislature to make such appropriations and give such support to this important undertaking as shall make it a signal success."

Much interest has been felt by the members of the Dolly Madison chapter, U. S. Daughters of 1812, in the annual meeting of the national society, U. S. Daughters of 1812, which has been held at the Hotel Empire, New York, during the last four days. On Wednesday there was a meeting of the delegates with the credentials committee. On Thursday the associate council held its meeting, to which none but officers specially notified were admitted. The meeting consisted of statistical business, reports of state presidents and organizers, followed by the annual election and general business. The annual luncheon was an event of Thursday with Miss Anna Parker Underhill as chairman of the luncheon committee. Following the luncheon there was a national society meeting for all the members of the society. Reports of officers were also made, together with an address by Mrs. Flora Adams Darling, founder-general, and one by Mrs. John B. Richardson, historian national. On Friday the delegates attended the meeting of the Post parliament, which consisted of the annual Moot Parliament at Genealogical hall, Miss Anna Rhodes, president. On Friday afternoon a meeting of the national executive board was held at the residence of the president, Mrs. Slade, in West Eighty-seventh street. In the evening a reception was held at the Empire by the New York state society, Daughters of 1812, to visiting delegates and members. A short business meeting was held at the hotel yesterday morning.

The Business Women's club of Allegheny, Miss Kate C. McKnight president, held its regular monthly meeting last Tuesday evening in the club rooms, Arch street, Allegheny, the feature of the occasion being a lecture on "Jerusalem" by the Rev. W. A. Kinter, pastor of the Providence Presbyterian church.

The western branch of the Consumers' league held one of the largest and most enthusiastic meetings of the season Wednesday morning at the Twentieth Century club, Miss Eliza D. Armstrong presiding. Some most encouraging reports were made, and it developed that the league's requests to Christmas shoppers to come to town early and go home early was productive of much good. During the course of the meeting neat little pocket calendars issued by the national league were distributed and the following committees were appointed: Visiting committee, Mrs. Mattie Patterson chairman, Miss Jamison, Mrs. J. W. Alderdice, Mrs. John Colebury, Miss M. E. Stevenson, Miss Schleiter, Mrs. Samuel Hamilton, Mrs. Samuel S. Miller, Miss Teeters, and Mrs. W. A. Black; press committee, Mrs. John Cowley; printing committee, Miss Nannie G. Barclay; finance committee, Miss Kate C. McKnight chairman, Mrs. James Todd and Mrs. Josiah Cohen; auditing committee, Mrs. Albert Blumberg and Miss Alice Tharston; program committee, Mrs. H. C. Shaw and Mrs. Samuel Lancing Seymour; church and club committee, Mrs. W. L. Pierce chairman, Mrs. W. J. Askin, Miss Barclay, Miss Kennard and Miss Bradley.

The Chicago Daughters of the American Revolution are taking measures to preserve the site of historic Fort Massac in Illinois. Several patriotic societies, including the Daughters and the Sons of the American Revolution, the Society of the War of 1812, and the Grand Army of the Republic, are working in co-operation to preserve the old fort and a bill has been prepared to present to the assembly requesting an appropriation for the purpose.

The members of the Twentieth Century club have not listened to a finer or more entertaining lecture in a long time than that one given at the club house on Wednesday morning by John Quincy Adams, Ph. D., of Philadelphia on "Art and the Day's Work." The lecture, which dealt with problems in which the club is specially interested, was illustrated with lantern slides; points the speaker wished particularly well brought out being emphasized in this way. On Thursday evening Dr. Adams, who is a member of the University of Pennsylvania faculty, addressed the Academy of Science and Art in the lecture hall of Carnegie institute.

Some sort of patriotic or civic inspiration made one of the card parties of the week more interesting and developed the fact that club study has not all gone for nothing. The diversion of the afternoon was to guess the names of 57 streets in Pittsburgh from a given sentence, most of the sentences involving some question in history. For instance some question in history. For instance: "Who forced the French to abandon Duquesne?" a question members of the D. A. R. will be grieved to hear brought out some incorrect answers. The name of another street was suggested by the first martyr of the civil war, which, happily, was correctly guessed by nearly every one. Names of other streets were suggested by "what our forefathers fought for," the "first battle of the revolution," "author of the emancipation proclamation," "hero of Mobile bay," etc. The suggestion is a good one for clubs that wish to bring out historical knowledge and like a change in the manner of conducting a program from time to time.

The Women's Club of Edgeworth met last Wednesday at the residence of one of its members, Mrs. Charles C. Mellor, the meeting being one of the most profitable and entertaining held in a long time. The feature of the occasion was Mrs. David Kirk's entertaining description of her recent tour through the British isles by automobile. Mrs. John Miller is president of the club and among its members are Mrs. Thorp, Mrs. Blackall, Mrs. Bigger, Mrs. Walter Mellor and others.

The School of Domestic Science, Sewickley, has invited the members and officers of women's clubs hereabout to an afternoon demonstration-lecture, by Miss Anne A. D'Oliver, director of the school, for Thursday, January 23, at 3 o'clock. The many requests upon the school for information concerning the plan and scope of its work has led the director to meet the club women to explain the work as it is conducted in Sewickley. Each club invited is asked to send to Miss D'Oliver a list of its possible representatives.

The Braddock Women's club held its regular meeting on Wednesday in the assembly room of Carnegie library, Braddock, and continued the study of ancient Egypt, its manners and customs. Among those who took part in the formal program were Mrs. J. K. Mills, Mrs. W. S. Brown, Mrs. Samuel Hamilton and Mrs. A. W. Schooley.

The board of managers of the Central Young Women's Christian association, Miss Sarah A. Pence president, is carrying out much the same plan for after-Christmas work and entertainment that obtained last year. As last year, a series of luncheons will be given by the graduating classes in the cooking and waitress department of the association's school of domestic science. Following the plan in force last year, three luncheons will be given, the dates selected being January 17, 20 and 27. Eight courses will be served at each luncheon, and everything will be cooked and served by members of the classes mentioned.

The members of the Women's club of Sewickley Valley has arranged for a series of lectures at the Edgeworth club by Prof. Zeublin, a University Extension lecturer of prominence. The course comprises four lectures, one of which, on "Wealth," was given on Wednesday last at the club's regular weekly meeting. The dates for the three remaining lectures and the subject of each are as follows: January 14, "Man and Woman;" January 21, "Public Health;" January 28, "Social Organizations."

Last Thursday evening the Professional Women's club met at the Westminster place school and enjoyed a most interesting evening, Miss Lynne being the hostess of the occasion.

The members of the Women's Press club held their regular monthly meeting on Monday afternoon last at the Hotel Lincoln, when a report was made by the committee in charge of the very successful benefit euchre given at the Monongahela house, under the auspices of the club, several weeks ago. A report of the club's delegate to the state federation meeting at Titusville was also given, and the secretary was directed to reply to a letter sent the club by the state library commission, asking the club's co-operation in securing a larger library appropriation.

The Tuesday Musical club held its regular meeting last Tuesday at The Maples with the president, Mrs. Lawrence Litchfield, in the chair, and Mrs. Warrington Warrick as hostess. The program was one of unusual interest, inasmuch as it included two compositions by the Pittsburgher, Miss Marianne Genet, a composer and song writer of more than local prominence. Beside Miss Genet, who was present to play the accompaniments for her songs, those who participated in the program included Miss Van Hook, Miss Murdoch, Miss Lucy P. Hine, Miss Ellis, Miss Steinert, Miss Fisher and a number of others.

The Colonial club meeting held on Tuesday at the Hotel Henry was conducted by Miss Etta Boyle, in the absence of the president, the leader for the day being Mrs. J. A. Moore. During the course of the literary program Mrs. Moore read an excellent paper on "Hannah Moore, the Authoress," and quotations from her writings were given in response to roll call. The program also included papers by Mrs. E. R. Sullivan and Miss Law, and current topics were discussed by Mrs. Sullivan, Mrs. G. B. Kellogg and Mrs. M. D. Llchliter.

The Women's club of Wilkinsburg, Mrs. Rowland A. Balph president, will meet next Tuesday afternoon at Hamnett hall, Wilkinsburg, to listen to papers on such subjects as "The Broader Life a Help to Mothers" and "The Government of a Family." Papers on these subjects will be read by Mrs. John A. Keys and Mrs. John A. Newell, to be followed by a debate on "School Age: Six vs. Eight," by Miss Sadie Welker and Mrs. Charles P. Kellerman. Mrs. F. R. Stotler will be the leader for the day and the book reviews will be presented by Miss Anna Ferguson. A parliamentary drill will close the meeting.

The president of the Lawrenceville New Century club, at the regular club meeting held on last Tuesday, announced that at the next meeting, January 20, John W. Beatty, director of fine arts, Carnegie institute, would give a talk on art before the members of the club. A general invitation will be extended to all club women for the pleasureable event, and in order to have plenty of room for the large audience expected the meeting will be held in the large audience room of the church, instead of the parlor, as usual. The pleasures of this special occasion will be augmented by a musicale, which with Mr. Beatty's talk will complete the program. At last Tuesday's meeting of the club Mrs. J. J. Covert presided, and a fine program was conducted by Miss Clementine Whyte. Miss H. Elizabeth Cory read a paper on "Henry III.," and Mrs. Daniel Coveny spoke on "The Suppression of the Monasteries," while a paper on "The Tower of London" was the subject of a paper read by Miss Whyte.

An exceptionally interesting meeting of the Women's club was held on Tuesday in the assembly room of the Central Young Women's Christian association, Mrs. Charles W. Gerwig presiding in the absence of the president, Mrs. Andrew Easton, who is out of town. Mrs. W. J. Glenn was leader for the day and "Literature" was the general topic discussed. The following papers were read: "Nineteenth Century Literature as Contrasted With the First Records," Mrs. Glenn; "Early American Literature," Mrs. W. P. Price; "Literary Inheritance of the English People," Mrs. Alexander C. Latimer; "Influence of Modern Fiction," Mrs. A. Sawhill; "Journalism in Literature," Mrs. Anthony W. Smith, Jr., and an original poem on Marconi by Mrs. Annie E. Smith. The general discussion at the conclusion of the formal program was led by Mrs. C. I. Wade and several musical selections added to the pleasure of the occasion. During the business meeting the club indorsed the circulating library commission's petition to the legislature for a larger appropriation.

The Women's Suffrage club of Wilkinsburg met on Tuesday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. Elizabeth Bowersox and discussed school legislation and other matters in which the members find special interest. The club has decided not to issue a year-book, the idea being to keep away from set programs at fixed times in order that the members may be free to discuss current events and all matters of timely interest. The club is a progressive, up-to-date organization and specially interested in subjects implied by its name. It has already done some effective work, although comparatively a young club.

The New Era club will hold its regular meeting next Wednesday at the Central Young Women's Christian association, with Mrs. Roger Aiken as chairman. The home will be the general topic for discussion, and in that connection papers will be read by Mrs. Kent Badger, Mrs. L. B. Duff, Mrs. George Moore, Mrs. Charles Reisfar and Miss Sarah Sweeney. At the head of its program for this particular occasion the club appropriately sets forth that "To Adam, Paradise was home. To the good among his descendants, home is paradise."

The Travelers' club will also hold a meeting next Tuesday, the day being one evidently favored by the clubs of Pittsburgh and vicinity. On this occasion Mrs. John Hamilton will be chairman of the literary program and papers will be read by Mrs. James M. Drill, Mrs. Martin B. Leisser, Mrs. Harvey McKinney and Miss Carrie J. Phillips.

The annual breakfast and social meeting of the Pittsburgh Wellesley club was held on Tuesday at the Hotel Henry, with a representative attendance, covers being laid for 20. The table was beautifully decorated in the college colors, blue and white, and the handsomest of menu cards made appropriate souvenirs of the occasion. Miss Annie Davis, '01, president, responded to the toast "Our Club," while other speeches and speechmakers were those on "Changes in Wellesley," Miss Elizabeth McMillan, '98; "Life at Wellesley," Miss McMichael, '06; "Life Out of Wellesley," Miss May Patterson. There was much singing and good music to make the occasion lively. The regular business meeting of the club will be held during the last week of the month.

The Friday Conversational club, a Monongahela organization of which Mrs. Joseph A. Herron is president, will hold the next regular meeting next Friday, January 16, at the residence of Miss Beech. The club will hold its annual election at this meeting and reports of officers and committees for the year will be heard. The formal program will be limited to the discussion of current events, led by Mrs. John M. Grable, and some music arranged by Mrs. Meredith and Miss MacGregor.

The Women's Clubs of London

Written for The Sunday Gazette by EMMA SHAW COLCLEUGH.

SMOKING ROOMS AND BILLIARD COMMITTEES ARE AMONG THE CURIOUS FEATURES OF ENTERTAINMENT.

IF an American club woman visiting the various women's clubs in London, does not at once begin to compare and contrast them with the home organizations, this action is usually forced upon her by the questions of her entertainers. Once the comparasion is instituted, the first point noted is that for American women's clubs the club house is the exception and the lack of it the rule, while in England the situation is entirely reversed, and in some cases the so-called club is really the club house, a place to which the members resort, not for literary entertainment, not to discuss abstruse sociological problems, but for a rest, a quiet cup of tea, an elegant banquet, or to entertain quietly a few friends, and—shall we say it?—a quiet smoke. Among the many clubs in the great English metropolis but a few representative ones can be noted. Of these, possibly precedence should be given to the Empress club, not because its membership of 4,000 makes it the largest, but because it was founded in commemoration of the 60th year of the reign of Queen Victoria and opened on the anniversary of her majesty's birthday, May 24, 1897. According to the secretary: "The foundation of the Empress club marked an entirely new era in the history of ladies' clubs; being unconnected with any political movement or advanced social reforms, it immediately became the popular resort of many who had previously never entered a ladies' club."

Nearly every well-known family is represented. Of its 20 vice presidents only two lack titles, and one princess, one duchess and eight countesses are included in the list of officers.

By the terms of its foundation the club pays a royalty of one shilling out of every member's yearly dues, to the fund known first as "The prince of Wales hospital fund," but which is now "King Edward VII. hospital fund."

Membership of 4,000.

The growth of the club is indicated by the amounts sent each year in accordance with this provision. From £105 in 1897 it has steadily increased, until the receipt last May of £200 showed a membership of 4,000. Although housed at first in quarters which were then considered amply commodious, it soon became evident that they would not long accommodate the members, and before the close of the first year a site was secured upon which to erect a building suitable to the requirements. The site chosen has many interesting associations. When Sir Thomas Wyatt marched upon London in 1554 the battle was fought upon Hay hill, as the elevation was then called. There is a record of a lease of the land granted by Jame I., and later Queen Anne presented a building site to the speaker of the house, who sold it for £200. It was about this time that Dover street was really commenced. It was famous for the fact that houses were without exception occupied by the families of the nobility. It goes without saying that most of the original buildings have been pulled down. The one occupying the site secured by the Empress club was so substantially built that it was at first proposed to utilize some of the old walls. It was, however, finally demolished. In its place stands a magnificent structure with entrances upon both Dover and Berkeley streets.

The rooms on the ground floor include the empire room, two drawing rooms, a "lounge" or sitting room, the grand dining hall, a smaller one which is used as occasion requires in conjunction with it, and (?) a smoking gallery!!!

Only One Conclusion.

One might possibly account for so unexpected an apartment in a women's club house by the regulation which says: "The ground floor is for the reception of guests, both ladies and gentlemen," were it not that upon the floor above, to which "members only are admitted," there is another "smoking room." Two writing rooms, a delightful morning room, a dining room, and the beautiful red drawing room complete the list of rooms upon this floor. There are 100 bed rooms for the use of the members, ample accommodations for their maids, and all the accessories for which the most fastidious person could ask.

All the rooms are elegantly furnished. The gold drawing room may possibly be styled the "state apartment," as this is the only one of the reception rooms where refreshments can never be served, not even the afternoon tea, in which every English person delights.

In the blue drawing room tea is always served. Adjoining this is a musicians' gallery for the orchestra, which always plays during the tea hour. A conspicuous feature in the red drawing room is the bust of Queen Victoria, executed for the club by Gefiowski. This room is also amply provided with newspapers and periodicals of every description.

The entrance fees are: For town members who have no immediate relative in the club, 15 guineas; country members, 10 guineas. Members proposed by an immediate relative belonging to the club are admitted upon payment of five guineas. The yearly dues for all are at present five guineas. It is a fixed rule that a member's yearly subscription can never be raised. Whenever the rate of subscription is raised it applies only to new members elected after the date upon which the vote is passed.

One Black Ball Excludes.

It is by no means easy to obtain entrance, one black ball being sufficient to exclude from membership, and no visitors are ever admitted further than the hall until their names have been entered in the visitors' book, together with that of the member introducing them. Rigidly enforced is the rule that no member shall ever introduce a visitor who has been rejected as a member. It is made especially emphatic that no member shall give gratuities to any servant of the club, nor shall the latter receive the same on any pretext whatever, upon pain of instant dismissal. To offset this iron rule, an annual Christmas fund is instituted for their benefit, donations limited to 10 shillings. It is imperative that members pay for every expense incurred in the club before leaving. The prices quoted may be of interest: Club luncheon, 2s 6d; afternoon tea, 1s; dinner, 4s 6d. Breakfasts, luncheons, dinners and teas are served a la carte in the members' dining room to members only. The Berkley street dining room is frequently used by members for private receptions, weddings and other gatherings. For 50 guests or upwards the hostess pays only for the usual club afternoon tea, no charge being made for rooms, orchestra or servants.

Billiards, Not Literature.

An American visitor examining its dainty brochure, notes, with some surprise, that in the place usually given to the names of committees on art, literature, etc., appear those of the billiard committee and the golf committee only. Should she express a wish to meet some of the members, she is quite likely to find them enjoying a cigarette in the smoking room. "Smoke? yes; why not?" said my cicerone, in a tone which left little room for reply from guest to hostess.

The Army and Navy club is unique in its requirements as to eligibility, only those ladies being admitted who have husbands, brothers or fathers in either the army or navy. The president of this association is her royal highness Princess Edward of Saxe Weimar. Although but lately formed, there are more than 2,000 members. A clause in the constitution provides that from the yearly subscription (£4 4s) of each member, 1s shall be set aside as an annual donation to some charitable institution connected with the service, the particular charity to be designated each year by the president. As the first contribution, a check for £200 was forwarded to the "Incorporated Soldiers and Sailors' Help society." Affairs of the club are managed by the president, and a general committee of 24 members, seven of whom are chosen as executive committee. This committee is vested with power to invite the wives of ambassadors and ministers accredited to the court of St. James, and also the wives of distinguished foreign, military or naval men to become honorary members, "without ballot, fee or subscription."

The Creme de la Creme.

The acme of aristocratic clubdom is reached in the Green Park club. This organization, founded in 1894, has 500 members. It is, according to its year book, "social and musical. For ladies eligible to attend her mapesty's drawing room." Lady Edward Spencer Churchill is president, and among its members are her royal highness Princess Christian, her royal highness Princess Adolphus, her highness Princess Aribert, her highness Princess Victoria, her highness Princess Dolgorouki, the countesses of Limerick, Westmoreland, Londesborough and several other representatives of England's blue blood. Among the many interesting people to be seen at this club are Lady Kirk, who was for many years the only white woman in East Africa, and Lady Parker, the wife of Sir Gilbert Parker, the well-known novelist. Musical and dramatic entertainments are given on alternate Fridays during nine months of the year. To these members are admitted without charge, accompanied by a gentleman, but if ladies are invited five shillings must be paid for each. Cards and other games are allowed, but "no playing for money" is a rule that would be rigidly enforced should occasion arise.

Princess Christian was much interested in this club, and when the rooms were being fitted up, many pictures, works of art and articles of historical value were, through her influence, secured from some of the old palaces. Reference to the tapestry brings to mind the remark of a rather frivolous member, who, comparing the relative merits of several clubs, concluded: "Well, you know, we have a reputation to keep. We have to live up to four princesses and our old tapestry." Whether or not the connection with this club of the late queen's four daughters is responsible for the omission of a smoking room, I cannot say.

There is no room so designated, and during no one of my visits to this club did I have cause to believe the members considered it an essential for a ladies' club.

Where Penwomen Gather.

The Writers' club requires all members to be women engaged in literary or journalistic work, and its avowed object, "to provide a place in the neighborhood of the Strand where women engaged in literary and journalistic work can write in silence, dine, see the newspapers and meet their friends."

A "house tea" is given each Friday afternoon at which fortunate guests may be privileged to meet Mrs. Craigie (John Oliver Hobbes), the duchess of Sutherland, Mrs. Hodgson Burnett, Mrs. Stannard (John Strange Winter), Edna Lyall and many more of those whose names are well known to the literary world.

The Pioneer club is, as its name indicates, one of the first women's clubs established in England. It combines certain characteristics peculiar to English clubs, with a program of work similar to that adopted by many in our own country. Like the generality of English women's clubs, the Pioneer is well housed in its own club house. It has also a library, supported by voluntary contributions, and by small sums paid for the use of books by members. Many books have been presented by members and their friends, and some reference and standard works have been purchased by the library committee. The yearly dues, £3 3s, are reduced 33 per cent for professional women. From the regulations we cull: "Smoking shall not be allowed in the club, except in such part of it as may be appointed."

"No gentleman can be admitted to the smoking room."

"No intoxicating liquer of any description can be supplied in the club."

Home Training Club.

The Sesame club follows practically the same lines as the Pioneer, but it includes what is called "Home Life Training," which is not unlike the work of the household economics section in American clubs.

The one London club which is, in a way, patterned after those this side the Atlantic, is the "Society of American Women in London." Although the American colony in London is said to number 15,000 persons there was, previous to 1898, no organized effort for social interchange, except, as Mrs. Croly expressed it, "an association of men who contented themselves with an annual gathering, and a very bad dinner to which, however, they were so good as to invite their wives." About this time Mrs. Hugh Reid Griffin, an American who had for 20 years resided in London, became interested in the doings of club women in America, and thought that could a similar association be formed in London it would serve as a center where American women could meet and enjoy the companionship of their fellow countrywomen. In talking of the club she said: "I may say that it began in this very drawing room. I wanted to talk the matter over so I gave a little tea, inviting those of the resident Americans that I thought would be interested. The pros and cons were considered over the tea cups, and the association shortly assumed definite shape."

Its special object, as stated in the constitution, is "to bring together women who are engaged in literary, artistic, scientific and philanthropic pursuits, with a view of rendering them helpful to each other and useful to society."

After a year of preliminary work its inaugural luncheon was held at the Hotel Cecil in March, 1899.

In the following July the young society had the honor of entertaining at luncheon and at an afternoon "at home" the officers and delegates of the international congress of women then assembled in London.

Since that time the society has grown until it now has a membership of 170, with permanent rooms at Prince's, Piccadilly, for daily use of members and weekly luncheons to its members and their friends.

Active in Good Works.

The society has been active in philanthropic work, raising money for the hospital ship Maine, and on another occasion $25,000 was added to a charitable purpose by its efforts.

The society is affiliated with the General Federation of Women's clubs in America, and by this means is kept in touch with club life in the United States and with the club centers throughout the world. To the certificate of membership in the general federation, as well as to the pledge of their own society, conspicuous places are given in the club rooms. The latter reads: "Holding my membership in the Society of American Women in London as something sacred and worthy of unfailing loyalty, I will sustain the society in its good work and guard its reputation as long as I am a member." Upon the badge of the society appear both American and English flags, an eagle, beneath which is a shield with the red cross and sword, representing the coat-of-arms of London, "and," concludes the description in the year book, "last, but by no means the last significant, are the letters S. A. W. L. They stand for a body, which, it is hoped and believed, will do honor to both flags and shields under which they appear."

American women who make yearly visits to London can become non-resident members of the society, and thus have a circle that is homelike, where they can meet their countrywomen and indulge their artistic and esthetic tastes.

FREE MEDICAL ADVICE TO WOMEN.

This is a very important consideration in a woman's correspondence with Mrs. Pinkham. It is a great satisfaction to feel that one woman can write to another telling her the most private and confidential details about her illness, and know that her letter will be seen by a woman only, — a woman full of sympathy for her sick sisters, and with a knowledge of woman's ills greater than that possessed by any other person.

Mrs. Pinkham never violates the confidence thus entrusted to her, and although she publishes thousands of testimonials from women who have been benefited by her advice and medicine, never in all her experience has she published such a letter without the full consent, and often by special request of the writer.

The reason Mrs. Pinkham is so amply qualified to give advice in cases of female ills is for the reason that over one hundred thousand cases come before her each year, — some personally, others by mail, and this has been going on for twenty years, day after day, and day after day. Twenty years of constant success, — think of the knowledge thus gained. Surely, women are wise in seeking advice from a woman of such experience, especially when it is absolutely free.

As an illustration of the good coming from such advice we herewith publish two letters and portrait of Miss Hattie DeGroat, the reading of which should give every sick woman confidence in Mrs. Pinkham's ability to help them. This is only one of thousands of the same kind of letters which Mrs. Pinkham has on file.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM: — I have read with interest your advice to others so much that I thought I would write to you, for I have been suffering for a long time. I have such bearing-down pains, and such shooting pains go through me. I have headache, backache, and feel tired. Menstruation is very painful, sometimes have to stop work and lie down. My stomach bloats terribly, and I am troubled with whites. Hoping to hear from you soon, I remain.
July 24th, 1900. MISS HATTIE DEGROAT, Succasuma, N. J."

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM: — I can hardly find words to thank you for your advice and wonderful Vegetable Compound. I was in a terrible state, every part of my body ached, was very nervous, had hysterical spells. I think I would have become insane had it not been for Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Your letter told me just what to do, and your medicine cured me, and I cannot express my thanks."
March 8th, 1901. MISS HATTIE DEGROAT, Succasuma, N. J."

No other medicine in the world has received such widespread and unqualified endorsement. No other medicine has such a record of cures of female troubles or such hosts of grateful friends. Do not be persuaded that any other medicine is just as good. Any dealer who suggests something else has no interest in your case. He is seeking a larger profit. Follow the record of this medicine, and remember that the thousands of cures of women whose letters are constantly printed in this paper were not brought about by "something else," but by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

A SKIN OF BEAUTY IS A JOY FOREVER
DR. T. FELIX GOURAUD'S ORIENTAL CREAM, OR MAGICAL BEAUTIFIER

Removes Tan, Pimples, Freckles, Moth Patches, Rash and Skin Diseases, and every blemish on beauty, and defies detection. It has stood the test of fifty-four years, and is so harmless we taste it to be sure it is properly made. Accept no counterfeit of similar name. Dr. L. A. Sayre said to a lady of the haut-ton (a patient): "As you ladies will use them, I recommend 'GOURAUD'S CREAM' as the least harmful of all the Skin preparations." For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers in the United States, Canadas, and Europe.
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GET THE BEST. ASK YOUR GROCER
IVEROIDE SOAP
A HOME PRODUCTION SUPERIOR QUALITY
The Soap for the Home

CHEEKS LIKE ROSES
and Complexions Like Pearls
WITHOUT THE USE OF EITHER POWDER OR COSMETICS.

"Face powders are things of the past. I still manufacture them," says Mme. A. Ruppert, "but I do not advise their use. They are positively injurious, as they clog the pores and keep the impurities from escaping, besides causing wrinkles, lines, pimples, blotches, etc., and make one look old before their time. Even the most harmless powders are quite seriously injurious."

This is an age of invention and discovery, and wonders never cease. Since I have made the marvelous discovery of "Face Bleach" I must candidly say that I do not sell one box of powder where I sell hundreds of bottles of "Face Bleach." It is a most miraculous remedy for removing spots, roughness, redness, freckles, blotches, pimples blemishes and all afflictions of the skin. It has no equal. It leaves the skin clear, smooth, perfect and spotless as alabaster, bringing back the beautiful glow to the cheeks and producing the freshness and beauty of youth. It stands unrivalled. I receive thousands upon thousands of grateful testimonials as to its marvelous effects. All are delighted with it.

FREE. The most wonderful results are obtained from it when it is used according to my new special directions, in conjunction with my exquisite Egyptian Balm and Almond Oil Complexion Soap, and in order that every reader of this paper may be able to obtain the grandest effects at a moderate cost, I will make to all callers at the below address this week the following offer: One bottle of my wonderful Face Bleach, a trial jar of my superb Egyptian Balm, a bar of my most splendid Almond Oil Complexion Soap, and my book, "How to be Beautiful," all for $2.00.

The price of "Face Bleach" alone is $2.00 per bottle, hence every purchaser gets the other articles absolutely free of charge.

SOLE AGENTS

MAY'S 506 - 508 MARKET ST
THE MAY DRUG CO PITTSBURG PA

WE GUARANTEE
TO CURE YOUR
CATARRH
TO STAY CURED OR THE TREATMENT WILL NOT COST YOU A CENT.

You have catarrh and want to be cured. You have tried nearly everything. Yet there is only one absolutely known cure for catarrh in America, to stay cured, and that is MEDERINE. It acts directly upon the mucous membrane through the blood, opens up the nasal passages, soothes and allays all inflammation of the affected parts, whether of the Head, Nose, Throat, Lungs or Stomach, in any stage. It reaches the seat of the cause by filtering, cleansing and purifying the blood. MEDERINE has revolutionized the treatment and cure of Catarrh, and created the greatest sensation in this country. MEDERINE is pleasant to take, non-alcoholic, quick in relief, and cures to stay cured, or every dime paid for a full course of treatment will be refunded; every bottle sold bears this guarantee. Write MEDERINE REMEDY CO., Duluth, Minn., for their system of treatment. All letters answered. Illustrated booklet containing testimonials of cures mailed free.

It Cured Me of Catarrh.
Los Angeles, Cal.
MEDERINE REMEDY CO., Duluth, Minn.
Gentlemen—I take great pleasure in telling you that MEDERINE cured me of Catarrh of the worst kind. I tried various remedies, but they did me no good. Finally, I bought a bottle of MEDERINE. It gave such prompt relief that I took a full course of treatment, and I am now cured. It is surely a wonderful remedy.
A. FRANK WILLIAMS.

A Case of Nasal Catarrh.
Richmond, Ind.
MEDERINE REMEDY CO., Duluth, Minn.
Dear Sirs—Your MEDERINE is a "wonder." I had a bad case of Catarrh of the Head or Nasal Organs. For years I suffered from the disease. I tried almost everything that was advertised without any appreciable benefit. Finally I saw your MEDERINE advertised, and concluded as a last resort to try a bottle of it. I used two courses of your treatment according to directions, and today I consider myself cured and free from the disease in any form.
JOHN L. PARKS.

Bordering on Insanity.
Kansas City, Mo.
Dear Sirs—I hardly know how to express to you my thanks for the good that MEDERINE has done me. I was a great sufferer from Catarrh of the Head. I was in a state bordering on insanity, with ringing sounds in my ears some of the time. I was easily tired out. The least exertion finished me. I was losing flesh rapidly. I commenced to take MEDERINE and in two months it cured me. I have no pains in the head, sleep well, eat heartily and am gaining my flesh faster than I lost it.
J. M. LYNCH

THOUSANDS OF CATARRH
sufferers in every section of the country bear testimony to being cured of the death dealing germs—CATARRH of the Head, Throat and Stomach, Morning Coughing and Vomiting Spells, by the only remedy that cures—MEDERINE.

Price, $1 per Bottle. Sent express prepaid if your druggist does not carry MEDERINE in stock. **Six Bottles for $5.**

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General Office at SOUTH TENTH STREET WORKS, PITTSBURGH.

SUBURBAN SOCIETY

SEWICKLEY.

SEWICKLEY, Jan. 10.—Mrs. Ellen Woods, accompanied by the Misses Alice and Edna Agnew of Sewickley, leave the first of February on their Mediterranean trip.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard R. Quay and family of Quaker Valley leave early in February for their winter home at San Luis, Fla.

Mr. and Mrs. William N. Kerr of Broad street left last Tuesday for their southern home at Camden, S. C., where they will stay until spring.

Mr. and Mrs. George E. McCague, the Misses Alice and Anna Dake McCague and Master Robert H. McCague and nurse of Academy avenue leave on Tuesday for California, sailing from San Francisco for Japan, where they will remain until the middle of June.

Mrs. Franklin Osburne of Bank street is in Riverside, Cal., the guest of her son, Robert D. Osburne.

Mrs. John George and son, "Jack" George, of Beaver street, left on Thursday for California, where they will visit another son of Mrs. George, Alexander George, who is located in Los Angeles.

Mansfield B. Brown and daughter, Miss Bessie Brown, of Beaver street, are the guests of relatives in Asheville, N. C.

Mrs. Franklin Hutchinson of Broad street, accompanied by her son, F. M. Hutchinson, left on Thursday for Los Angeles, Cal., where they will spend the remaining winter months.

Frank B. Smith of Beaver street returned this morning from New York.

Mrs. Theodore W. Nevin and family of Broad street returned the first of the week from Lancaster, Pa., where they were the guests of relatives during the holidays.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Semple and daughter, Miss Annie Semple of Quaker Valley, leave shortly for Jamaica. Mr. and Mrs. John C. Slack of Edgeworth go to Jamaica in February.

William Crane, who was the guest of his cousin, Daniel Crane of Thorn street, for several days, returned to his home in New York.

Mrs. Roberts of New York is the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Robert S. Macrum of Beaver street.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank R. Dravo of Bank street and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Crawford and family of the East End left on Thursday for Palm Beach, Fla.

Miss Sue Wilson of Philadelphia is the guest of her sister, Mrs. William Baldwin of Maple avenue.

Miss Jean G. Stevenson of Frederick avenue left no Tuesday night for Atlantic City, where she will spend the month of January with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. James E. Stevenson, who are spending the winter at this popular resort.

Miss Hannah Nevin of Philadelphia is the guest of her grandmother, Mrs. William Harbaugh of Maple avenue.

Frank Semple, Jr., of Sewickley is enjoying a holiday at Puerto Rico.

Mrs. George Fleming, who spent the holidays with her sister, Mrs. Mansfield B. Cochran of "Hampton Farm," Sewickley Heights, left during the week for her home in New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Mansfield B. Cochran and family closed their beautiful summer home, "Hampton Farm," in Sewickley Heights, this week and are at home in their Sewickley house in Bank street.

The college and school boys and girls, who made the holiday season so gay, were saying good-by all last week and Saturday saw the last of them. The Yale and Laurenceville (N. J.) boys were first to make their adieus, going on January 2. These were Floyd Darsie, Jack Culbertson, Robert Kellogg and Howard Muzzy of Yale, and James Huston, Dick Culbertson and Robert Trimble, Jr., of Laurenceville. The St. Margaret's girls, the Misses Fredericka Hays, Betty Wardrop, Marion Clapp and Jane Blair, left last Monday night. The Ogontz girls, the Misses Florence O'Neil, Agate Brown and Helen Davis, departed on Tuesday morning. The Princeton, Lehigh and University of Pennsylvania boys, Hubert Moore, George Cochrane, Clarence Nevin, John Davis and Stanley M. McElwain, on Tuesday night. Miss Ruth Clause of Miss Ely's, New York; Misses Alice Clause and Mary McKinney of Wellesley, Miss Jessie Atwell of Walnut Lane, Philadelphia, and Miss Louise Colin of Smith on Tuesday night. Dickenson Shields and St. Clair Woods left for Worcester, Mass., on Wednesday. Arthur Starr for Cornell on Tuesday. J. McClung Watson, Richard and Christopher Shannon on Wednesday for Kenyon college, Gambier. Joseph Dury and Harry Hill for Washington and Jefferson on Wednesday. Helen Willard Davis for Toronto, Canada, on Friday. Miss Elizabeth Walter for Baltimore on Thursday.

Mrs. John Moore of San Diego, Cal., who has spent several weeks in the valley as the guest of her brother, Daniel Hendrie of Walnut street, returns to California on January 15, accompanied by Mr. Hendrie, who will remain until spring.

Miss Fannie Jaynes of Orange, N. J., who is the guest of her cousin, Mrs. William Mellon of the East End, spent part of the week in the valley, the guest of Miss Catherine Darsie of Maple avenue.

One of the handsomest events of the week was the beautifully appointed luncheon given on Tuesday by Mrs. Ralph Holden Binns of "Skiplon," Sewickley Heights, at the Allegheny Country club in honor of her young cousin, Miss Ethel Van Kirk Byram of the East End, one of the debutantes of this season. With the exception of Mrs. Henry H. Byram, the mother of the honor guest, who chaperoned the party to Sewickley, where carriages conveyed them to the club house, the guests were from the debutante set of the East End and Allegheny. The only out-of-town guest was Miss Merrick of Germantown, Miss Bessie Marshall's visitor. The decorations of pink carnations, the favorite color of the honor guest, and ferns were rather original in their application. Artistically banked around the handsome centerpieces were 12 bunches of carnations tied with pink ribbons, the streamers of which were laid across the table to the places of the guests, who, on leaving the table, each drew a bouquet to herself by means of the ribbons. The color scheme of the dainty name cards and other appointments, as the ices, bonbons and cakes, were carried out in pink. The party returned to the city on one of the afternoon trains.

Charles Hoffmaster of Thorn street was host on Tuesday evening at a handsome dinner at the Hotel Schenley, in honor of Mrs. Frank G. Paulson's guests, her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Conway Macon of Orange C. H., Va., and her sister, Mrs. Jacob Stair, and her daughter, Miss Virginia Stair of York, Pa. Among the other guests present were Mr. and Mrs. Frank G. Paulson, Mr. and Mrs. Henry D. Atwood, Mr. and Mrs. Edward D. Gilmore, Mr. and Mrs. James Todd, Miss Millie Slagle, Messrs. Conway, Jr., Lattimer S. and J. Reilley Macon.

Mrs. George W. Tener of Beaver street entertained on Friday at a pretty luncheon of 12 covers as a farewell to Mrs. George E. McCague, who leaves on Tuesday for California. The decorations were of white roses and delicate maidenhair fern. The artistically decorated name cards and other pretty appointments, as well as the ices and bonbons, were all of white and green.

Mrs. Harry Hays of Thorn street was hostess at a luncheon on Saturday at which Mrs. McCague was again the honor guest. Covers were laid for 12 and the decorations were in pink and green on this occasion.

Among the younger social set Miss Theodora G. Brown, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Charles W. Brown of Academy avenue, entertained 12 of her young friends at a pretty luncheon on Friday in honor of Miss Anna Dake McCague, who leaves with her parents on Tuesday for California. The decorations of white and red were most artistic. Among the guests present were the Misses Isabel Wardrop, Constance Alden, Edith Tener, Elizabeth Nevin, Margaret Campbell, Catherine Harlow, Nannette and Hazel Huston, Rachel McKnight and Alice Brown.

Miss Edith Tener, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George E. Tener of Beaver street, entertained at a theater party at the Alvin in little Miss McCague's honor.

Mrs. James Todd of Beaver street entertained at cards on Friday afternoon in honor of Mrs. Conway Macon and Mrs. Jacob Stair, Mrs. Frank G. Paulson's mother and sister. The afternoon was spent at six-hand euchre.

M'KEESPORT.

M'KEESPORT, Jan. 10.—McKeesport society was especially interested in two weddings that occurred during the past week. On Monday at noon Miss Elizabeth Harvey became the bride of Mr. Homer E. Haymond of Monessen. The ceremony was performed in the First Presbyterian Church, Pittsburgh, by the pastor, the Rev. Maitland Alexander. The bride wore a tan-colored traveling gown and was unattended. As soon as the nuptial knot had been tied the happy couple came to this city, where they were tendered a reception and wedding dinner at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. K. Harvey of Eighth avenue. This affair was made specially notable by the fact that the six sisters, all of whom are now married, were at home together for the first time in a number of years. The bride is a social favorite in this city, where the family have resided for some years, coming here from Greensburg. She is a sister of Mrs. J. K. Skelley and of Mrs. George Blose. Mr. Haymond is engaged in business at Monessen, and he and his wife will occupy apartments at the Fifth Avenue hotel.

The marriage of Miss Sarah Goldberg and Mr. Joseph Safier was also quite notable. The religious ceremony was performed in the Sixth Avenue synagogue at 5 o'clock Tuesday evening, in the presence of a large number of people. The bride wore an elaborate gown of white mousseline de soie with lace trimmings, and a bridal veil. The bridemaids were Miss Annie Safier, Miss Sarah Kaplan, Miss Anna Wild and Miss Sadie Schlesinger. The ushers were Mr. M. Goldberg, Mr. S. Friedman, Mr. M. Lebowitz and Mr. L. Kant. The church ceremony over, the bridal party and guests repaired to Turner hall, where a reception was held. A wedding supper was one of the features. The rest of the evening was devoted to dancing. Over 600 people were present. The wedding presents attracted much attention, being very numerous and many of them quite costly. The bride is a daughter of Mr. A. Goldberg, a well-to-do business man. The bridegroom has resided in this city for some months, coming here from Pittsburgh to engage in business. Mr. and Mrs. Safier have gone to housekeeping in a cosy home at the corner of Market and Seventh streets, where they will be "at home" after February 1.

The wedding of Miss Goldberg of Smithton, formerly of McKeesport, and Mr. A. Weiss of this city is set for February 6.

On Tuesday evening Battleship Maine Council, No. 45, Daughters of America, held a very enjoyable business meeting and social session. The first matter attended to was the installation of officers as follows: Councilor, Mary Kurtzrook; vice councilor, Euranna Derr; associate councilor, Kate Wagoner; associate vice councilor, Kate Ginser; warden, Lottie Harrison; conductor, Susan Bush; inside sentinel, Elizabeth Thomas; outside sentinel, Elizabeth Whigham; assistant recording secretary, Della Williams; trustees, Jennie McElravy, J. E. Thomas, Elizabeth Thomas. Deputy Rebecca Funk was installing officer. Following the installation refreshments were served and a very pleasant social period had.

The Ladies' Mite society of the Cumberland Presbyterian church held a special meeting Tuesday evening for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year. The following were chosen: President, Mrs. Emma J. Wallace; vice president, Mrs. W. S. Danley; treasurer, Mrs. Stephen Hamer; secretary, Mrs. R. J. Caughey.

Mrs. George Blose entertained a party of friends at her apartments in the Normandie flats Thursday evening. The honor guest was her sister, Mrs. Herbert of Otto and Mrs. W. Sheehan.

Col. Samuel Black post, No. 59, G. A. R., held its installation of officers this evening in Haber hall. It was an open session and a goodly number of people witnessed the ceremonies. A program of songs and recitations was given, which included an address by Col. Porter, of Post No. 3, of Pittsburgh, who officiated as installing officer. The closing feature was a bean bake which proved especially interesting to the visitors.

Supreme President Lee Squire of Greensburg was the guest of honor Tuesday evening at the meeting of Council No. 19, Order of Americus. Installation of officers and the initiation of several new members occupied the evening. Mr. Carlton Bentz presented the council with a handsome new shield.

The B. B. club was entertained in a happy manner Tuesday afternoon by Miss Mame Patterson at her home in Madison avenue. Mrs. John Patterson, a sister-in-law of the hostess, assisted in receiving. Mrs. R. J. Black and Miss Clara A. Davis won prizes in an art contest. Light refreshments were served.

The Fruit and Flower Mission of the McKeesport hospital will give a concert in High school hall on the evening of January 29. The Gettysburg College Glee club and the W. & J. Glee club will be the star performers and music lovers of the city are expecting something unusually good.

The quarterly convention of the Third battalion, uniformed rank, Knights of Pythias, was held in this city Wednesday afternoon and evening in Masonic hall, under the auspices of Indian Queen company. The new hall of the local company was dedicated in the evening, Maj. Gen. L. C. Thomas delivering the dedicatory address. A parade was a feature of the ceremonies. The following companies were represented, all of which belong to the Third battalion: Indian Queen, No. 15, McKeesport; Vesta, No. 64, Duquesne; Connellsville, No. 28, Connellsville; T. J. Wilson, No. 46, West Elizabeth; Myersdale, No. 67, Myersdale; Elk Lick, No. 48, Elk Lick, Pittsburgh, Allegheny, Homestead, Wilmerding, Latrobe and Altoona were also well represented.

The Ladies' Missionary Society of the Coursin Street Methodist Episcopal church met at the home of Mrs. Johns, in Evans avenue, Thursday afternoon. A paper by Miss Bevington on "Dividend, Divisor and Quotient," attracted a great deal of attention. It reviewed the past year from the church standpoint, and forecast the trend of the ensuing one. It was followed by several other readings. Mrs. Rev. Davis, of Wilkinsburg, whose husband is engaged in work in the coke region, was present and made an address in which she told about the branch meeting of the Home Missionary Society, held at Kansas City, Mo. Her work is the formation of auxiliaries to the Home Missionary societies and her visit here is expected to result in such a branch. The session was brought to a close after refreshments and a social period.

The beautiful home of Mrs. George H. Lysle, in Shaw avenue, was the place of a brilliant social affair Thursday evening, when the Ladies' Missionary Society of the Cumberland Presbyterian church gave a musicale. Over 80 prominent society people were present. Mrs. P. R. Danley of Charleroi installed officers for the coming year and then made an address. Mrs. J. F. Walker gave a piano solo and was followed by Miss Eleanor Lysle with a reading. Miss Marjorie Riley was the vocal soloist and Dr. L. Harris performed on the violin. Mrs. Hardman and Miss Riley gave a reading with piano accompaniment. The officers installed were: Mrs. Harry Hurst, president; Mrs. Martha H. Shaw, secretary; Miss Anna Serena, treasurer, and Mrs. William Cunningham, vice president.

BRADDOCK.

BRADDOCK, Jan. 10.—The study of Egypt was continued by the Woman's club at its regular meeting Wednesday afternoon in the Carnegie library. The society of Ancient Egypt, its manners and customs, was discussed under four heads: "Religious and Burial Customs," Mrs. J. K. Mills; "Education and Literature," Miss Harry; "Monuments and Art," Mrs. W. S. Brown, and "Agriculture and Practical Arts and Crafts," Mrs. Samuel Hamilton. Mrs. A. W. Schooley was leader in the discussion of current events.

A wedding of considerable local interest during the past week was that of Mr. John Stier, of Braddock, and Miss Florence Hall, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph B. Hall, of Garfield avenue, Pittsburgh, which occurred at the home of the bride's parents Wednesday evening. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. G. E. Sehlbrede, of Pittsburgh, in the presence of a large number of relatives and friends of the contracting parties. Mr. Stier is assistant chief chemist at the Edgar Thomson mills, and is one of Braddock's best known young men. After a wedding tour of the eastern cities the bridal couple will reside in Lobingier avenue, North Braddock.

The seventh number of the Carnegie Library Star course was given Wednesday evening and the attraction, the Thespian Dramatic company, provided an enjoyable entertainment.

Lady Braddock Lodge, Daughters of St. George, celebrated the eleventh anniversary of the formation of their lodge on Thursday evening in their hall in Braddock avenue. Addresses were made by prominent members of the order and lunch was served.

The Musicale Club of Pennsylvania College will give an entertainment in Carnegie hall, January 28, under the auspices of the Young People's society of the First English Lutheran Church.

Miss Mabel Scott of Crosby street, North Braddock, has returned from Johnstown, where she spent the holidays.

Miss Isabel Wishart of Tarentum is visiting friends in Fourth street.

Miss Clara Bell of Brushton spent Monday with Talbot avenue friends.

Mrs. G. E. Hews returned home from Mercer, where she visited her parents.

Miss Edith Clark of Titusville is the guest of friends here.

A. J. Spiglemire has gone to Palm Beach, Fla.

HOMESTEAD.

HOMESTEAD, Jan. 10.—The members of the Homestead choir have arranged for a banquet and entertainment to be held in Forsyth's parlors Saturday evening, January 17. After the banquet a musical and literary entertainment will be given.

Invitations have been issued by the Uniform Rank Knights of Pythias for a reception in Steenson's hall, February 17.

Announcement has been made of the marriage of Miss Emma Bennet of this place and Jonas Frantz of Braddock. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. William Wilson of Braddock early in the week, and the young couple are in the east on a wedding tour.

The Alpha club held its first meeting at the home of Miss Beazell, on Eleventh avenue, Tuesday night. The literature of the Colonial and Revolutionary periods was the subject of the discussion, and the readings, biographies and essays were much enjoyed. The club's program for the following two months will embrace the biography and literature pertaining to the period immediately following the Revolution. The next meeting will be held at the home of Miss Byers, Ann street, January 20.

The Prytaneum Study club met at the home of Mrs. G. H. Flinn, of Munhall, Tuesday afternoon. Interesting papers were read and discussed. Mrs. Flinn compared the American navy with the British. "The Scenery of the Rocky Mountains" was the subject of an interesting paper by Mrs. D. W. McKenny. Miss S. Sherman talked on the "Painter of the Adirondack Mountains." "How to Judge a Picture" was an instructive paper by Mrs. W. Stevens, while Mrs. H. G. Stone gave the history of Fort Duquesne.

The Scotch people of Homestead and vicinity are preparing to hold a big celebration in honor of the birthday of Robert Burns. No definite plans have as yet been announced, but the arrangements call for an elaborate banquet and a number of addresses by prominent Scotchmen. The celebration will be held in the Fifth Avenue opera house, and several hundred invitations will be issued.

The Order of Americus held an open installation Monday evening in Realty hall, which proved a most enjoyable affair and was largely attended. After the installation lunch was served and a program of music and recitations was rendered.

The members of St. Matthew's club assembled in their hall in Ninth Avenue Monday evening and listened to an address by the Rev. Arthur S. Lewis of Leechburg after which a smoker was held.

Arrangements are now completed for the annual ball of the Hebrew congregation, which will be given in the Fifth Avenue opera house Monday evening, February 10.

The members of the Christian Endeavor Society of the First Presbyterian Church will produce "Cromwell" in Carnegie hall during the latter part of the month. The characters will be taken by local talent and rehearsals are now being held.

DUQUESNE.

DUQUESNE, January 10.—Mrs. Joseph Shirly of Kennedy avenue entertained a few friends at her home Tuesday evening. Euchre was the principal amusement.

The Young Yale Checker club was entertained by Bert Dale at his home in Fourth street early during the past week.

Miss Odessa McCaslin of West Grant avenue was hostess at an informal dinner given at her home Saturday in honor of her neice, Mrs. William Barker, a bride of recent date. The home was decorated in foliage and white and green, and covers were laid for 20.

All the Duquesne boys and girls who have been home for the holidays have returned to their schools after two weeks spent at home during which time many parties were given in their honor. Those who returned to schools during the past week are: Miriam McCormick to Indiana; Mae Davies, Eva Robson, Mama Conlin and Alma Lutz to Indiana Normal; Harry Hunt to Ann Arbor, Mich., and his sister, Florence Hunt, to Wakeman, Ohio, and Bessie Black to St. Xavier's, at Beatty.

Arles W. Kennedy and family, after a year spent in Pueblo, Colo., have returned to Duquesne.

Mrs. Samuel Kline has returned home from a visit to New York.

Miss May Bovard, of Duquesne avenue, has returned home after several months spent with her uncle at Washington, Pa.

Mrs. Walker, accompanied by Miss Rose Peck of Cleveland has returned home after a visit to the home of Mrs. George Hall in South Seventh street.

Miss Flora Allen and Miss Edith Lawton of Buena Vista were visitors at the home of Mrs. A. Long of Fifth street during the past week.

MADE HAPPY BY CUTICURA

Remarkable Testimonial of the Cure of Facial Eruptions by Cuticura Soap and Ointment.

Also Another of a Cure of Eczema of the Scalp and Hands when All Else Failed.

"It was a happy day for me when I could look myself squarely in the face, be cause for a long time I had avoided looking in a mirror."

So said Mr. Charles E. Coryell, a travelling salesman living at No. 1446 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn Borough, New York City, to Mr. Bolton, of the Bolton Drug Co. Young as he is, he has sold goods in every State of the Union, and you could not find in a day's journey a man who has less reason to avoid mirrors than he has at present.

"When I was about eighteen," Mr. Coryell went on, "my face was covered with pimples that seemed to break out all at once. Some of my friends said that growing boys are often troubled that way, but that was mighty poor consolation for a fellow who liked to go out in society and took a proper pride in his appearance. My cheeks, chin and forehead were thickly dotted with those abominable pimples. The temptation to pick and scratch at the ugly things was almost overpowering, but I had strength of will to resist it, for I knew that scratching would only make bad worse.

"I suffered little physically because the hideous eruption was not painful, but my distress of mind is a thing I don't like to dwell upon, even now. I imagined that everybody was looking at me and making disagreeable remarks about me as soon as I was out of hearing. Sometimes I felt like turning my mirror to the wall.

"Remedies? Bless you, every friend I met had one. I washed my face with various soaps. I greased and powdered it in vain. Not merely did the pimples stick, but a new trouble came. My scalp became dry, hot and itchy. The least rubbing brought a gray shower of dandruff upon my shoulders. I wondered if I was to be baldheaded before I was of age, for I knew that dandruff leads to baldness as surely as the Ocean Parkway leads to Coney Island.

"While I was in agony over my own condition a friend of mine, considerably older than I, became so afflicted that my trouble was positive luxury by comparison with his. He had scaly eczema on his hands and scalp. There is no use trying to describe the appearance of this gentleman's head and hands, covered as they were with great, obstinate sores, over which doctors' mixtures and other medicines seemed to have no power.

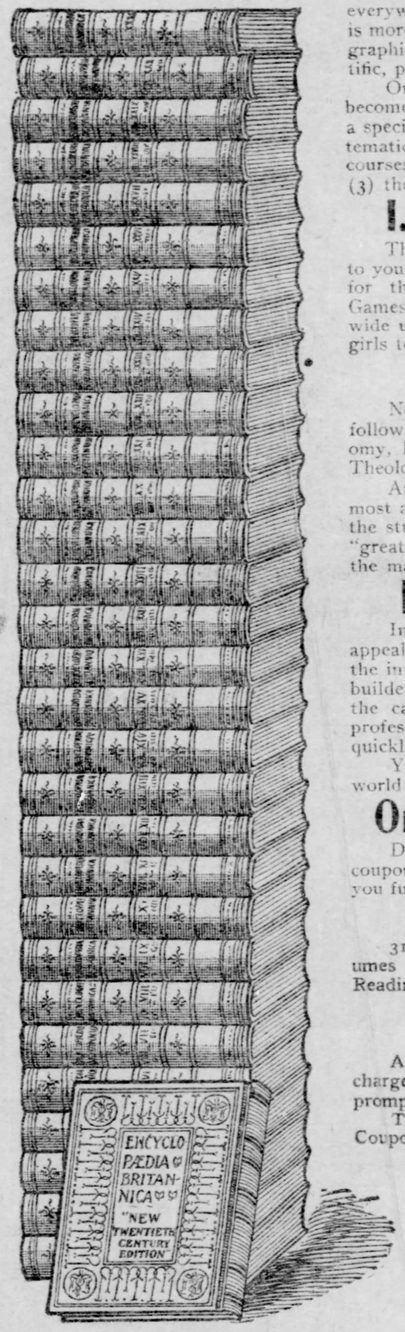
"One day my friend told me he was going to try Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment. I laughed and told him he might find a better use for his money, but he was not a man to be laughed out of a good resolution. I think he used one of the Cuticura remedies every day. Perhaps he used both. My memory is not clear as to details, but the great, final result was too startling ever to be forgotten. Mind, it was not attained in a day, but the steady progress of the cure was a cheering thing to see. All the crusts and scales were removed from my friend's skin. His hands became fair, smooth and white. The sores on his head went away, and he continued shampooing himself with Cuticura Soap until his hair was thick and strong as ever.

"You may well believe this object lesson was not lost on me. I went and did likewise. Cuticura Ointment made such short work of those pimples that my looking glass was soon restored to favor and I had no further reason when I went into the street for wondering what folks said about me. From that time to this I have had no trouble with my skin. As you see, it is perfectly clear, as a healthy man's skin ought to be.

"I conquered the dandruff with Cuticura Soap. The soft, rich lather, well rubbed in, made my scalp clean. I now use Cuticura Soap steadily for keeping my hair and skin in proper condition.

CHARLES E. CORYELL.

73 Courses of Reading



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PITTSBURGH, SUNDAY MORNING, JANUARY 11, 1903.

WASHINGTON SOCIETY HAVING A BUSY MONTH

The Latin Americans Have a Smart Set All by Themselves.

MANY ENTERTAINMENTS FOR THE WHITE HOUSE

Grand Opera for Charity's Sake—Doings of the Attorney General and His Family—Pittsburghers Being Entertained by Miss Dalzell.

By MARGARET BRENT DOWNING.
(Special Correspondence Sunday Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 10.—The social prestige of pan-America at Washington is unique and is a feature of cosmopolitan life here delightful in itself and indigenous to this city. The Europeans affect a cynical tolerance of the great family of American republics. The United States is recognized by the imperial and royal envoys with grudging complacency, but her southern sisters are still subjected to little impertinences hard to describe, but easily included under the term snubs. Latin America is represented at Washington by the envoys of 15 republics, and Haiti and Santo Domingo give them almost a majority of the 36 nations holding diplomatic relations with the United States. Before the days of the ambassadors the Latin republics usually held the honor of the deanship of the corps. Mr. Romero of Mexico held this position for many years prior to his death, and were it not that the ambassadors, however lately come to the capital, take precedence, Senor Lazo Arriaga is now within one of the positions of dean of the corps. He has been longer an official resident of Washington than any other diplomat except Mr. Grip, the minister of Sweden and Norway.

The representatives of the Central, South American and West Indian republics form a community within the capital. A common language, racial sympathies and related nationalities hold them together. The beauty of Latin American women is proverbial, and it is seldom that the reigning beauties of a season are found outside their ranks. Because of the little snubs given them by the representatives of European nations their names seldom appear in the guest lists of the smart set, but as a rule the Latin-American diplomats are as wealthy and refined as any of their colleagues, and the necessities of the situation have forced them to a communal life which affords much elegant enjoyment. They are precise in their attentions to the officials of the government, and with the bureau of American republics as a center they enjoy closer relations with the United States than is possible for any European diplomats. This bureau has done much to further the sentimental and material relations of the countries involved and is a growing factor in the progress of the hemisphere.

Mexicans Are Social Leaders.

The Mexican ambassador, Senor Azpiroz, and his family are naturally the leaders of the Latin contingent. Madame Azpiroz is in somewhat delicate health, but the hospitable duties of the embassy are graciously dispensed by Senora Perez Rivera, her widowed daughter. This lady was educated at the famous convent of the Sacred Heart, Paris, and resided at the French capital during her brief married life. Her husband was a member of the Mexican diplomatic service, and was stationed in Paris. Senora Perez is a sprightly, attractive woman and is considered one of the best gowned women in Washington. Under her skillful management the functions at the Mexican embassy are among the smartest at the capital, and she is gradually creating a salon where the Latin-American diplomats and belles can enjoy a taste of their home pleasures. Senorita Belen Azpiroz, the second daughter of the ambassador, is an attractive member of the household. She is still in the schoolroom, but occasionally appears at informal affairs. This young lady and her most intimate friend, Senorita Rosita Calderon, daughter of the Peruvian minister, have planned a grand debut party for themselves next December. If their dreams are realized this function will be one of the most brilliant ever seen at Washington. In the Mexican embassy are two other matrons, Senora Godoy, wife of the first secretary, and Senora de Torres, wife of the military attache. Both of these are handsome and attractive.

White House Entertainments.

Entertainments at the White House will the leading social events of the coming week, as they have been since January 1. The second of the state banquets, and the most important from the social standpoint, will be given on Thursday evening, when the diplomatic corps will be the guests of the president and Mrs. Roosevelt. This dinner is generally the largest of the state functions, since every diplomat at the head of an embassy and legation is invited. There are now 36 countries represented at the American capital, and 22 of these gentlemen are accompanied by wives, daughters and other relatives, who must be included in the guest list. It is customary to ask the secretary of state and the assistant secretaries to meet the corps.

The president and Mrs. Roosevelt also confront the problem of providing the bachelor contingent with agreeable companions at the dinner. Last year Mrs. Roosevelt was concerned to observe that 15 or 16 brilliantly uniformed and gorgeously decorated foreigners were obliged to partake of the presidential feast without a feminine partner. This year the younger society women will be asked to supply this deficiency. The young women favored with the much-sought invitations are, of course, the president's daughter and her guest and cousin, Miss Eleanor Roosevelt, and Miss Christine Roosevelt, the Misses Hitchcock, Miss Knox, Miss Louise Van Dyke Jones, niece of the postmaster general; Miss Alice Warder, Miss Foraker, Miss Wetmore and Mrs. Harriet Blaine Beale, who is asked to honor her distinguished father, some time secretary of state.

The Ranking Foreign Lady.

Mme. Aspiroz is the ranking woman in the diplomatic corps, since the dean of the corps, Herr von Holleben, is a bachelor, and second ambassador, Count Cassini, is a widower. The president will escort the wife of the Mexican ambassador, while the German ambassador will take Mrs. Roosevelt to dinner. Lady Herbert, although so short a time at the American capital, is the third woman in the rank, and will in all probability be escorted by the secretary of state. There are no troublesome questions of precedent to be decided at this banquet, nor are there feuds now existing in the diplomatic corps. Mrs. Roosevelt has made but few rules, but they are iron-clad. One is that no unmarried woman can precede a wife or widow, and this has effectually ended the rival claims of the Countess Marguerite Cassini, who is chatelaine of the Russian embassy, and Mme. Perez, widowed daughter of the Mexican ambassador, who, because of the ill health of her mother, frequently takes her place. These ladies will be placed after the wife of every diplomat, even the most obscure charge d'affaires.

By one of the turns in the tide, the Mexican ambassador, Senor Aspiroz, once openly ostracized by the continental diplomats, is now one of the leading members of the corps and is on terms of intimacy with all. This was strongly exemplified on Saturday, when the corps was invited to congratulate M. Hengelmuller on receiving his credentials as ambassador from Austria-Hungary. M. Hengelmuller, as the representative of Emperor Francis Joseph, could not receive Senor Aspiroz, who as judge advocate of the military court which tried Maximilian, had pronounced the death sentence. But the Austrian emperor has wisely decided to forget the past. He has re-established diplomatic relations with Mexico after a break of 25 years, and his ambassador at this capital has been instructed to make peace with Senor Aspiroz. The famous Mexican was present at M. Hengelmuller's reception, and was most cordially greeted.

Grau's Songbirds in Charity Work.

Second only in importance to the diplomatic dinner will be the evening of grand opera on January 20, when Maurice Grau will bring his entire troupe to Washington. The Washington Co-operative Sewing society has obtained this treat for music lovers and the proceeds of the evening will go to this charity. Mrs. Roosevelt has been a member of this organization since her earliest residence here and she is deeply interested in the success of the enterprise. The president has taken a box for the occasion and Mrs. Roosevelt will entertain a large company of friends at supper after the performance. The officers of the society are Mrs. Fairfax Harrison, Miss Maud K. Wetmore, Miss Elizabeth Kean and Miss Josephine Patten. The patronesses of the opera venture are Mrs. Roosevelt, Mrs. Hay and Lady Herbert and Mesdames Depew, Lodge, Cowles, Draper, Clarence Moore, John R. McLean, Herbert Wadsworth, Warder, N. T. Simpkin and Harry Harriet Lane Johnston.

Mrs. James W. Wadsworth, Jr., who has been the guest of her parents, the secretary of state and Mrs. Hay, will leave Washington on Wednesday for New York city, where she will visit her sister, Mrs. Payne Whitney. Later Mr. and Mrs. Wadsworth will go south and remain until the spring. They do not contemplate taking a home in Washington for a year hence.

The Knoxes Coming to Pittsburgh.

The attorney general and Mrs. Knox will go to Pittsburgh on Thursday, where they will be the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Frick for three days. On the 16th they will be given a banquet by their hosts and on the 17th Mrs. Frick will entertain Mrs. Knox at luncheon, followed by a reception to the old Pittsburgh friends of the Knox family. Miss Knox will remain in Washington and will give a luncheon to some friends on the 18th. The attorney general and Mrs. Knox will entertain the president and Mrs. Roosevelt and the cabinet set on the 24th inst. The date which the secretary of war and Mrs. Root had selected to give their cabinet dinner, January 17, will not be filled, as the president and Mrs. Roosevelt desire to show their sympathy with the bereaved family in this way. Another notable dining at the Knox home will occur on Tuesday, the 20th inst., when the entire judiciary will be their guests. The dinner is the annual one which the attorney general tenders to the chief justice and his associates.

Several notable prandial events are scheduled at the Russian embassy. On Thursday the ambassador and Countess Cassini will give a dinner complimentary to the British ambassador and Lady Herbert, and on Friday a dinner to young people will be given, with Miss Roosevelt and her cousins as the principal guests.

Mrs. Roosevelt's At Home.

Among the events of the week were the at home of Mrs. Roosevelt on Monday afternoon, the diplomatic reception and the first of the musicales to be given during January. In addition to this rather formidable list, the indefatigable mistress of the White House was the guest of the secretary and Mrs. Shaw at dinner tonight.

Debutante functions continue in popularity and will be leading events of the month. One of the brilliant events of the week was the reception given on Saturday by General and Mrs. John Watts Kearny to present their daughter, Miss Lucy Golden deLancy Kearny. The occasion was a notable reunion of New York society folks. Assisting in the reception were Miss Powell, Miss Sophie Anderson and Miss Coralo de Peyster, all of New York, Mrs. Van Rensselaer Cruger and Mrs. McClellan. Gen. Kearny is occupying the Tiffany house for the winter, and has been a generous host.

Among the other dinners of importance during the week are those of Senator and Mrs. Depew in honor of Justice and Mrs. Oliver Wendell Holmes.

Miss Minnie Peters of Philadelphia is visiting the family of Rear Admiral Harmony and will remain until next week. On Tuesday afternoon Admiral Harmony gave a reception in honor of his guest, whose engagement to Lieut. David Harmony Biddle, U. S. N., has recently been announced.

Mrs. Dalzell is entertaining Miss Klizmiller of Pittsburgh for the season. She has also been entertaining Miss Carroll and Miss Rook of the same city, who are attending school in Washington.

Mrs. Pierce Crosby will give the second of her series of dinners in honor of Miss Jean Crosby on Tuesday night.

May Be Queen of Holland

PRINCESS CAROLINE OF REUSS,
About to marry the heir apparent of the Netherlands, one of the richest youths of Europe.

BERLIN, Jan. 4.—Caroline Elizabeth Ida of Reuss is really pretty—even if she is a princess—and she is about to marry young Grand Duke Wilhelm Ernst of Saxe-Weimar, who is highly interesting on two counts. First, he is said to be one of the richest rulers in Europe, although he is scarcely more than a boy; and second, he is heir to the throne of Holland as long as Queen Wilhelmina has no children. The grand duke doesn't like the idea of being a Dutch king, and has said he wouldn't be one, whether or no. The prospect of being a queen, may, however, appeal to the chosen bride, and alter the situation. Anyway, the twain are an important pair. The princess, who is only 18, has sturdy, independent blood in her veins and comes from one of the unique lineages of German royalty. She is the youngest daughter of Prince Henry XXII. of Reuss, the picturesque ruler who died last April, and the future grand duchess of Saxe-Weimar has inherited many of her father's interesting traits of character.

Princess Caroline is a girl of peculiarly sweet temperament and amiable appearance. A dark blond and the "baby" of the House of Reuss, she is widely beloved by the 60,000 subjects of her late father's tight little "kingdom," whose whole area of 126 miles constituted the tiniest independent state of the German empire.

Prince Henry XXII. of Reuss, Princess Caroline's father, was the one German prince who never would own loyal allegiance to the scheme which federated the various Teutonic states into the German empire. The spirit of sectionalism and secession burned in him aggressively and openly. He used to declare that he considered himself as much of "a German sovereign" as the kaiser himself, and declined "to shout hurrah and hoist flags at the word of command."

It is considered likely that the union of the royal houses of Saxe-Weimar and Reuss will eventually be followed by the annexation of the principality of Reuss to the neighboring grand duchy, over which Princess Caroline will soon help to rule.

VOLCANO UNDER PARIS

But Boulevardiers Walk Around Unconcerned About Treading on Its Toes.

(Special Correspondence Sunday Gazette.)

PARIS, Jan. 3.—From sulphur mines to volcanos is a natural graduation. A short time ago we were told that M. Stanislas Meunier, the great scientist, had analyzed the soil thrown up from beneath the Place de la Republique, where they are piercing the Metropolitain, and had found considerable deposits of sulphur. Now, according to the Figaro, he goes and tells the Academie des Sciences that it is really and truly a budding volcano that runs underneath not only the Place de la Republique, but also the Boulevard St. Martin.

The volcano is in a quiescent stage at present; in fact, it is described as inoffensive. It is only the papers that mention Mont Pelee and St. Vincent in the same breath, while the Eclair follows the announcement of the volcano beneath the boulevards with the grateful and comforting intelligence that Vesuvius is in eruption, and is throwing stones.

Rare Bird Extinct.

One result of the volcanic eruptions in the island of St. Vincent, according to an ornithologist residing there, probably will be the extinction of the Soufriere bird, a very rare species known as Guilding's Amazon parrot.

This bird was formerly found only on the Soufriere itself. The great eruption of 1718 drove many of them to the other mountains of St. Vincent, but their numbers were greatly reduced by the violent hurricane of 1898, and it is now feared that the few survivors have been completely destroyed by the last eruption in May. At any rate no specimens have since been seen.

MISS ELLEN TERRY CREATING NEW PARTS

To Present Romantic Comedy Before Leaving London for America.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]

(Copyright, 1903, by New York Herald Co.)

LONDON, Jan. 10.—Beerbohm Tree will revive "The Merry Wives of Windsor" next week, Ellen Terry resuming the role of Mrs. Page. At the same time Miss Terry has not abandoned her idea of having a London season of her own, and in addition to the production of Ibsen's "Vikings," which seems now practically settled, she has secured a four-act romantic comedy by Miss Graves, which she wishes to present before departing for America in the autumn.

London is waiting with considerable interest to see what the result will be of Miss Terry's creating new parts at this stage of her career, as there are many who believe that her successes in the past undoubtedly have been greatly influenced by the fact that she appeared with Henry Irving, and had the support of the Lyceum company. After a short season of "Merry Wives," Tree will put on Tolstoi's "Resurrection" in February.

Michael Morton, the American playwright, who is responsible for the version which Tree will produce, has been in London several weeks, attending rehearsals. Morton says Tree shows remarkable powers of work. He has been engaged upon details of the production until 4 o'clock almost every morning for 10 days.

Marie George, who has made a hit in the pantomime at Drury Lane, is now one of the most popular figures on the London stage. At the conclusion of the pantomime she will appear at the Palace theater, having signed a contract which calls for the payment of a weekly sum large enough to induce almost any American actress to cross the Atlantic.

GOOD STORIES Told by and About PEOPLE OF PROMINENCE

When Schwab Was a Boy.

Charles M. Schwab, when he was a boy, attended the village school of Loretto, Pa., and in Loretto they still tell the story of young Schwab and the brick.

It seems that the schoolmaster was an ardent geologist. He had ordered, one day, that each of the children bring to school a specimen of some sort, and these specimens he would designate and describe, one by one.

Accordingly, on the appointed day, a great armload of stones were brought to the little building, but young Schwab's contribution to the armload was a broken brick.

In due course the master took up the specimens.

"This," he said, "is a piece of feldspar from the crossroads.

"This is a piece of marl from the meadow.

"This is a piece of argillaceous sandstone from the quarry.

"And this," he thundered, taking up the broken brick, "this is a piece of impudence from Charlie Schwab."

* * *

Russell Sage's Automobile.

Russell Sage, disgusted with the crowded street cars of New York, has at last begun to go to and from his office in a private instead of a public conveyance. The conveyance Mr. Sage uses is an automobile; he is, he says, too fond of horses to encourage their use in town. But out of town, when the aged financier rides for pleasure, it is always a horse, and never an automobile, that draws him along.

He has a great affection for horses. Any instance of cruelty to these useful quadrupeds that he sees he comments on pretty strongly. Sometimes, though, his comment takes a humorous turn.

As he was driving outside of New York one afternoon, he met a farmer with a very sorry-looking mule. The animal was old and lame and emaciated. It was a shame to work it.

Mr. Sage pulled up and said:

"Friend, you have an odd mule there."

"Yes?" said the farmer.

"Yes, indeed. I known a man who would give $400 to see that mule."

"Who is he, sir?" asked the farmer.

"Why, he's a blind man." And Mr. Sage, with a mocking laugh, drove off.

* * *

A Servian Judicial Outrage.

Arthur Sherburne Hardy, the American minister to Switzerland, who is visiting his son Thornton Hardy in Philadelphia, told the other day of an amusing police court incident that he once witnessed in Servia.

The Servian magistrate had before him a peasant charged with drunkenness. A fine of a good size was put upon the drunkard, whereupon he protested loudly.

"This is an outrage, your excellency," he cried. "It is a persecution. Are you not aware that I have already been fined four times for this offense?"

* * *

Curzon's Story About Kitchener.

Lord Curzon, the viceroy of India, told, on his last visit to Chicago, a good story of Lord Kitchener of Khartoum, who is now participating in the coronation durbar.

Lord Kitchener was visited one day in London by a friend who said:

"Give me a shilling, wont you? I am taking up a collection to bury a poor attorney. Come, let me have a shilling."

"A shilling to bury an attorney?" said Lord Kitchener with a grim smile. "Here, take a guinea, and go and bury 21 of them."

* * *

Countess Castellane and De Blowitz.

The Countess de Castellane, who was Miss Anna Gould, has been relating, during her visit to America, a number of amusing stories of Parisian life.

One of these stories concerns the young countess's first meeting with M. de Blowitz, the Paris correspondent of the London Times. The meeting occurred at the Salon, at the private view; and the most beautiful women of France, barbed in their beautiful gowns, moved with a slow and graceful carriage through the lofty halls.

"What does the fair countess from America think of our French beauties?" De Blowitz asked.

The young girl smiled roguishly.

"I am no judge of paintings, sir," she said, and looked non-committally, first at the walls hung with pictures, and then at the French women, with their cheeks that were a little too pink, and their lips that were a little too scarlet.

* * *

Edwin Booth's Dose of Ink.

Clara Morris, whose financial troubles have made her ill (but her illness is not serious), has a number of good stage anecdotes that she proposes to put into her new book.

One of these relates to Edwin Booth. Booth, according to Miss Morris, lay ill in Louisville of a fever, and his medicine was in a black bottle.

During the night his nurse, by inadvertence, mistook an ink bottle for the medicine vial, and gave Mr. Booth a teaspoonful of ink. He spluttered and coughed over the strange, sweet taste, and the error was discovered. Then the nurse was much worried. She did not know what to do. But Booth said, with a calm smile:

"I'll fix it all right. Just get me a bit of blotting paper to swallow."

* * *

Only the Idiot Stayed Awake.

At the recent dinner of the Arctic club in New York, Evelyn Baldwin, the leader of the Zeigler expedition, told a story of his boyhood days in Springfield, Mo.

"Every Thursday evening," Mr. Baldwin said, "all the children of the town of Springfield gathered in the Sunday school room of the church and heard there a very dry sort of religious lecture—the product of John Sparge, a local preacher.

"We youngsters used to fall asleep during the lecture. Sparge's voice was so monotonous and low, and in nothing that he said could we feel interested.

"One night we nearly all fell asleep. Actually, I believe that only one of the 40 children in the building was awake, and that one was an idiot child, Willie Patton, who always sat on the front bench.

"Mr. Sparge looked at us and awakened us sharply. Then he rebuked us.

"'How strange,' he said, 'that you should all sleep, while this poor idiot up here on the front bench keeps awake and attentive.'

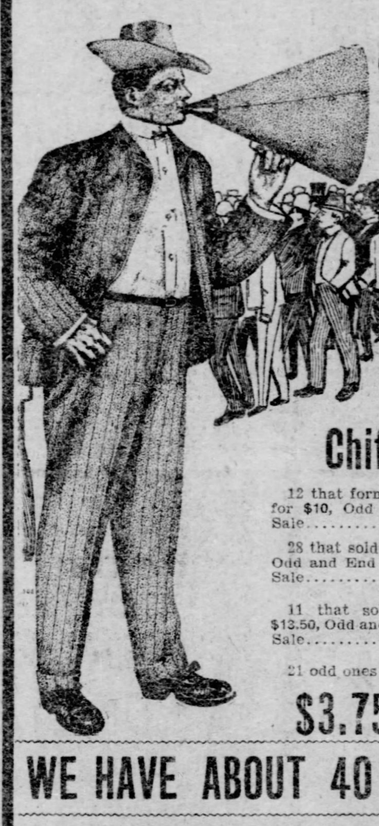
"Willie Patton, you could see, didn't like his infirmity to be alluded to in that open way. He spoke up and said in a squeaking and indignant voice:

"'Well, Mr. Sparge, I guess I'd have been asleep, too, if I hadn't been an idiot.'"

Your Credit's Good

PICKERING'S

10th and Penn.



MORE REDUCTIONS

ODD AND END SALE

Chiffoniers.
12 that formerly sold for $10, Odd and End Sale..... $7.50
28 that sold for $4.50, Odd and End Sale..... $3.75
11 that sold for $13.50, Odd and End Sale..... $10.50
21 odd ones range in price— $3.75 to $6.50

Sideboards.
2 that formerly sold for $65, Odd and End Sale..... $45
1 that sold for $110, Odd and End Sale..... $90
10 that sold for $22.50, Odd and End Sale..... $18
About 50 different odd boards reduced to $12.50, $15, $18

Bedroom Suits.
1 that formerly sold for $150, Odd and End Sale..... $115
4 that sold for $60, Odd and End Sale..... $47.50
6 that sold for $27.50, Odd and End Sale..... $22
4 that sold for $18, Odd and End Sale..... $16
About 80 odd Suits—some 2-piece suits, ranging in price— $10.50 up to $20

Parlor Suits.
2 that formerly sold for $90, Odd and End Sale..... $65.00
1 that sold for $65, Odd and End Sale..... $47.50
14 that sold for $40, Odd and End Sale..... $32
4 that sold for $16, Odd and End Sale..... $12
Broken Suits, 2 and 3 pieces— $5 up to $10

WE HAVE ABOUT 40 IRON BEDS THAT SOLD FOR $30.00—Come and Offer Us $20.00 and See How Quick We Take You up.

CARPET DEPARTMENT.

Our Carpet, Rug and Curtain Sale of last week was such a **Pronounced Success,** being so liberally patronized by an appreciative public, that we have decided to continue it for another week, and are going to offer you even greater bargains—than ever before—viz.:

600 Yards Heavy Wilton Velvet Carpet—6 choice patterns to select from. Sold at $1.75, go at **$1.15**

500 Yards Best Axminster Carpet—4 choice patterns to select from. Sold at $1.90, go at **$1.25**

400 Yards Good (8-wire) Tapestry Brussels Carpet—4 choice patterns to select from. Sold at $1.00, go at **65c**

All-Wool Extra Super Ingrain Carpets—Sold at 90c, go at... **65c**

Heavy Cotton Ingrain Carpets—Sold at 65c, go at..... **39c**

Made, Laid and Lined Free.

Heavy 9x11 Tapestry Brussels Rugs—Sold at $20, go at... **$14.50**

Heavy 36x72 Smyrna Hearth Rug—Sold at $5.50, go at.... **$3.50**

Heavy 36x72 Navajo Hearth Rug—Sold at $3.50, go at..... **$2.00**

25 Rope Portiere Curtains, (Assorted Colors)—Sold at $3, go at **$1.50**

100 ½-Pair Lace Curtains will go at..... **75c**

Queensware Department.

A few of the very good things for this week's sale in the

BASEMENT

Another lot of those great Gas Heaters for **$2.50**—including a joint of pipe and the rubber tubing.

Also a snap in a better heater; reduced from $6.50 to **$4.00.**

100 Fine Pictures, regular price $1.50, to be sold for **50c** each.

P. S.—We cannot deliver these—it will be necessary to take them along.

Rogers' Butter Knives and Sugar Shells—the very best triple plated ware to go at **20c** each. Not more than one each to a customer.

The sale on the better grade of Dinner and Toilet Ware is to continue throughout the week. Come when you can and we will show from 10 to 20 sets, on any one of which you can save from $5.00 to $25. Sounds sort of strong, but dozens of customers will vouch for the truth of this statement.

Don't Bother About the Money. We Pay Freight Anywhere. "NUF CED."

MANY ROYAL BRIDES IN EUROPE THIS YEAR

Monarchs Have Been Having Long and Serious Conferences on Affairs of State.

HIGH CONTRACTING PARTIES NEARLY ALL RELATED

Eligible Princesses Who May Become Queens—Russia and Austria Have the Beauties—The Sad Story of Princess Wiltrud.

By CURTIS BROWN.

(Special Correspondence Sunday Gazette.)

LONDON, Jan. 4.—This year of grace is going to see some big royal weddings, the fruit of long and serious confabs between monarch and monarch behind palace doors.

The question of mating prospective rulers is becoming so difficult that the combined wits of all the crowned heads of Europe, with premiers and ambassadors at hand to help think, are scarcely equal to solving it. The obvious remedy for what has become a really embarrassing situation is to let each young heir to a throne have his way and marry the American girl of his choice. It looks as if that would be the rule with the next crop of heirs, but the present generation of royal parents and of loyal subjects

PRINCESS XENIA OF MONTENEGRO
THE BEAUTY WHO MAY BECOME CZARINA OF RUSSIA

isn't educated up to it yet, and no amount of fascination on the part of the American girl or wiles on the part of her mamma will be able to effect the necessary change while Europe's thrones hold their present occupants.

So it becomes imperative to find brides for the heirs to the thrones of Germany and Russia, for the king of Spain and for the lesser young royalties now in the marriage market among the European princesses.

An Ugly Lot.

One trouble is that all the royal young folk are so closely related. Intermarriage has steadily diminished the wits that crowned heads contain until such pessimist writers as Lombroso and Max Nordau and Dr. Forbes Winslow are beginning to picture to themselves a future world ruled by madmen and idiots. There is not a royal prince or princess in all Europe who is not a cousin in some degree to every other prince and princess, and those who have the same religion and enough traits in common to make them sympathetic have as a rule the same great grandparents—a fact that doesn't promise well for the future of monarchical institutions.

Another result of constant intermarriage has been that the present lot of

PRINCESS MARIE JOSEPHINE OF BOURBON

unmarried princesses in Europe is mostly far from good looking. Theoretically, of course, every princess is lovely. It is as difficult to refrain from mechanically writing "beautiful" before their names as it used to be for the country reporter to write of wedding presents without saying that they were "numerous and costly." Their heavy, stupid faces become a source of embarrassment if their portraits accompany the text describing their beauty.

Religious Difficulties.

There are some three dozen sovereign families in Continental Europe, and between them they can muster no more than 20 princesses who are eligible for marriage to reigning monarchs. Six of them belong to the Austrian imperial

ARCHDUCHESS MARIE HENRIETTE OF AUSTRIA

family, six to various branches of the Bourbons, two to the deposed house of Hanover and the others mostly to the minor German and grand ducal families.

Fourteen of the 20 are Roman Catholics, four are Protestants and two profess the Orthodox Greek faith. This, of course, greatly reduces the number who are eligible as the brides of the two best partis in Europe—the Russian heir-presumptive, Grand Duke Michael, and the successor to the German imperial throne, Crown Prince Frederick William. The czarina must be an Orthodox Greek and the German empress must be a Protestant, so that were Roman Catholic princesses chosen as the brides of the future czar and kaiser they would have to change their faith. Cases in which Roman Catholic princesses have renounced their religion are, however, extremely rare, for it is a rule without exception among the Hapsburgs, the Bourbons and other sovereign houses that their daughters may not, even for the most urgent political reasons, change their religion. There is not one single contemporary Catholic princess in Europe who has abandoned her faith in order to contract a marriage with a sovereign of another persuasion, so that the Russian and German heirs will have to seek their consorts in other directions. A change of faith is also almost unknown among the Orthodox Greek

PRINCESS WILTRUD OF BAVARIA
THE PRETTIEST PRINCESS IN EUROPE

royalties, whereas it is nothing uncommon for a Protestant princess to embrace a new religion for politico-matrimonial reasons. The present czarina of Russia and the crown princess of Montenegro were Protestants, who have accepted the Orthodox Greek faith for the sake of their husbands.

A Genuine Beauty.

There are only two royal ladies of the Orthodox Greek faith who would be eligible as the bride of the Russian heir-presumptive—one of them is his cousin, a Russian grand duchess of scanty personal attractions, and the other is Princess Xenia of Montenegro, the daughter of the reigning prince of Montenegro and sister of the queen of Italy. Princess Xenia is now 21 years of age and a brunette beauty of semi-Oriental type. Occasional obscure portraits of her have given a poor idea of her personal attractions, but I have at last obtained a genuine and recent photograph of her, and will leave it to any reader if she is not as beautiful as all princesses ought to be, but so few really are.

She was educated in St. Petersburg and Paris, so that she is a young lady of fashionable accomplishments, with none of the rustic limitations that might be expected in the daughter of a prince who still dispenses justice to his subjects under an ancient tree in front of his modest residence. Her lineage is of the best, for she can trace her descent back to a prince of the 10th century, and her ancestors have been recognized as rulers of Montenegro for the last 200 years. Her sisters, too, have made good matches, for Prince Nicholas of Montenegro has been remarkably successful in arranging matrimonial alliances for members of his family. One of his daughters is queen of Italy, another is a princess of Battenberg and two are Russian grand duchesses, so that Princess Xenia might well be selected as the future empress of Russia.

Of course, all sorts of minor royalties have been in love with the beauteous Xenia, but the members of the royal house of Montenegro are as shrewd and thrifty in match-making as the royal house of Denmark, whence came the queen of England and Russian czarina and the king of Greece, besides various lesser personages, crowned or likely to be crowned, eventually. So while there is any hope of bringing off a match between the princess and the Grand Duke Michael the other suitors will have to wait. Among them is the Grand Duke Ernest of Hesse, whose divorce from Princess Victoria Melita caused her august grandmother, the late Queen Victoria, to be greatly disturbed. Failing Princess Xenia, Grand Duke Michael will have to seek a wife among the Protestant princesses of England and Germany who may be willing to adopt the Orthodox Greek faith.

An Austrian Beauty.

Another young beauty who stands high in the imperial marriage mart is Archduchess Marie Henriette of Austria, who is 19 years old and a distant cousin of the Emperor Francis Joseph. Her father, Archduke Frederic, is the head of the third branch of the Hapsburgs and brother to the queen-mother of Spain. Archduchess Marie Henriette was brought up in the country at her father's place in Hungary, but she now spends the winter months in Vienna, where she is a great favorite in society.

If it were not that the pope objects to the marriage of first cousins the radiant Princess Marie probably would be the choice of young King Alfonso XIII. of Spain, who has a keen eye for beauty and who has begun to look about for a bride. In fact, he will soon make a tour of the continent, under his mother's guidance, to pick out a queen for Spain. Unhappily for him, however, the princess has to be chosen solely on account of family and political considerations, regardless of whether she is attractive or not. Premier Silvela and ex-Premier Sagasta will have more to say about the selection than the prospective bridegroom himself.

Another of the four notable exceptions to the general run of plain princesses, Marie Josephine of Bourbon, is a granddaughter of King Ferdinand of Sicily, who lost his throne some 30 years ago. This deposed family resides at Cannes, in the South of France. Princess Marie Josephine is 41 and active, an expert yachts woman, a skilled rider and a crack lawn tennis player. She is 21 years old, and an admirable match for a Roman Catholic prince, but, like the Archduchess Marie, is debarred by religion from the competition for the German and Russian thrones.

Princess Wiltrud's Sad Story.

But the most beautiful of all the marriageable princesses of Europe is Wiltrud Marie Alix of Bavaria, who is now 19 years old. She, too, is a brunette, with wonderful dark eyes, perfect features and long, brown, wavy hair. Of course, all princesses are said to be as accomplished as they are beautiful, but here is one who would shine among brilliant girls anywhere, irrespective of her title. She is a musician of high order, a painter of merit, a linguist and a classical scholar, an authoress in a small way, and also a rider and fencer. She has the reputation of being an excellent revolver shot. She is, in short, a genius; but in her veins flows the blood of the Wittelbachs, who are tainted with insanity through and through. Insanity has been in the family for three centuries, and has been cultivated by repeated intermarriages.

The members of the house of Wittelbach are, as a rule, either geniuses or lunatics, and those who in early life have been geniuses have often developed insanity in later years. The mad King Louis of Bavaria, who was Wagner's patron, was first cousin to Princess Wiltrud, and the present king of Bavaria, who is, of course, also her first cousin, is inflicted with insanity of the most terrible kind. In these circumstances, the most beautiful of European princesses may well experience difficulties in making a good match.

Germany's Future Empress

England has fondly hoped that the crown prince of Germany would choose his bride from among King Edward's nieces, one of whom, the young Princess Alice of Albany, has been selected for him time and again by English chroniclers. The princess isn't what you would call a beauty, but she's intelligent and nice, and would come nearer to the German emperor's idea of a royal hausfrau than any haughty Austrian or Russian princess. It seems more likely, however, that the crown prince will marry another second cousin, Princess Alexandra of Cumberland, and thus settle the old feud between the Hohenzollerns and the Hanoverians, caused by the fact that the former family seized the throne of the king of Hanover, Princess Alexandra's grandfather.

LORD MILNER TALKS ON THE FUTURE WELFARE OF SOUTH AFRICA

Outlines the Plans of the British in the Reconstruction of the Boer Republics.

By BARON VON KUPFER

(Special Correspondence Sunday Gazette.)

Says Political Divisions Must Be Obliterated, and Wire Fences Erected Instead.

CAPETOWN, Dec. 15.—"The country is dreadfully devastated, it looks awfully swept," said Lord Milner, high commissioner of South Africa, "but things are mending, thank God. With your permission, more of that later on."

This was said during luncheon at Sunny Side, the government house of South Africa. The residence of the high commissioner is situated about an hour's ride from the city in Park Town, on the outskirts of Saxon forest; it is comparatively a small villa of perhaps 20 or 25 rooms.

"Quite inadequate for a government house," Lord Milner had said when conducting your correspondent through the newly laid-out gardens. "We will have to build an addition, sooner or later, but then, one never knows——"

While a majority of the Boers look upon Lord Milner as a man of blood and iron, the Britisher considers him the incarnation of triumphant imperialism. I think he resembles Count Buelow, the German chancellor, more than any other statesman. Like Buelow, he combines with personal magnetism and talent of keeping at a distance political matters that may be inconvenient.

Luncheon or Interview.

Newspaper-man-like I had announced my determination to interview him and like a clever politician and true gentleman he did not send me away, but invited me to luncheon. Be sure, however, that he did not say a word more than he wanted to.

"Cabby" had taken me through most of the suburbs before we landed at Government house (presumably to enable him to charge 30 shillings for the trip). I was three-quarters of an hour late, but Lord Milner would not hear of excuses. "Really my fault," he said; "I ought to be better known to British subjects by this time." Aside from the high commissioner and his official family, the duchess of Westminster sat at luncheon with us. She is a beauty of the first rank, and as brilliant and polite in conversation as she is young and handsome.

When we sat over the cigars and coffee in the high commissioner's study, he returned to our conversation on the condition of the country of his own accord, by asking your correspondent about his impressions after two months' stay in the former free states.

Lord Milner's Tour.

"I had the good fortune to travel over the same ground your lordship recently visited," said your correspondent, "and by observation, much interviewing and investigation gained the impression that your visit was as instructive to the people as it may have been to you. The Boers told you of their needs and wants—what you told them seems to have quieted their worst apprehensions about British rule. I think the absurd fiction, that England is 'seeking revenge' and means to establish a reign of terror, was entirely spirited away by your lordship's assurances and your personal efforts with the leading Boers and Boer sympathizers."

"I am very glad of that," said Lord Milner, who had listened with every show of attention and satisfaction. "I had to rough it—dreadfully, I tell you, doing the greater part of the journey on horseback, and I am no youngster. For personal reasons as well as for the good of our relations with the natives, I am glad—I say it again—that my personal efforts at conciliation were, as a general thing, favorably received. Your own testimony to that effect is most flattering, I assure you. In a matter like this one can't trust to his own observations alone, nor to those of other officials that are all more or less prejudiced, as a matter of course.

Boers Go to Work.

"The thing that struck me as most encouraging" continued the high commissioner, "was the fact that everywhere I saw indications of reawakening industry. The Boers have thrown off the shackles of apathy; there is a foreboding of untold good. A man who works shows that he has hope and confidence. Now, what England has to do, and will do, is to keep the Boers working—increase opportunities for reconstructing their fortunes and add to them.

"Our first duty, as I take it, is the framing of a fence law. Such will be promulgated in short order and enforced with all the energy and tenacity the English character can command. Without a fence law cattle importation is largely a waste of money. As long as the farmers are allowed to let their cattle roam at will 'rinderpest' and 'tsetse' cannot be suppressed, as it carried broadcast over the whole country. Transvaal especially has suffered more than the rest of the country from cattle diease and can never hope for prosperity while propagation of the pest continues.

Farming and Mining Prospects.

"As to our agricultural prospects, I am an out-and-out optimist. I think there is nothing that can stop the development of the country in an agricultural way after the law referred to is in force. South Africa is as rich, or richer, in natural resources than even the United States. As to gold mining, same may be continued with enormous success for from 30 to 40 years, but our earth carries other more enduring treasures than yellow metal. We have the richest imaginable iron and coal mines, and, what is almost as important, these iron and coal mines are neighbors. In working one we gain the facilities for exploiting the other to their fullest extent.

"To return to agriculture, there is much to be done in that line; a host of improvements over existing methods are contemplated. The Boers have the reputation of being excellent farmers. They have certainly done good work according to their light and rather phlegmatic temperament. But it cannot be denied that up to the time of the war they worked to satisfy their own wants only, and that they are nomadic to a large extent. They did not even grow corn enough to get along without import, while of a rational, systematic, modern and improved agriculture, the great majority have no notion whatever.

"I even maintain that they could have done better in respect to husbandry; it will be my pleasure and duty to show that better results can be attained in the way of cattle raising.

"As to horses—we British think we know a good horse when we see him; but, I assure you, the Boers can give us points. A Boer can do more with a horse, and get more work out of him than any Britisher, or American, ever hoped to do.

Political Division of Country.

"There must be no more state lines in colonies, the former separate republics must exchange their products free and unhampered. The surplus of the one must do away with a dearth of things in other parts of the country. Such changes will be carried into execution with all proper dispatch. I fully recognize that it is in Great Britain's own interest to advance the Boer cause, and there is no reason to fear that they will push back our helping hand."

"Are you contemplating colonization en masse?" asked your correspondent.

"That question is still undecided," replied the high commissioner. "In the nature of things, if the country is quiet and prosperous, plenty of settlers will be found. Look at Cape Colony! The Wymber-Flats used to be its very poorest locality. The Dutch couldn't do anything with them, though they tried their antiquated methods for decades. Finally German settlers took hold of the problem and today the flats are veritable vegetable gardens, while their proprietors enjoy great prosperity. But such settlers can be procured neither by force nor invitation. They must come by themselves—and they will."

Boer Antipathies.

Referring to the Boer fighters, Lord Milner admitted that many of them still regard the new government unsympathetically. "But," he continued, "the great majority of the fathers are amenable to reason and once convinced that Great Britain is doing everything possible to reconstruct, rebuild and add, they will be good citizens, I am sure. Of their loyalty I have no doubt whatever even today. The past war was a dreadful calamity—more destructive than most other wars have been. But the Boers know better than anybody else that at the beginning of hostilities there was no disposition on England's part to let the country suffer. Devastation began only when the fight became general—a man-to-man encounter.

"As to the 'Black Danger' of which European sentimentalists are talking—I don't believe in it. The Kaffirs want a master who understands them and treats them fairly and honestly, that is all. You can't begin to regard him like a white laborer. His brain, isn't developed enough, his wants are too few.

"Still, I think the Kaffir capable of being raised to the standard of an industrial workman and that with his old South Africa is destined to become the greatest producing country of the dark continent, not only in the way of minerals, cereals, cattle, etc., but in manufactured articles as well. It may take 20 to 30 years to work out this project, but England has the tenacity, the capital and the good will to do so.

The Wage Problem.

"Of course, to get good work the wages of workmen have to be raised again," said Lord Milner. "This is being done now by changing the mode of payment. Instead of giving weekly wages, we pay the blacks by the quantity of work performed. This will make them more contented, encourages individuals to do their best and will raise the standard of capacity as well as of living."

The high commissioner would not discuss the question of taxing mines. It is said that he is opposed to the imposition of high taxes on the properties, but nothing definite will be given out for publication until after he has conferred with Chamberlain. If Chamberlain, as is claimed now, disagrees with the high commissioner, the latter may send in his resignation—so they say, but whether or not, these rumors have any foundation in fact, Lord Milner very properly declined to say. But at the same time, he was most outspoken in denouncing the sudden and considerable decline of miners' wages now being done away with by the change in the wage system, above alluded to.

"And what are your lordship's plans for the immediate future?" asked your correspondent.

"Our new agricultural department is getting into shape," answered the high commissioner; "I am especially interested in the forestry branch. Unless the country has forests, all agricultural activity suffers. In this connection it is pleasant to think that almost every useful tree grows here, all with the exception of beech and elms. But, I admit, that Englishmen are not good foresters. They know more about it in India, though. At any rate we will have experts, practical men as well as theorists in forestry."

Your correspondent drove away from Sunnyside in a pelting hail and rain storm. "Good luck," said the high commissioner at the door, "every drop of it is worth a guinea to South Africa."

TO AIR ANOTHER LONDON SCANDAL

Victoria Woodhull's Sister Will Prove in Court That She Did Not Murder Sir Francis Cook.

By ALLAN ARTHUR.

(Special Correspondence Sunday Gazette.)

LONDON, Jan. 3.—Early in January a trial is coming off that promises to have almost as much interest in America as in England. The Dowager Lady Cook, famous some 20 years ago throughout the length and breadth of the United States as Tennessee Claflin, is to be sued for $50,000 for slander by John Henry Wallace, a portly, middle-aged, dignified-looking little man who used to serve her ladyship as a sort of private secretary and general family factotum. Wallace alleges that after the death of the enormously wealthy Sir Francis Cook in February, 1901, the widow made public statements to the effect that Wallace, for the purposes of blackmail, had circulated stories that she murdered Sir Francis. Other charges and counter-charges of a similar nature are threatened.

I interviewed Lady Cook today concerning these charges. "I am anxious," she said, "to have the case come to trial. It will be more sensational than this Lady Hartopp-Earl Cowley divorce suit, which all London is talking about now, but I propose to have my character vindicated. Everybody knows how I loved and cared for Sir Francis, and I will spare no money or trouble to have these horrible charges against me fully ventilated. Hundreds of friends are coming forward voluntarily to testify in my behalf, and before we get through with it the people in my beloved America shall know how I have suffered. The children of Sir Francis and the first Lady Cook are all with me in this fight, and there will be no compromise."

Almost immediately after the death of the aged baronet, Lady Cook declared stories were being circulated that she had knocked her husband down, causing injuries which had brought about his death. She went to the home secretary and demanded permission to have the body disinterred, in order that the stories might be disproved. The government officials, after some consideration said the stories were so evidently absurd, and so manifestly without foundation, that they couldn't think of letting the sorrowing widow open her husband's grave to prove something that needed no proof. The excitement of it all was too much for her ladyship's nerves, and she was seriously ill for a long time thereafter, emerging from retirement into publicity again only a few weeks ago, with a big dinner to the Boer generals who were in London.

Lady Cook's sister, Victoria Woodhull Martin, who once ran for president of the United States, is also living in London. She likewise married an aged millionaire who presently died and left her all his money. She started a magazine called The Humanitarian, but that is now defunct. The larger share of the Cook millions went to the eldest son, Sir Frederick Cook, who is a member of parliament, head of the great wholesale drygoods house of Cook & Son, and known in sporting circles as an expert whip. He also inherited Doughty house in Richmond with one of the finest private collections in the country of paintings by old masters. The Dowager Lady Cook, however, is said to have received a million. She now lives in state in a family hotel in Kensington, and is busily planning to establish various public institutions of a somewhat indefinite nature. According to her own story, Commodore Vanderbilt once asked her to marry him, and she and her sister were for a time his brokers in Wall street. Although the two sisters live near each other in London, there is now no particular sympathy between them.

Wallace, the plaintiff in the forthcoming trial, once ran a newspaper in Richmond, in which he lost his money. He was constant in attendance upon Sir Francis and is said to have been embittered by having been omitted from the baronet's will.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

Last picture of Dr. Temple, the English primate who has just passed away.

TWO NEW PLAYS PLEASE PARISIANS

Sarah Bernhardt's Revolutionary Drama and Donnay's Domestic Tragedy Score Hits—Must Not Call an Actress a "Hippopotamus."

By GEORGES DUMONT.

(Special Correspondence Sunday Gazette.)

PARIS, Dec. 27.—Following close upon Henri Bataille's "Resurrection" and Paul Anthelme's "Our Two Consciences," come two of the strongest plays that Paris has seen in many days. These are the revolutionary drama, "Theologue de Mericourt," written for Sarah Bernhardt by Paul Hervieu, and produced by the actress the other night, and "The Other Danger," which is the work of Maurice Donnay.

Hervieu, who is the author of "The Enigma," has taken a long time to write his new play, and it is now evident that the time was well spent. By common consent no more eloquent or thoughtful play, none better worth seeing, has been given in France in recent years. It enables Bernhardt to make a stronger impression upon her hearers than she has in any new play in which she has been seen recently—in spite of the fact that the dramatist has defined all the rules of his craft by making his heroine's appearance upon the stage conform to the probabilities rather than to the natural inclination of the star. In fact, it is many years since Bernhardt has had in a play written for her so, comparatively, a light a part. In one act she does not appear.

In his play Hervieu has followed history closely. He shows Theroigne de Mericourt as one of the greatest figures of the revolution, making speeches in the Palais Royal, dressed all in white, and inciting the people to rise. Different scenes in the play give the spectators a glimpse of the court with King Louis inert and Marie Antoinette correspondingly energetic, and a peep into Theroigne's famous salon, with Robespierre, Danton, Sieyes and other famous purveyors to the guillotine in consultation. Then comes the famous flogging of Theroigne by the Jacobin woman in a public square.

The great scene of the play, however, is that which shows the woman of the people in her cell of the Salpetriere madhouse. The revolution is now over, but a vision comes to Theroigne de Mericourt in which the great figures of the Reign of Terror appear to her, while she chants the story of their accomplishments. At this moment Selves, the renegade revolutionist, now a favorite at court, enters Theroigne's cell and the mad woman denounces him before the shades of his former associates. Then her strength gives way and she dies as the curtain falls.

Maurice Donnay's play, "The Other Danger," which was a pronounced hit when given at the Comedie Francaise three nights ago, is written in an entirely different vein. It is more akin to the modern French play, but notable for the wit of many of its lines and a rather novel situation. It is the old story of the man in love with another's wife, and the first "danger" is, of course, the husband. The other danger, from the wife's point of view, is her daughter, who is growing into a lovely woman, while she herself is fading. The danger proves only too real. The girl has developed into the image of her mother as she was when first the romance of the "other man" began, and the lover finding the woman of his heart apparently restored to him, loses no time in paying court to the girl, whose love he wins.

The part of the mother in "The Other Danger" is played by Madame Bartet—the famous Comedie Francaise actress, that of the daughter by Mademoiselle Pierat. The coincidence is rather an odd one, as it is now almost certain that Madame Bartet's place in the Comedie Francaise will be usurped by the younger actress.

* * *

It was only a short time ago that an English newspaper had to pay $500 because of an unfavorable account of a play written by its dramatic critic, and now a German reviewer's "roast" has made even more trouble. The Teuton, however, went rather far. Referring to a certain actress' performance he remarked that she played the part "with the graces of a hippopotamus." The lady of the stage promptly sued for "defamation of character," and the critic was sentenced to a fine of $50 and 10 days' imprisonment. The judge held that "the word 'hippopotamus' was calculated to lower the actress in the esteem of the public."

POOR MILLIONAIRES GET A HOME AT LAST

J. Pierpont Morgan's London Club Secures $250,000 Quarters in Piccadilly.

SIR THOMAS LIPTON'S IRISH SILVER MINE

English Interest in the America's Cup Is at Fever Heat—Harrowing Reports of Official Outrages in the Province of Galacia.

By CYRIL BURTON.

(Special Correspondence Sunday Gazette.)

LONDON, Jan. 3.—After all the talk about it, and after one false start, the American Millionaires' club in London is at last in sight of a home. Owing, perhaps, to the inquisitiveness of John Hawke, secretary of the Anti-Gambling league—who seems to think that high play is to be one of the purposes of the institution—the club officials have been disposed of late to be uncommunicative about their plans.

I am informed, however, that the Calumet club, as the new institution will be called, expects to take possession of its home on February 1, when the lease held by the present occupants to the Imperial service club expires. The building is No. 84 Piccadilly, at the corner of Clarges street, and overlooks Green park. The lease of it was surrendered by the present tenants for $25,000. As soon as they move out, the adjoining premises, now let as private apartments, will be taken over by the club, and the work of preparation for one of the most luxurious resorts in clubland will be begun.

The Calumet club tried to buy outright the land occupied by these buildings, but the property belongs to the rich and conservative Portman estate, which refused to sell on any terms. The best that could be done was to acquire a lease of 99 years. It is estimated that the cost of leases and alterations will amount to about $250,000.

Pierpont Morgan who is one of the promoters of the club went over the premises when he was here, and Bradley Martin and William Waldorf Astor have also taken an active interest in the club. It is said that the Duke of Marlborough and the Duke of Manchester will be asked to serve on the committee of management.

Silver Mines in Ireland.

From time to time accounts have been given in this correspondence of steps in the noteworthy comercial development of Ireland in the past two years—mostly by American capital. And now another enterprise of the sort has been unearthed. There have been vague reports for some months of mining operations in County Wicklow, but no particular attention was paid to them. I learn today, however, on good authority, that they have not only been more successful than was expected but that Sir Thomas Lipton is back of them. About eight months ago, a native of Cronbane in the County of Wicklow, being something of a mineralogist, observed some clay which on being subjected to the usual tests was found to contain silver. He explained the discovery to some friends in London, who placed the matter before the ordinary financiers, but without result. London financiers having a prejudice against the investment of capital in Ireland.

After fruitless efforts to get anyone else to advance the necessary money, Sir Thomas was approached. He delegated three men to go over to Ireland and procure further samples. Their preliminary report proved so satisfactory that he made further advances in order to enable them to continue their investigations.

It is now reported that the mine, which covers an area of 200 acres, contains a lode 4,000 feet long, 150 feet wide, and from 40 to 60 feet deep, producing not only silver, copper and sulphur, but gold averaging five pennyweights, eight grains to the ton. One sample gave an ounce, eight pennyweights to the ton. White clay and ochre were among the by-products. Sir Thomas, whose name has not been mentioned in connection with the enterprise before, is reported to be much interested in the results, and to have taken a hand in organizing a half-million-dollar company for the further development of the mines.

Keen After the Cup.

For some reason it looks as if the declining interest of American society in the America cup contest were to be more than counterbalanced this year by the keenness of English society concerning the coming event. The king has concerned himself personally with Shamrock III., and it is believed the plans of the boat were submitted to him by Fyfe, the designer, on the occasion of the recent visit to Balmoral.

It is possible that the prince of Wales will go over to see the race, for Sir Thomas Lipton's powerful influence is being exerted to that end; and whether he does or not, the party on the Erin will bear many a distinguished title. Furthermore, I learned yesterday that what will be, in a manner, a rival party, is being organized by W. J. Pirrie, the millionaire head of the Harland & Wolff shipbuilding firm, who engineered the White Star end of the Morgan shipping combine, and who now has so much money in consequence that he hardly knows what to do with it.

Mr. Pirrie has been hitherto a hard-working business man. He climbed up from the humblest position in the great house of which he is now managing director, and never had time or inclination to shine in society. Mrs. Pirrie, however, is wonderfully shrewd and ambitious. She was a school teacher in Belfast before she was married and her husband has testified repeatedly that he owes about all of his success to her. She has caused him to take a great mansion in the heart of Mayfair, and is putting into social aspirations all the energies that she would have been glad to devote to the bringing up of children, if Providence had given her that privilege. She it is who is planning the big expedition to America, on one of the steamers built by her husband and sold to the Morgan syndicate.

Being a privy councillor, Mr. Pirrie has precedence of a baronet at court functions, and his prominence in the financial world, plus Mrs. Pirrie's capacity for making powerful friends, enables them to compete formidably with Sir Thomas for distinguished guests.

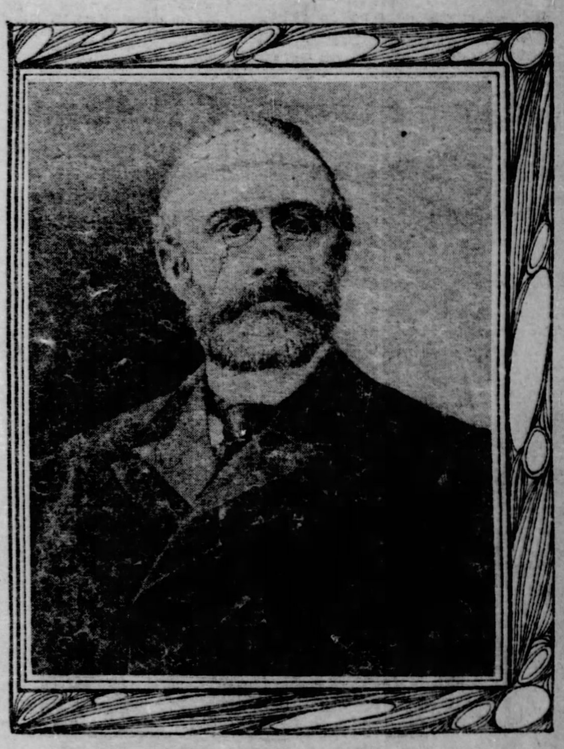
One of the party will be Chief Baron Palles, who is generally accredited with being the most popular man in Ireland. It is an understood thing that this famous judge selects the Belfast circuit so as to avail himself of the pleasure of having Mrs. Pirrie sit beside him on the bench while he is trying to unravel some difficult problem of criminal or civil law.

Government Versus Boy of Eight.

Bull-headed "officialism" is having a field day in Galacia at present. Its Gilbertian methods are especially in evidence in all matters connected with the approaching trial at Tarnopol of 232 peasants, charged with having attacked with farming implements laborers who supplanted them after a recent strike. All the folk against whom these proceedings are being taken are wretchedly poor, and most of them live far from Tarnopol. Some of the culprits have to go over 50 miles on foot, begging their food by the way, in order to receive their sentences.

Another case has stirred up immense feeling in Galacia and ended in a protest in the Austrian reichsrath. The offenders in this affair were the Galacian tax collectors. They called on an old blind woman, named Frau Appermann, who keeps a small tavern at Lemberg, produced a bill for taxes and insisted that it be paid immediately. The old soul pleaded that she had no money in the purse, but told the men that if they would come again when either her daughter or her son-in-law was at home, the bill would be paid. But the men were not satisfied. While one of them kept guard over the old woman the other went for a policeman. Then in the presence and with the aid of the representative of the law, they tore the gold rings out of the blind woman's ears, and "confiscated" them, after which they left. The indignation caused by the assault has not been lessened by the discovery that, after all, the old woman did not owe a cent of taxes.

THE NEW PREMIER OF SPAIN



SENOR FRANCISCO SILVELA,

A photograph just taken of Senor Silvela.

MADRID, Dec. 27.—Spain is hoping for great things from her new prime minister, Senor Francisco Silvela, and she seems to have good reason for so doing. The statesman who for the second time is succeeding the venerable Sagasta in the premiership is a man of uncommon character and gifts. It is true that Senor Silvela, when first chosen to direct the national destinies, held office for only a short time, but that was less his fault than the fault of the times. He became prime minister just when the whole country was tingling with shame over its defeat at the hands of America and over the cession of the Philippines. Few men could have satisfied the demands of all the contending factions. When Silvela's successor, Gen. Azcariaga, also had failed to do this, the queen regent begged Silvela to take the helm once more, but he declined, and there was no one but Sagasta left to take up the office which he had held so many times before.

Now, however, the situation in Spain is quite evidently on the mend, and Senor Silvela has almost everything in his favor. A man of marked talents he has had an extraordinarily thorough political training. His integrity has made him respected everywhere. He is a convincing and eloquent orator and so brilliant a writer as to have been made a member of the Spanish academy. He is well-to-do in his own right and his wife is a daughter of the renowned Spanish capitalist, the Marquis de Loring.

Senor Silvela is a native of Madrid. He is a lawyer by profession, having been admitted to the bar at an unusually early age. He soon distinguished himself and became a member of the Cortes—the Spanish congress. His first portfolio was that of minister of the interior in the celebrated Martinez Campos cabinet of 1879-80. He was minister of justice under the ill-fated Canovas, but left the great leader's standard to form a new party—that of the Dissidents or Young Conservatives, by means of which he hoped to inoculate the Tory party with some of the new principles of Liberalism. It was two years after this that he first assumed the premiership in succession to Sagasta.

Senor Silvela is generally thought to have chosen his colleagues with much wisdom. Senor Pato, the minister of justice, showed great ability during Silvela's former administration; Gen. Linares, minister of war, is one of Spain's best soldiers, and Senor Toca, the new head of the navy, has no superior in Spain as an authority on maritime questions.

MAY BE GERMAN AMBASSADOR

BARON VON MUMM,
GERMAN MINISTER TO CHINA.

Who paid this country a visit last summer and is now mentioned as likely to succeed Herr von Holleben.

FABLES FOR THE ELITE

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By Dorothy Dix

THE BEAR WITH THE BUNCH OF BOUQUETS

THERE was once a Bear who thought Well of of himself, and spent his Time throwing Bouquets at his Belongings.

"I do not wish," said the Bear to himself, "to Butt into the New Thought, which seems to me a Cross between the Bug Ward and a Case of Liver, but there is something strange in the Occult Influence I exert which makes everything Improve as soon as it comes into My Possession. I recall, as a case in point, that I had often given the merry ha-ha to the Lion's Spavined Mare, yet the Moment I purchased her what had been previously a defect became merely a Pleasing Eccentricity of Gait, while every one must observe that, although we all buy our Hats at the same Place, mine has a Fashionable Air that is lacking in the other Animals'."

With that the Bear put up a Chesty Front and sauntered down the street, where he met the Goat.

"Say," he said, getting a half-Nelson on the Goat's coat lapel, "I have got a Dog that is a lallapaloosa for fair. I do not know its Pedigree, but, without doubt, it was a Bench Winner, for it has the most beautiful Yellow Hair and short Legs that describe a graceful curve. In addition, it shows the greatest sagacity, and an intelligence almost Human in the way it snaps at Flies."

"Come off your Perch!" cried the Goat in disgust, "for I have known that Measly old Bandy-Legged Yellow Cur for Years, and the only reason it has escaped the Dog Catcher is because it was not worth Killing."

"Ha!" exclaimed the Bear, "but that was before I got it. Now it would take the Blue Ribbon in any Dog Show."

A little further on he met the Tiger and thus addressed him:

"I do not wish to make you dissatisfied with your new Automobile," he said, "but I have purchased one that makes your Whizz Cart look like a last year's Truck Wagon."

"I do not see how you rig that up," replied the Tiger, "for we bought Twin Machines out of the same Shop, and my record as a Terror to Pedestrians is just as good as yours."

"That may have been True at first," returned the Bear, "but Mine has improved with use. Besides, any one can see that Mine is made of a finer Quality of Steel and that the Gasoline I use Smells Louder and has more Staying Qualities than yours."

In the same way the Bear was boasting to the Elephant about a House that he had bought, and that he was Touting as the architectural wonder of Paradise Row.

"But," exclaimed the Elephant in surprise, "I heard you Hammer the Shack, and say that you would not be caught dead in such a Rum Neighborhood. What has occurred to send its stock above Par?"

"Since I have moved into the Locality," replied the Bear, "the Tone of Society has been Raised, and I perceive that it is the Only Place that is absolutely desirable to Live in. Furthermore, I have ascertained that, instead of the Rooms being Small, Stuffy and Cramped, as they used to appear when the Sheep lived in them, they are Cozy and Comfortable, and far superior to the large, Bleak, Barn-like Apartments so many unfortunate Animals inhabit."

For a long time the other Animals stood Mr. Bear's hot air about himself with Patience and Fortitude, but at last it began to get on their nerves, and when they saw him Coming it created a Panic and they fled to places of safety. Perceiving, finally, that somehow he had been left to address empty Benches, and that the Audience had escaped, Mr. Bear determined to secure a Patient Listener by Marrying.

To this end he picked out a Small and Insignificant looking Wolfess, and every night he would go to see her and attempt to Nail her Affections by shoving the Velvet at himself. This did not, as he supposed, fascinate her, and make her Yearn to have the Tale continued, but, on the contrary, it made her very Tired. Still, being a Sagacious Female, and knowing that she was not One, Two, Three in the Matrimonial Race, she hesitated to turn him down for fear she might not get another chance, so in this Plight she went to the Owl and asked his counsel.

"Without doubt," she said, "Mr. Bear is an Admirable Creature, with a Strangle Hold on all the Virtues. He is Industrious, Frugal, with no Bad Habits, and if I marry him I shall be able to Travel through Life in a Parlor Car, but the Way he Brags about his Belongings gets me Woozy, and it is a question whether I shall give my Hands or Ears a rest."

"Foolish Creature," replied the Owl, "do you not perceive that what you are Knocking is a Fault in your Main Clutch upon him. As soon as you become the Bear's Wife he will think you Perfectly Beautiful, Enchantingly Entertaining, and a Paragon of Perfection simply because you belong to him, and he has to back his Judgment in picking you out."

"The Reason Most Maculine Creatures stick to their Wives after they get Old and Ugly is because they do not wish to admit that they Got Soaked in the Trade. Besides, a Conceited man never lambasts his Wife's Cooking. Whatever is his is O. K. Go, marry the Bear, and live in Clover."

Moral: This Fable teaches that Man's Vanity is Woman's Opportunity.

A LINE ON HOW TO MANAGE HUSBANDS

ONCE upon a Time there was a beauteous young Gnu, who was about to be married, and all the Female Animals in the Forest assembled to inspect her Trousseau, and hand her out a few Bunches of Good Advice about the best way to Manage a Husband.

"We congratulate you," they said, as they embraced her, "for while it is True that henceforth you will have to Work for your Board and Clothes, without any Tips thrown in, and will have to stand for any sort of Back Talk, still it is better than being on the Anxious Seat. Furthermore, even if you find that Matrimony is not all that it has been Touted, you can put up a Bluff at being Happy, and nobody will dare to Call you, and show down their own Draw. Thus shall you escape being Pitied as a Got Left.

"You will also ascertain that before Marriage a Masculine Creature cannot get Enough of your Society, but after Marriage a little of it goes a Long way, and that, instead of desiring to sit up and hold your Lily White Hand, he will prefer to Hold Four Kings in a little game Downtown. Thus it becomes a Wife's Sacred Duty to corral her Husband in a Place he does not desire to Stay, and to force upon him a domestic Brand of Conversation that works like Knock Out Drops, and puts him to sleep in his Chair before 8 p. m."

"Up to now you have had the center of the stage, and have gotten the calcium lights and the glad hand," put in a Hyena, "but all this will be changed when you hike down the Frosty Side of the altar, and before you Hit the Cold Trail I should like to give you a few Points about the best way to Glue a Husband's Affections.

"Always meet him with a Gad, Sweet Smile. This may be a Trifle wearing on the Facial Muscles when he Rolls in with the Rolls in the morning, but never forget that it is a Wife's Place to be Cheerful, and keep a few Property Grins in stock that she can turn in at a moment's warning."

"There is doubtless much in what Mrs. Hyena says," observed the Tigress, "although I regret to observe that her Smiles do not appear to stick Mr. Hyena to his own fireside Much, but the best way by which to Cinch a Husband's Love is by feeding the Brute.

"If you will spend your Time doing Stunts on the Cooking Stove your Husband will be too agreeably occupied to notice that you have Gone Off in your Looks, and that your Figure is not what it used to be. I am wise to the fact that no one Voluntarily parts with a Good Cook, and I opine that the Female who is Long on Gravies, and Strong on Sauces, has her Husband sewed up in a Sack."

"That may be," replied a mangy little Bearess, who wore a last year's moth-eaten fur coat, "but, unfortunatey, while Mrs. Tiger's system of tying a Husband to the Leg of the Dining Table is a beaut, it does not work out in real life, for after the Domestic Wife has made Corns on her Paws cooking Hubby a Good Dinner he is apt to Hornpipe off after some Female who has not burnt her Face purple over the Kitchen Stove.

"Now, I apprehend that a Wife's long suit is Economy, and that the best way to Graft your Husband's Affection is by helping him Stack up the Dough instead of whistling it away on Marked Down Remnants and French Confections. If there was no Financial Question there would be no Breakfast Table Spats, and it has not gotten past me that the Masculine Creature who marries for Money treats his wife with more Consideration than the one who marries for Love."

"I do not like to Bowl over so many Interesting Theories," remarked a bespeckled Leopardess at this, "but you are all Dead Wrong. The only way by which a Husband's love can be Permanently Annexed is by Intellectual Companionship, and the reason so many Wives play to Empty Benches is because the only Subject they take a Real Heart Interest in is the Best Brand of Baby Food, and how to Keep a Servant.

"Now, I hold that a Wife should read the Daily Papers, Keep up with all the New Novels, be up on the Magazines, and preserve all of her Accomplishments, so that when her Husband returns in the evening she will be able to discuss the Ibsen Drama, the Philosophy of Maeterlinck, the last Problem Novel, the State of the Market, the Baseball Score, and the Tips on the Racing with him."

"Come off," cried an old Lioness, who had been listening to them, and who was the real wisdom, "for you have all slipped your trolley. The only way to keep a Husband's affection is by being IT. Every Bride starts out in Life on a Pedestal, and it is her own fault if she Climbs Down. As long as she does the Goddess act, her Husband will stay on his knees, and burn incense before her, but when she starts out as an incense burner he gets up on his Hind Feet and begins knocking her because the perfume isn't Strong enough. Take this, my child," continued the Lioness, turning to the Gnu, "as a dead straight Tip from one who knows: Play yourself as a Favorite in the race of Married Life, and you will never have to be the Nag that Harrows the Track for others to run over."

The Gnu, being a wise creature, did as the Lioness advised, and lived happily ever after, for her Husband thought he was so Honored at getting such a Wondrous Being that he did all the Smiling in order to make Home Bright for her, he never knocked her Cooking, for he did not like her to have to work for fear it would harden her Paws; he dressed her in Glad rags in order to show off her Beauty, and he never wandered from his own fireside for fear some one might come along and steal his treasure.

Moral: This Fable teaches there is nothing like Getting Off on the Right Foot.

Etchings By the Way

By... Elliott Flower.

Joyous Fright.

Lovely, charming little Dolly—
A bashful little maid—
Seeming one day very jolly,
I thought I might persuade
To forsake her father's dwelling
And journey through this life—
Sad and gloomy thoughts dispelling—
My pretty, loving wife.

So I spoke in accents tender,
And drew her to my side,
For I thought she would surrender
When asked to be my bride.
But she started from me quickly;
Said neither nay nor yea:
But, as blushes gathered thickly,
"I'm frightened; go away."

Then I thought that I'd offended
And nothing more could say,
I was sure my suit was ended;
I turned to go away.
And my heart with grief was laden,
But ere I'd passed the door,
Cried the charming little maiden,
"Please frighten me some more."

A Feminine Financier.

"George," she said, "mother has sent me a check for $40 to get a new gown."

"Very thoughtful and nice of her," he commented.

"It's to be spent for nothing else."

"Quite right."

"I wish you'd put it in with your bank account and I'll ask you for it when I want it. I can't do my shopping just now."

That was the first chapter of this financial tale. Now we come to the second.

"George," she said about a week later, "I wish you'd bring me home that money tonight. I'm going downtown tomorrow."

He brought the money home and gave it to her, and that ended the second chapter.

The third had a surprise.

"George," she said, toward the close of another week, "I wish you'd bring me home that $40 that mother sent."

"Why, I gave you that last week," he protested.

"Oh, you gave me $40, of course," she admitted, "but you remember mother said her money was to be used for a gown and nothing else?"

"Yes."

"Well, I didn't use that for a gown, so the money wasn't hers. I got some things for the children and the house with it, and now I want her money for the gown."

"Oho!" he exclaimed, "so you misappropriated funds."

"I did nothing of the kind," she asserted.

"She gave you the money for a certain purpose and you expended it for something else," he argued. "That's a clear case of misappropriation."

"Not at all," she insisted. "If I had spent it for the gown it would have been her money; but so long as I didn't it was yours, and I spent it for your children and your house. Now I want the money that mother sent."

And what could the poor man do? Why, nothing at all except bring home $40 and wait for the next chapter.

"Well," she remarked in the course of another week, "you have $15 of mother's money, and I believe I'll take it now."

"But I gave it all you to you," he protested.

"You gave me $40," she replied, "and I spent $25 of it for a skirt. That was mother's money all right, but the other $15 went for the children and the house, so that wasn't mother's. There's just enough left for a jacket."

"I'll meet you tomorrow," he said, "and we'll go together and get that jacket. I don't believe I care to take any more chances with that money."

He Got It.

The judge, the sheriff, the coroner, and the chief of police of Red Gulch were enjoying a little game of poker. The pot was large and there was considerable excitement. The judge called the sheriff, who casually remarked:

"I hold four aces. What do you hold?"

"I hold a bowie knife," promptly returned the judge, as he perceived a fifth ace in his own hand.

"And I hold a gun!" exclaimed the chief of police as he realized that he was not entirely destitute of aces himself.

The coroner quickly dived under the table and waited. Presently, when the smoke of battle had cleared away, he crawled out.

"I hold an inquest," he commenced, "and I guess that takes the pot."

Only One of the Kind.

He had a shabbily dressed Italian with him when he entered the museum manager's office, and he seemed so fearful that he might get away that he clung to his arm.

"How much will you give for him?" he asked with the air of a man who had a great prize.

"What for?" asked the museum manager.

"What for! What for! Why, for a curiosity, of course. Beats your two-headed girl and your six-legged boy all hollow."

The museum manager looked the Italian over carefully before replying.

"I don't see anything extraordinary about him," he said at last.

"Of course, you don't," said the man with the prize. "You don't know him. Ever been in the fruit market?"

"Yes."

"Notice the fruit stores there where the Italian peddlers get their supplies?"

"Yes."

"Notice the wagons backed up to get the banan?"

"Of course."

"Notice the Italians trying to get their wagons in and out when things are congested, as they almost always are?"

"Certainly."

"Well, this is one of the drivers."

"What of it?"

"What of it! Why, this fellow can actually handle a horse and, according to my observation, he's the only Italian this side of the Atlantic who can."

STORY TELLING.

It isn't the monuments beauty or size
That the stare and the smile compel,
It's the verses we trace on the stone near the base,
It's the story, my dear, that they tell.

It isn't the shape of the nose on the face
That the stare and the smile compel,
But the size—like your head—and the color, rank red,
It's the story, my dear, that it tells.

It isn't the minnows the fisherman caught
That the stare and the smile compel,
It's the tale that they shape of the whale's escape,
It's the story, my dear, that they tell.

It isn't the deacon's drooped mouth in the pew
That the stare and the smile compels,
It's the same one that grins at the show's little sins,
It's the story, my dear, that it tells.

It isn't the husband's caress, as he leaves,
That the stare and the smile compels,
It's ecause he'll repeat, with his typewriter sweet,
It's the story, my dear, that he tells.

It isn't the pink or the pout of the lips
That the stare and the smile compel,
But when the naive miss says, they're not made to kiss,
It's the story, my dear, the lips tell.
—McClure Mason.

DREAMS.

One night I climbed a mountain all of snow,
A great black creature showed me where to go;
We went into a church with no one there,
And cried because the wind begun to blow.

And then a king that wore a golden crown
Climbed up the spire and tried to help me down,
But I spread out my arms, and flew and flew,
And all the people watched us from the town.

They chased me through the streets, but I ran fast,
And got into a secret place at last,
I'd float down stairways, touching just my toes,
And laugh and mock at them as I went past.

And then we went to Cinderella's ball,
I had no shoes nor stockings on at all;
They smiled and pointed at me till I cried,
And woke up just as when you slip and fall.
—Josephine Dodge Daskam in McClure's.

Matrimony as a Teacher.

The Bachelor—I've often wondered why women always turn to the end of a novel first.

The Benedict—So did I before I was married. I know now.

The Bachelor—Put me next.

The Benedict—It's because they are bound to have the last word.

A band of tourists was being personally conducted through a chateau on the borders of the Loire.

"This, ladies and gentlemen, is the room in which the Duc de Guise was assassinated."

"But when I was here this time last year you showed me that room in another wing."

"Very likely, sir, but at that time this wing was being repaired."

Neighbor—Jane, how's Mrs. Black this morning?

Jane—Sure, sorr, she's that bad she had to be taken to the hospital in an avalanche.—Lippincott's.

ANECDOTES THAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN

Edited by John Kendrick Bangs

Diogenes the Cynic Meets Mr. Devery.

When Diogenes, the Greek philosopher, was visiting the United States recently, as is well-known, instead of putting up at some one of New York's famous hostleries he brought with him his celebrated tub, which, according to his own account, was almost as comfortable and less crowded than the average metropolitan hotel during horse show week.

"I enjoy quite as much privacy in my tub as in the corridors of the Waldedoff-Hyatterly," he said, "and there being no cafe, the temptation to over eat and drink is not so great."

Asked his impression of the United States, he replied that there was only one United State that was worth talking about and that was matrimony.

Of his trip across the water he had only to say that undoubtedly the Atlantic was a bigger ocean than the Adriatic, but as far as he was able to see it was not a bit wetter, which was about all an ocean was good for anyway.

Meeting Mr. Devery at that distinguished statesman's headquarters, the famous cynic gazed at him long and anxiously.

"Tell me all you can touchin' on and appertainin' to yourself, Mr. Devery," he said, as his scrutiny relaxed. "It may be that you are the man I've been looking for for going on 3,000 years."

"You'd make a first-class New York policeman," returned Devery, "if it takes you that long to pinch the man you're lookin' for."

"Ah!" said Diogenes, "but I am looking for an honest man."

"Oh," said Devery, "that's different. Well, I'm him."

"Can you convince me of that?" demanded Diogenes.

"No," replied Mr. Devery, "but I can convince myself of it, and that's good enough for me."

The President and Julius Caesar.

"My dear Caesar," observed President Roosevelt to the famous Roman, when the two met for the first time in the neighborhood of the Capitoline hill, at Rome, "the trouble with you was that while you preached and practiced to a considerable extent the strenuous life your practice was unscientific. You ought to have played football."

"Tush!" ejaculated Caesar, in vigorous Latin, "what good would football have done me?"

"It would have made you hard as nails," said President Roosevelt, "and if you had been hard as nails those little tin swords of the conspirators would have doubled up the minute they struck your back."

Whereupon the president introduced the great Roman to Mr. Glass of Yale, who gave him a practical demonstration of the truth of his remark. There wasn't a sword in the arsenal that could make an impression upon the famous guard's cuticle.

The Poe and the Poetaster.

It was poets' night at the Authors' club in London when Alfred Austin, the English laureate, met Edgar Allan Poe of Baltimore and New York.

"It's a great pleasure for me to meet you," said Mr. Austin, grasping the American poet sturdily by the hand. "I have read the story of your life, Mr. Poe, and considering the hard lines you suffered it is a wonder to me you wrote such charming books."

"Well, I had to do something to make a living," said Poe, "and in my day there wasn't any market for hard lines, so I had to write poetry."

Ten weeks later, when the significance of Poe's remark dawned upon the laureate's mind, he is said to have told Swinburne that the American was no gentleman.

Mr. Choate and King Edward VII.

It was while the American ambassador was dining en famille with the king of England at Windsor Castle that the following colloquy would have ensued had it ever happened:

"Do you find, your majesty," queried the ambassador, "that uneasy lies the head that wears the crown?"

"No," replied the king, with a royally broad smile, "and for a very good reason, Mr. Ambassador. I take it off before I go to bed."

After the laughter which followed this witticism had subsided the king added:

"Indeed, Mr. Choate, I find the crown much more comfortable than a chimney pot hat."

"I don't doubt it," returned the American diplomat pleasantly, and with a wink at the French ambassador, who sat opposite to him. "Being open at the top, it's easier to talk through."

The king, not being familiar with the American vernacular, laughed only perfunctorily at the moment, but two weeks later the true inwardness of the jest having been made clear to him, he dictated a note of appreciation to Mr. Choate through his third assistant gold typewriter of the back stairs and graciously accorded permission to the editor of Punch to print it if he saw fit.

Senator Hill's Roman Jest.

During a trip made for his health in foreign climes, shortly after the late election, former Senator David B. Hill found himself in the city of Rome, Italy, which impressed itself very strongly upon his mind not so much for its historic splendors as for its dissimilarity to Rome, N. Y., a city with which the American statesman had been familiar from his earliest boyhood days.

"The Italian Rome looks as much like its American original as a portrait of Bird S. Coler resembles a picture of the next governor of the Empire State," he said in describing it afterward. "It struck me as more like a stage setting for a comic opera by Hall Caine than a city."

The most interesting feature of Mr. Hill's visit to the Eternal City, however, was his meeting with Cassius, his eminent prototype of other days, who will be chiefly remembered as one of the leaders of the anti-Imperialist party under the administration of Julius Caesar. The two encountered each other in the neighborhood of the Forum, and, after an interchange of civilities, began to discuss the advantages of private over public life, which it seems both of them preferred.

"You couldn't drag me back into politics again with a 60-horsepower automobile," said Cassius emphatically.

"That's my case exactly," said Mr. Hill. "I'll even go further and say that there's no power in the universe could put me back in the United States senate again; but I must confess, Cassius, that in your retirement you are vastly better off than I am, because you can't find it so lonesome."

"Why not, pray?" demanded Cassius.

"Because," said the American, "you are not the only one. Rome is the city of seven hills. Up in Albany there's only one. I'm it."

Gen. Jacob H. Smith and Water Cure.

It was strangers' night at the Army and Navy club, and hundreds of distinguished men from various walks of life were present, many of them in a jovial and reminiscent mood.

Gen. Corbin gave a vivid and interesting account of how he did not fall off his horse during the German army maneuvers. Admiral Dewey had delighted one of the many groups in the room with a dozen rattling good stories of his experiences during his brief presidential campaign, when Gen. "Jake" Smith, late of the Philippine Islands, entered and joined the large circle of members and guests who were gathered about the huge open fireplace.

"Well, General," said one of the group, as the general seated himself in a vacant chair, "how is the water cure tonight?"

"It's all right," said Gen. Smith, genially, "only I don't think it would be effective in this club. Our friend Keeley has the course of treatment for you fellows."

"There is nothing better than the water cure, though, for any community," observed a quiet looking old gentleman seated in conspicuously in a far corner, a stranger to all but his immediate host. "It is remedial. It is effective. There is illustrious precedent for it. I have observed it myself in the most drastic form of its application, and I must confess that, while I dreaded it at first, disapproved of it wholly for a time, I discovered in the end that for the moral regeneration of the human race it is without its equal."

"Good for you, sir," cried Gen. Smith, rising and shaking the old gentleman cordially by the hand. "May I ask whom I have the honor of addressing?"

"My name is Noah," replied the old gentleman, and Gen. Smith promptly signed checks for the crowd.

Mr. Pierpont Morgan's Retort.

The other day, while Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan was seated in his office, at the corner of Broad and Wall streets, reorganizing a couple of dozen railways, the following card was brought to him by his office boy:

CAPTAIN KIDD.
On Urgent Business.

"Show the gentleman in," said Mr. Morgan, throwing a scuttleful of Colorado Coal and Iron bonds on the fire, which was beginning to burn low.

"What can I do for you, sir?" asked the financier, as his caller was ushered into his presence.

"I want to enlist your interest in a project for the recovery of my buried treasure," said Capt. Kidd, affably. "Down on Long Island there are $6,000,000 in Spanish silver in the Caribbean sea. I have cached about $20,000,000 worth of French, English and Portuguese gold, and in various portions of the West Indies there are. I should say, between $50,000,000 and $60,000,000 worth of gems and trinkets of wonderfully fine workmanship. In the destruction of Mont Pelee at least $10,000,000 of my stuff went up in the air, but taking it by and large, I estimate the treasure I can lay my hands on at a round $100,000,000."

"And what do you want me to do?" asked Mr. Morgan.

"Swing me in my expedition to recover the treasure," said Capt. Kidd.

"You've come to the wrong shop," said Mr. Morgan. "I don't keep the kind of stuff here to swing a man like you. You want to go either to No. 127 Duane street or to No. 71 Broadway. The first is the Rubber Reclaiming Company, and the second is the Union Steel and Chain Company. They're the people to swing you as you ought to be swung." And Capt. Kidd left the office of the great magnate cursing the chap who had led him to believe that he would be a persona grata on the "street."

Mr. Mansfield and Shakespeare.

Shortly after Mr. Richard Mansfield's extraordinary success in producing Shakespeare's tragedy of "Julius Caesar," with himself in all the leading roles simultaneously, the actor met the author of the play walking up Broadway with David Belasco. Mr. Belasco promptly presented Shakespeare to Mr. Mansfield, who shook hands with him most graciously.

"I am delighted to meet you, Mr. Mansfield," said Shakespeare, cordially. "I have heard of your remarkable success with my 'Julius Caesar,' but I must confess I can't imagine how you did it."

"Oh, we have resources, you know, Mr. Shakespeare," said Mansfield, grandly.

"You must have," returned Shakespeare. "But in the assassination scene, where you are stabbed by Cinna and Casca and Casslus and Brutus—can you—ah—handle that easily?"

"Perfectly," said Mansfield. "It's no harder to do that than for a little chap like Kyrle Bellew to engage 15 ruffians at once with nothing but a staircase and a hatpin to help him out."

"But the lines!" cried Shakespeare. "How do you manage it when Caesar turns a reproachful look upon Brutus and says, 'Et tu, Brute?' I should think that would stump you."

"Well, I must admit that it did at first," said Mansfield, "but I fixed it all right. I stab myself in the back with Brutus' sword, and then, instead of 'Et tu, Brute,' I cry out, 'Me, too, Brute.' See?"

The explanation stunned Shakespeare so that he could not repiy, but inasmuch as a few moments later he accepted tickets for Mr. Mansfield's double impersonation of Romeo and Juliet it is clear that he was not at all offended by the liberties taken with his text.

Why It Is Done.

"Those European kings seem to have a lot of trouble with their ministers."

"Sure."

"They're constantly making changes in their cabinets."

"Naturally."

"Why naturally?"

"Because if all the ministers should be in harmony some day they'd discover that they didn't need a king at all."

Augustus (who has been looking at a comic paper)—I should hate to be a public character, doncherknow, Miss Flash, and have all the funny papers printing things about me that would lower me in the estimation of my acquaintances.

Miss Flash—Really, Augustus, I don't think the funny papers could possibly print anything that would make any one who knows you think less of you.

In this installment of Mr. Wilberforce Jenkins' "Anecdotes That Might Have Been" we find a number of allusions to distinguished men of the past, whose names, for some possibly good reason, are not to be found in any of the editions of "Who's Who," published in this country or in England. Just why no allusion has ever been made in the list of famous Americans to a man so influential in American humor as Diogenes is not quite clear. Certainly his jests are still current in a number of our comic papers, and it is the testimony of several gentlemen who survived the public dinner season of last year that many notable speakers drew upon the stories of wit left behind him by the cynic philosopher for the coruscating bits that made their periods scintillate.

Nor can we find in the English "Who's Who" any reference to Julius Caesar, whose visit to Britain in his own day was quite as important as that of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain at the present to South Africa. Indeed, one of the great values of Mr. Jenkins' anecdotes, to my mind, is the inspiration they will give to a large portion of the reading public to desire to know more of these famous personages of the past, and if out of this desire for information there may eventuate a compilation of biographies of "Who's Beens," or possibly of "Has Beens, Both Living and Dead," the anecdotes will not have been published in vain.

JOHN KENDRICK BANGS.

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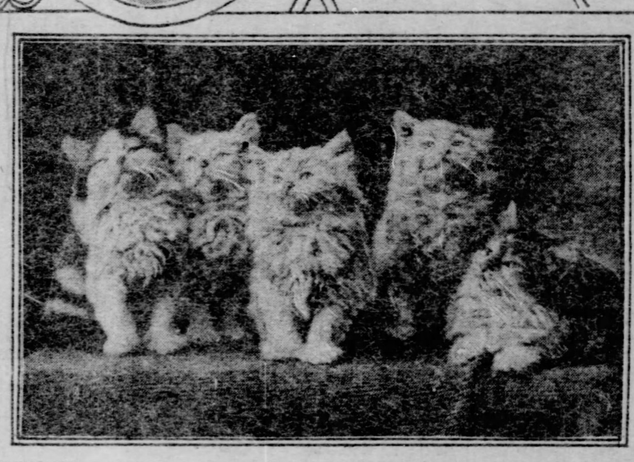


FLOSSIE'S BABIES.

HARD upon the bursting of the Belgian hare boom has followed rapid growth in Angora cat farms. To find a "cattery" some years ago was like looking for a needle in a haystack, but so rapidly have the farms multiplied that every large city has not only its cat lovers and cat owners, but its cat clubs and catteries as well.

Women, especially, are entering the business, and more of them are engaging in it each year. Some of them raise kittens for the fun of the thing or the pleasure of caring for beautiful and appreciative creatures. Some give away all their young stock to admiring friends. Some ask prices only sufficient to double the stud fee and feel amply repaid, while others are going into the industry with both eyes wide open for what there is in it. Cat raising is a pleasant, interesting, absorbing work, and those who have entered the business for what there is in it are making money.

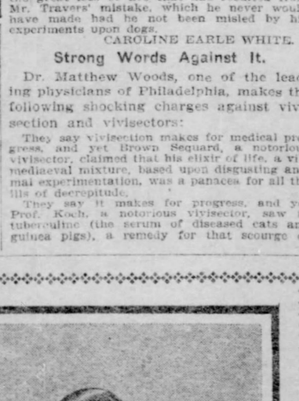
Very little money is required to embark into the bee or Belgian hare business, but in the cat industry considerable more ready cash is required. From $50 to $200 will launch an aspiring catter very comfortably. If she is successful with her stock the first year she may increase it the next and keep on doing so until she has quite a stock.

The trade has its ups and downs, its tricks and its temptations, as any fancier will tell you.

Oil City Woman's Enterprise.

The first woman to establish a farm in Western Pennsylvania outside of Pittsburgh, is Mrs. L. S. Chappell of Oil City, owner of the Oil City Cattery, which is one of the best equipped and up-to-date farms in existence. She began with two or three cats a few years ago and now has a good sized stock and a very profitable business; her "goods" are sold in all parts of the United States and even in some parts of Canada. Her cats are all well-bred; among them is one called "Muffet," a very large and handsome animal, who thinks she is the "queen of the bunch." This cat when stretched her full length measures from the tips of her paws to the end of her tail exactly 42 inches. She is a grandchild of Lord Gwynne, one of the largest cats in the country, and is a full-blooded Angora.

A cattery is an interesting place to visit. The "stable" as it is called, is a plot of ground completely inclosed with one inch mesh wire, inside of which are small cages. Males and females are kept apart, and the mothers and kittens have a place by themselves. There is a box of sand in each cage, trees and brushes in the enclosure to provide means of exercise, with shade and sunny perches, shelter from rain and dampness. Food is pushed through little doors, and there is no occasion for opening the large doors more than once a day, when they are entered for a good cleaning.



MRS. L. B. CHAPPELL

The Feline Gymnasium.

Each cage is provided with posts and high shelves of dressed lumber and many other facilities to encourage climbing, jumping and exercise generally. As they are limited horizontally, they are encouraged perpendicularly. There are shelves, generally, on the windows of the adjoining house, so that the cats may exercise their social proclivities. There are perches for sun baths and observation of the surrounding yard, and cosy shelters from the weather. All the woodwork is painted red, the color most beloved by cats because of its suggestions of warmth.

During the flea time and also the worm period the ground is burned and the woodwork scalded at regular intervals corresponding with the recognized seasons of hatching eggs. Lime wash is also used as a general insecticide and purifier, but it must be frequently applied. Only an expert can put as much on the wood as on the ground, and the very best quality is always used, to prevent particles from adhering to the coats and feet of the inmates. Its chief objection, however, is on account of the constant glare, which is more or less annoying to the animals.

In each cage is a large galvanized iron pan (3 ft.x18x8 inches) sunk in the ground. Each is removed daily, scalded, disinfected, dried in the sun, the ground sprinkled with lime; and the pan replaced. In summer sand and sawdust are used, in winter sand and ashes. Over each pan hangs a strong cover protecting from rain when necessary, and fastening up to the wall to admit sunshine.

One cage is set aside especially for visitors at most of the catteries. Only approved applicants, as a rule, are taken, and admitted to this cage only after a rigid examination for lice, mange, distemper or other infection. With the departure of each queen the cage is thoroughly disinfected, the shelves scalded and the ground burned.

Out-of-Door Life Best.

The apartments in a stable or cattery are protected from cold air entering at the windows, for the cats live out of doors in the coldest weather and are subjected to no artificial heat. In the dens are baskets, cheese boxes, barrels and shelves, each with its bed of excelsior, newspaper, flannel blanket or end of velvet carpet. In winter all are scalded weekly. In summer the cats are encouraged to remain out of doors. There are then no blankets provided, but the bedding is burned and the boxes scalded at frequent intervals. The cats themselves are treated to dry sulphur baths every day during the season to remove fleas and to prevent worm disease in the fall. Every cat is thoroughly combed and brushed every day of its life. The queens in kittens are excepted.

The dwellers in this ideal cattery pass a life of discipline almost equal to that of the German army. In the morning they are fed fresh milk, served warm and well scalded, together with some cereal food. A hearty meal at night consists of meat or fish well boiled, but never baked or fried, with a vegetable, crackers or bread, and the juices from the meat. All bones are removed from the fish, and all other food is passed through a chopper after being cooked.

Catters aim to give heat-producing food in winter—meat, peas, beans, raw eggs, prepared cat food, oatmeal and so on. In summer the cats are given more fluid and fish, squashes, cabbage and cooling vegetables. All food is well salted and always served warm. As cats require some sugar, they are now and then given a dish of custard. Delicacies like liver, potato, sardines, corn, olive oil, cheese, butter and catnip are occasionally given them.

Cats soon learn to eat and to like almost anything. A pint of milk is a good allowance for five full-grown cats. They are fed from separate dishes, all of which are washed and put away on the special cat shelf or in the exclusive cat cupboard after a reasonable time.

Drugs of all kinds are eliminated from the cat pharmacopoeia. Many are killed by mistaken diagnoses, and more by the misuse of medicine. Worms are the chief enemies of the cat, but these and most of the ills that Puss is heir to can be avoided to a great extent by careful selection of stock, wise feeding and sensible care.

At this "farm" breeding is done but twice a year—spring and fall. The spring litter is the best because the parents are at their best in January and February, and are not troubled with fleas nor enervated by the heat of summer, two ills from which all long-haired cats suffer greatly in this climate. At six months the kitten has developed enough to show what kind of a cat he may be, and is probably over many of the afflictions of kittenhood. The kitten's color may be white, orange or black. White is most frequently met, and is the color of the common cat of the Orient. Under our highly civilized surroundings the white cat requires washing, which is never the best thing for a cat's skin or fur. The white cat is usually defective, for albinism, of course, is a form of disease. The orange cat, with his yellow coat originally burned out beneath the desert sun, is gaining in popularity.

The Black Cat Preferred.

But the real master of beauty, the true king of the cat kingdom, is the "devil's own," the pure black cat, the emblem of witches and printers' ink. It is doubtful if there exists a full-grown black cat with positively not one white hair, unless it has been carefully plucked out.

These black tabbies are very beautiful, and are preferred above all others by some breeders. Smoke, silver, chinchilla, blue, and other markings all have their admirers. The tortoise shell is a close rival of the black in rarity. Indeed, it is not fully determined whether a perfect male tortoise shell exists. One white hair disqualifies. The real male tortoise shell is yellow, red and black. Spots, mixtures and indistinct markings of all kinds suggest the mongrel, and are distasteful to judge and jury alike.

When two months old the kittens are worth from $25 to $50. Next season they should produce from three to six kittens, say twice. These at six months generally bring from $25 to $50 each, but if they are shown and are prize winners they easily bring $50 to $150.

There is always a great demand for full blooded Angora cats, therefore fanciers have no difficulty in disposing of their stock at good figures.

The business, now only in its infancy, is a good money making one, and only time alone will tell where it will end.

VIVISECTION UNSPEAKABLY BENEFICENT AND ALSO UNSPEAKABLY CRUEL

WRITTEN FOR THE SUNDAY GAZETTE BY W. B. TRITES.

IS VIVISECTION a practice needlessly cruel, from which no useful results have ever been obtained, or is it a practice without unnecessary cruelty that has done more than any other agent to lower the death rate among mankind?

These questions have suggested themselves to many minds since the appearance of Dr. W. W. Keen's open letter to Senator Gallinger in vivisection's defense.

Dr. Keen, the head of the department of surgery at the Jefferson Medical college of Philadelphia, and the president of the American Medical association, recently saved the life of Cadet Aiken of Annapolis by operating on the young man's brain. This operation was remarkable on account of its great success and on account of the public interest taken in it because the injury of the cadet had been received at football. Dr. Keen is a strong pro-vivisectionist and he seized the opportunity presented by the operation to deal a blow to the anti-vivisectionists, whom Senator Gallinger represents in America. In a letter, accordingly, to Senator Gallinger he said he could never have performed the Aiken operation but for what vivisection had taught him of the brain's anatomy; he said that but for vivisection Cadet Aiken must have died.

There follow here the signed statements for and against vivisection of the world's greatest surgeons, together with some lay views. The statements and the views differ incredibly. One side says the facts deduced from vivisection on animals do not hold good with mankind, and through the mistaken belief that they do hold good thousands of human lives have been lost. The other side says that but for vivisection the world would not have had the theory of the circulation of the blood; it would not have had the vaccination treatment of smallpox; it would not have had the anti-toxin treatment of diphtheria, which has so lowered the diphtheritic death rate that where, in 1894, 740 diphtheritic children out of each 1,000 died, now only 40 out of each 1,000 die; it would not have had a hundred other unspeakably beneficent things.

Science vs. Humanity.

The opponents of vivisection have a strong case. Its advocates have a strong case also. But before the hearing begins it is necessary to define vivisection's status in America.

There is no American law against vivisection. There is, however, a constant effort being made to enact such a law. Behind this effort stand the American Humane association and the American Anti-vivisection society, which Mrs. Caroline Earle White of Philadelphia founded and which she still directs. These societies have among their members such men as Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishop Ryan, Bishop William N. McVickar of Rhode Island, Bishop O. W. Whitaker of Pennsylvania, Olive Thorne Miller, the ornithologist, and among their friends are Sir Edwin Arnold, H. W. Rogers, president of Northwestern university; C. K. Adams, president of the University of Wisconsin; Dr. C. C. Everett, dean of Harvard Divinity school; James O. Murray, dean of Princeton college; Prof. William James of Harvard, the Rev. H. A. Neely, bishop of Maine, and others.

The American Humane association desires to have vivisection restricted—it would agree to vivisection provided that the animal under the knife were properly anaesthetized. The American Anti-vivisection society is against vivisection altogether. The following is the statement of this society's founder, Mrs. White, who is the daughter of Thomas Earle, the first Abolitionist candidate for the vice presidency of the United States:

Lawson Tait, until a few years ago, when he died, was the most eminent surgeon of England, if not of the whole world. He was a vivisector, but he was converted to anti-vivisection and became one of its most ardent advocates through discovering from his own experience that animals are so differently constructed from men that any deductions made from experimentation upon them are likely to prove erroneous. This view of the fallacy of vivisection in surgery was confirmed lately by the first surgeon of England, Sir Frederic Treves (the one who performed the operation last summer upon King Edward and upon the lord chief justice of England the previous summer), who declared publicly about two years ago that his experiments upon dogs had led him astray.

Dr. Keen claims that Midshipman Aiken's life was saved by means of vivisection. We claim on the contrary that a great number of lives have been lost through vivisection. Some years ago, as is mentioned by Dr. James Mcleasney, the English surgeon, Mr. Travers, performed a number of experiments upon dogs with a view of ascertaining the best treatment in cases of strangulated hernia, and came to the conclusion that purgatives should be administered. The medical profession afterwards discovered that this was the worst possible treatment, but it was then too late to prevent the great loss of life that had resulted from Mr. Travers' mistake, which he never would have made had he not been misled by his experiments upon dogs.

CAROLINE EARLE WHITE.

Strong Words Against It.

Dr. Matthew Woods, one of the leading physicians of Philadelphia, makes the following shocking charges against vivisection and vivisectors:

They say vivisection makes for medical progress, and yet Brown Sequard, a notorious vivisector, claimed that his elixir of life, a vile mediaeval mixture, based upon disgusting animal experimentation, was a panacea for all the ills of decrepitude.

They say it makes for progress, and yet Prof. Koch, a notorious vivisector, saw in tuberculine (the serum of diseased cats and guinea pigs), a remedy for that scourge of humanity, consumption; and not until victims of the remedy fell by hundreds, did his deluded disciples—and John Tyndall was among them—abandon its as a delusion to be let alone.

Dr. B. A. Watson of Jersey City, in 1880, wrote a book describing his experiments upon 141 dogs that he raised to a height of 24 feet, and then had them dropped upon bars and ridges of iron to study the effects of contusion and fracture.

"A clinical and experimental study of massage" by Dr. A. Catex (1882) contains the following:

"First experiment—Large watchdog. Extended on the vivisecting table on its stomach; the four limbs and head fastened, but not too tightly. With a large empty stone bottle I strike a dozen violent blows on the thighs. The animal, by its cries more and more violent, indicates that the bruise is great and vividly felt.

"Second experiment—Large hound. The animal is fixed like the former. Placing myself at a certain height that my mallet may strike with greater force, I gave, with all the strength of the right arm, twelve successive blows with a great wooden mallet. As in the first case, this dog indicates by his cries that the bruises are very painfully felt.

"Sixth experiment—A large watchdog. I try, at first ineffectively, to dislocate the shoulder. I only succeeded in dislocating the elbow and fracturing the right carpus."

Because certain animals (monkeys) lived with portions of their brains ablated—burnt out, blown out—it was concluded that man might have portions of their brain removed for the relief of certain disorders, epilepsy among them. After the sacrifice of hundreds of human lives because of the supposition that what had been done with impunity to animals might be done with safety to man, where is the surgeon today rash enough to attempt the cure of mental disorders (except in cases of concussion and the like) by cutting away portions of the brain? The lower animals lived after the removal of certain portions of the brain; man, when similarly treated, died.

MATTHEW WOODS.

Molineux Trial Adduced.

Dr. David H. Cochran, late president of the Polytechnic institute of Brooklyn, opposes vivisection. His striking statement is:

In the first Molineux trial we had an incident showing the unreliability of inferences drawn from animals to human beings. One of the witnesses who appeared claimed that cyanide of mercury was harmless when administered in connection with bromo seltzer—that the carbonic acid decomposed the cyanogen and made it harmless. He offered to drink the mixture before the judge. The offer was declined. He claimed that he had administered it to quite a number of guinea pigs without any harm. He did drink the cyanogen, and the next day they labored over him for hours, and he barely escaped with his life, but the guinea pigs trotted around as lively as ever.

DAVID H. COCHRAN.

The foregoing statements would lead anyone to believe vivisection to be useless. There follow now the statements of those on vivisection's side. These statements are stronger and more striking than their predecessors. Hence they leave the impartial person confused.

The first statement in behalf of vivisection is Dr. Keen's. Dr. Keen says:

I propose in what I shall say to take up from the view of a practical surgeon that which I personally know to be true. I propose to take up a few—for time would fail me to deal with the matter fully—a very few of the points in which mankind has been useful, and is useful every day to me as a surgeon.

Pontick a number of years ago made a series of experiments to determine how much of the liver could be removed without producing death. These experiments at the time would certainly not have been presumed to result in an improved surgical technique, and surgical results, and yet I removed a year ago a tumor from animals and the animals survive.

I operated upon a lady in Philadelphia who had a large tumor of the kidney—a tumor large enough to fill a man's ordinary high hat. I removed not only the tumor but the kidney. Why did I venture to do that operation? Because in 1869 Simon of Heidelberg operated on thirty dogs and showed that a dog could live with one kidney. That work he had discovered that fact he applied it to a woman patient then under his care, requiring the removal of the kidney, and she lived for 32 years afterward. These experiments say that no good has resulted from vivisection.

I say unhesitatingly that to my personal knowledge as a surgeon vivisection has done more to advance surgery and medicine than any other one agency.

W. W. KEEN.

The Vivisection Side.

The statement of Hobart A. Hare, professor of therapeutics in the Jefferson Medical college, is:

If there is any man who has lost a child of diphtheria, he can appreciate what it is to know that, solely because of the use of living animals, medical science could probably save that child today, and that instead of 42 dying out of every 100, only four die, and they chiefly because they come under treatment too late to be saved.

There is a curious disease called myxedema, which, coming on in adult life, gradually changes a healthy, active man or woman into an idiotic, swollen, abhorrent creature. Until within a few years no one knew how to do anything for it, until Horsley and others removed the thyroid gland from monkeys and found that they soon developed similar changes. It was a fair conclusion that absence of this gland from the human body caused the disease, and now it can be cured by giving the gland from the sheep to man. A child born with the lack of such a gland becomes a horrible looking object, called a cretin, yet thyroid gland can cure it.

HOBART A. HARE.

Lord Lister, the originator of antiseptic surgery, which is due to vivisection, thinks that the cruelties of this science are exaggerated. The lower orders, he holds, do not feel pain as mankind does. His statement follows:

The way in which a salmon pulls when it has taken the fly is as good evidence as any experiment that the sensibility of the tongue and interior of the throat is altogether different from that of the human subject. Supposing a man were caught by a sharp hook in the tongue or interior of the throat, he could not possibly pull, as the salmon does, against the hook; the torture would be so exquisitely great that it would be impossible for him to pull in that way. This is one instance; but it seems to me that it is only one among many that might be given which are perfectly conclusive on the matter.

LISTER.

The need for vivisection is indicated in this manner by Sir Lyon Playfair:

A few years ago two German chemists were assistants in a London laboratory. They were experimenting upon a poison which I will not name, for its properties are so terrible. It is postponed in its action, and then it produces idiocy or death. An experiment on a mouse or a rabbit would have taught them the danger of this frightful poison; but, in ignorance of its subtle properties, they became its unhappy victims, for one died and the other suffered intellectual death. Yet the promoters of anti-vivisection would not suffer us to make any experiments on the lower animals so as to protect man from such catastrophes.

LYON PLAYFAIR.

The Vivisector's Inquisition.

The foregoing statements declare that vivisection is unspeakably beneficent But the anti-vivisectionists from time to time issue pamphlets that show it to be also unspeakably cruel. These pamphlets are illustrated with gruesome and horrible drawings of animals strapped on tables, undergoing the most dreadful operations.

The drawings are not fanciful. They are taken from standard physiological text books—from Claude Bernard's "Lessons in Operative Physiology," from Paul Bert's "Pression Barometrique," etc. They illustrate experiments on the living brain, experiments on the eyeballs, experiments on the vocal cords, experiments on every organ of the body.

One picture from Bernard shows a live rabbit baking in an oven. This picture, Bernard states, represents his "first apparatus for the study of death by heat."

He made a number of experiments, compiling therefrom tables that showed how dogs, pigeons and rabbits cooked in his stove died at the temperature of 90 degrees or of 100 degrees centigrade in six minutes, or 10 minutes, or 20 minutes, etc. Regarding cats, Bernard says:

"Muzzling a cat is by no means a simple operation, and for that reason Walter used to sew their lips together instead."

There are in various cities firms that deal in appliances for vivisection, and that get out illustrated catalogues of their stock. These ingenious appliances for keeping live animals, birds and fishes perfectly motionless are amazing and revolting. There are operating tables so well equipped with straps and pegs and screws that even the eye of a live animal can be kept open so that it may be experimented on, and even the animal's tongue may be kept out.

Vivisection, it is plain, is unspeakably beneficent. But it is unspeakably cruel as well. Hence it furnishes an abundance of good arguments for its friends and foes alike, and hence, undoubtedly, it will be battled over for many years to come. "So much," to quote Sir Roger de Coverley, "may be said upon both sides."

PATHFINDER'S WIDOW HAD PEACEFUL END

General Fremont's Heroic Wife Had Met Many of the Great Ones of Earth.

(Special Correspondence Sunday Gazette.)

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Jan. 5.—Jessie Benton Fremont, "the Mother of California," as she has been called, who passed from earth here a few days ago had gone through experiences that come to few women. It was her privilege to meet many of the most famous people of the world, and she was called upon to endure hardships such as are known only to those who go into new lands beyond the confines of civilization.

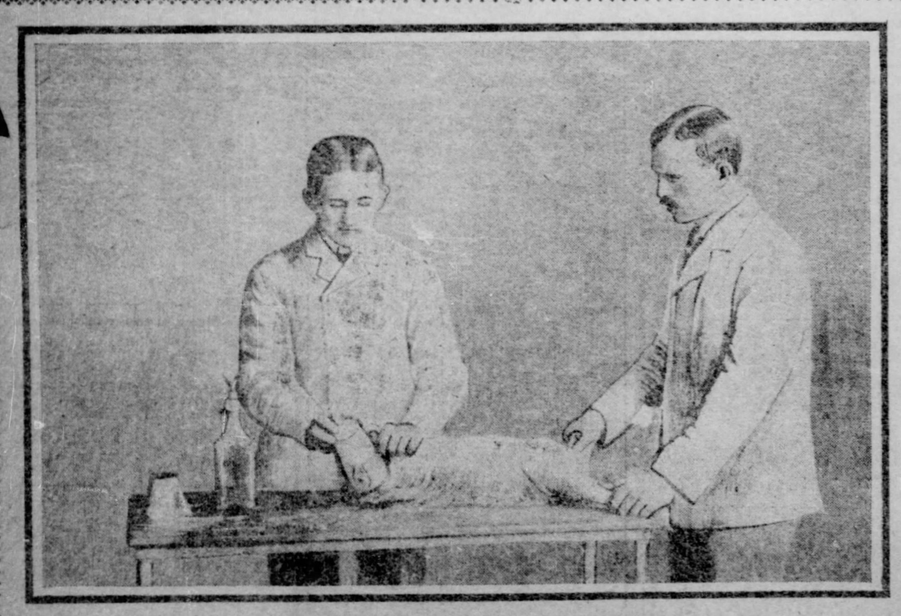
JESSIE BENTON FREMONT.

Mrs. Fremont was presented at the court of Queen Victoria, early in the reign of that sovereign lady; she was received by the king and queen of Denmark and by many noble men and women of Europe and she was present and witnessed the triumphal entry into Paris of Louis Napoleon. She also visited and was visited by many of the most noted persons of this country. When President and Mrs. McKinley visited Los Angeles in 1901, they drove to the Fremont cottage to pay their respects to her, and in his public address here the president made use of the following words:

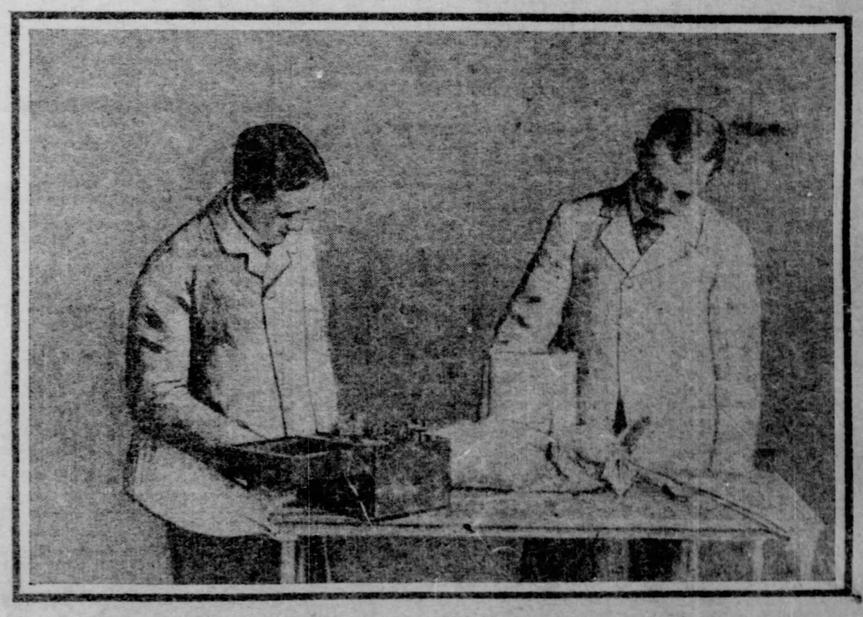
"I cannot stand in this presence without recalling those splendid pioneers of American civilization, Kearney, Stockton, and Fremont; and to that aged woman who stood with Gen. Fremont in his early and late trials and triumphs, now residing in your beautiful city. I am sure you will all join with me in reverent and affectionate regard."

In the early fifties Mrs. Fremont joined her husband in California, coming across the isthmus with her infant daughter and enduring hardships that drove back strong men. She actively assisted her husband and others in shaping the affairs of this state, and later, when the pioneers of anti-slavery became active, she engaged most earnestly in the work with them.

At the outbreak of the civil war Mrs. Fremont was the possessor of a piece of property at Point San Jose for which she had paid $40,000 and upon which she had expended $25,000 in improvements. This property was so located as to be of advantage to the government, and it was occupied by troops. While thus occupied the buildings were burned. After the close of the war Mrs. Fremont filed a petition to congress asking that the land be restored to her. This not seeming practical, she asked that the government pay her for it. Her claim has been going from house to committee and from one committee to another all these years, and is still unsettled.



Etherizing a Rabbit Before Vivisection.



Experimenting on Circulation of the Blood.

AN OPERATIC RECIPE FOR WELSH RAREBIT

MISS BELLE HARPER, the leading lady of "A Chinese Honeymoon," is one of the few young women of the present day who are adept in the art of cooking, and her chief delight when off the stage is concocting delicious dishes in the kitchen.

Miss Harper, when recently interviewed in her own apartments, gave a very interesting exhibition of her expertness with the chafing dish in making a Welsh rabbit, while she entertained her visitor.

"Would you permit me to make you a Welsh rabbit?" she inquired, with a captivating smile. Upon being informed that it would be most acceptable, the little lady began to prepare the table and procure the necessary ingredients.

In photograph number 1 I caught Miss Harper seated in her library before the chafing dish, measuring the ale. As she proceeded, she said:

"The principal thing in making a Welsh rabbit is for the cook to keep talking, for the reason that so many people think they know all about it that they are eager to offer all sorts of suggestions as to their own peculiar method, and so seriously interfere with your own. Do you know why it is called 'Welsh rabbit,' and not 'Welsh rarebit?' Well, the best authorities say that Welsh rabbit is a term of jocular origin, formed after the fashion of Norfolk capon, which is a red herring, and other such absurdities. Owing to a peculiar notion that rabbit, in this phrase, is a corruption of rarebit, as if a 'rare bit,' the word is often so used. Welsh rabbit is really a genuine slang term, belonging to a large group which describe, in the same humorous way, the special dish or product or peculiarity of a particular district. For examples, an 'Essex lion' is a calf; a 'Fieldlane duck' is a baked sheep's head; 'Glasgow magistrates,' or 'Norfolk capons,' are red herring; 'Irish apricots,' or 'minister plums,' are potatoes, and 'Gravesend sweetmeats' are shrimps.

"Now you see, in the first place, before you light your lamp under the chafing dish, making for two persons, you make a gravy, taking nearly half a teacup of cream and the same quantity of bass ale; add a small piece of butter, half a teaspoonful of powdered English mustard, a little salt and a teaspoonful of paprika, and don't be afraid of the paprika—it looks hot, but it aids the digestion," she said, with a smile.

"When these ingredients are all in the dish, which, by the way, should not have the hot water pan, as that makes the cooking too slow, you are ready to light the lamp. The moment the first is started you must begin to stir the mixture," she said, suiting the action to the word, and you must keep on stirring to the finish, otherwise your mixture will burn.

"As soon as the mixture is steaming hot you must put in the cheese. For two people you should have three tea cups full of grated cheese—grated fine, because it melts quicker and more evenly than if it were cut into little pieces. Remember the stirring must not cease—as soon as the cheese is thoroughly combined with the gravy and takes a custard-like form you pour in slowly half of an egg, which has been thoroughly beaten, being careful, as you stir, to see that the egg does not poach. Then in a moment you are ready to serve your welsh rabbit on the hot toast on hot plates.

Then Miss Harper served the delightful concoction of her own receipt, which was pronounced most excellent.

Inquiring as to where Miss Harper had learned this art of cooking such a savory dish, she said, with a smile beaming pride:

"I was born at Dubuque, Ia., and my mother was famous for her cooking in that section. At an early age she gave me culinary instruction in such a way that I learned to love it, and now it stands me in good, in my traveling over the country, for I am frequently called upon by the other members of the company to give a practical demonstration of cooking, not only Welsh rabbits but other little delicacies on the chafing dish. You do not require an expensive dish, but this one I have here, you will observe by examining it, is made of solid silver and was presented to me by the members of "A Chinese Honeymoon" company on my last birthday (my age—oh! that's a secret). By the way, said Miss Harper, as the visitor was leaving, "what is your address. I always like to send around in the morning to learn as to the health of my Welsh rabbit guests the night before.

"Why, yes; only too delighted to have you call again; bring some of your friends, as I previously mentioned, this is my hobby—some women delight in painting; others in croching, and, you see, I am a little different. Mine is cooking. Oh, by the way, I have a younger sister, who is very good with a saw and does some very nice work. Sometime, in the near future, when I get back to New York, I shall have my sister visit me and I want to show you that the Harper girls are a little different from the majority. Oh, as to dress, I certainly (like all other girls), like to dress, in fact, I have three of the most stunning gowns that I wear upon the stage, that you ever saw. Well, it is very near time to get ready for rehearsal, so I'll only say, I have enjoyed your company very much, so good-bye." And away Miss Harper flew to ring for her carriage.

Noble Earl Has Returned to His Hand Organ

LONDON, Jan. 4.—When Earl Poulett died last year his disinherited son, Viscount Hinton, who had earned a living by grinding a handorgan, was inundated with offers from lawyers who were willing to prosecute his claim for the titles and estate simply for the glory of the thing without fees. The viscount was so satisfied that everything was all right that he actually disposed of his famous handorgan to Mme. Tussaud's wax-work show for $125.

But it was soon discovered that the succession would be contested for all it was worth, and that the itinerant musician would not have a walkover. A compromise was suggested by which it was proposed to pay the viscount a certain sum if he would abandon all claim to the title and to the estates, but the proud blood of the Pouletts rebelled against such an idea—the result being that Viscount Hinton has now returned to his handorgan, along with Lady Hinton, formerly a chorus girl at Drury Lane theater. He says, however, that he hopes to receive assistance this year which will enable him to resume litigation. He had to borrow the money to buy back the handorgan.

For a short time after the litigation fell through the notable viscount went on the stage in the hope of making money more quickly, but he found the footlights somewhat uncongenial. He is now traveling the country with a band of strolling players, who sing and dance to the tune of the organ, which is always manipulated by the viscount, while Lady Hinton collects the coppers from sympathetic lookers-on.

Recently the viscount was approached by an American lecture agent, who offered to engineer a tour for him through the United States, but for some reason known only to himself he refused the offer. He always made a handsome living with the organ; thanks to his extreme politeness and polished manners—not to mention the conspicuous sign on the organ, specifying his rank and parentage.

When the viscount is in town he occupies two rooms, up the dark, narrow, ill-smelling stairway of a grimy tenement in the squalid district in the northeast of London, known as Pentonville. The neighbors are mightily proud of having among them a presumptive peer, who, although he does not associate much with them, puts on no airs. It is his custom at night to go in his own august person to a neighboring "pub," as the saloons are called, consume a modest and abstemious glass of "four ale," the cheapest brewed in London, and carry home with him in a jug a pint more for her ladyship's dinner.

His two rooms are plainly and cheaply furnished, but scrupulously neat. After a hard day's work pulling a heavy organ through the slushy streets, this eldest son of an earl goes down on his knees to brush the carpet, clean the fire irons, and perform other household work, rather than leave too much for her ladyship to do. He is one of the most dutiful of husbands, and although he is good looking, while her ladyship is not exactly prepossessing, it is well known that they have from the very day of their marriage lived on the most affectionate terms.

There are no children of the marriage, and even if the Viscount should succeed in establishing his claim to the Earldom the title would revert after his death to his young half-brother, who now claims it as his own.

There is apparently no question of the Viscount's parentage. The late earl, who was something of a sport, married a humble river pilot's daughter one day, as a result, it is said of a bet with some comrades that he would wed the first girl he saw after the wager was made. That was before he became an earl. After the present Viscount was born, his father succeeded to the title and estates, and later married a wife more suited to his station, making the son after that marriage his heir.

Viscount Hinton and His Organ Are Familiar Figures in London Streets.

If a jailbird doesn't fly it isn't his fault.

ABUSED THE QUEEN WHO APOLOGIZED

Peasant Woman Vented Her Wrath Against Wilhelmina's Awkward Skating.

(Special Correspondence Sunday Gazette.)

ROTTERDAM, January 4.—Queen Wilhelmina had an unusual experience while skating on the canal near to the royal residence of Het Loo at Apeldoorn the other day.

Going along at a good pace, she had the misfortune to run up against a peasant woman who was skating in the opposite direction. The woman only just saved herself from falling, and she vented her wrath on the queen in unmeasured terms.

The queen, not at all annoyed, made excuse for her awkwardness and proceeded down the canal. It was not for some minutes later that the peasant was stupefied to learn who it was she had abused.

FINISHING POPE'S JUBILEE MONUMENT

(Special Correspondence Sunday Gazette.)

ROME, January 5.—The artisans have almost completed the monument in memory of Leo XIII.'s year of jubilee. It has taken the form of three bronze tablets, on which are inscribed the Pope's three encyclicals relating to social questions.

These tablets will be placed on the side of the Basilica of St. John Lateran, and they will bear the names of the various societies by whose subscriptions they were erected, while on the ground below the tablets will be buried leaden caskets containing parchment scrolls on which the names of the members of the societies will be recorded.

The memorial will be ready for inauguration on the 25th anniversary of the Pontiff's coronation, March 23, 1903.

TO RAISE XERXES' SHIPS

Search for the Sunken Treasure of the Persian Despot Who Failed to Conquer Greece.

(Special Correspondence Sunday Gazette.)

ATHENS, GREECE, Jan. 2.—A search is to be made for the lost fleet of Xerxes, the ships of which have lain at the bottom of the sea for something like 2,300 years. Arrangements have been made by which search is to be made along the sea's bed with a newly invented marine instrument of great power, which is named the hydroscope. By means of the same instrument search is to be made for the ship chartered by Pompey to convey to Rome art treasures which he had seized at Athens. This ship was wrecked in the Archipelago about 1,950 years ago. These researches have been instituted as the result of the great success achieved in recovering antique treasures from wreckage two years ago.

KOCH'S RAT KILLER.

No More Rodents Aboard Ships to Carry Plague From Port to Port.

(Special Correspondence Sunday Gazette.)

BERLIN, January 6.—Professor Koch has discovered a successful method for the destruction of rats which frequent the holds of ships. An experiment has been conducted on board the Bulgaria at Hamburg. The rats were placed in cages in the hold. An apparatus was then used to fill the hold of the ship with a gaseous substance. When this was concluded, the cages were brought on deck, and all the rats were found to be dead.

The new system will in future be used in the German navy, and also on the big German steamship lines.

The Mango to Be Made As Popular As Bananas

Bureau of Agriculture Introducing a Little-Known Fruit of Great Possibilities.

By ROBERT BARTON.

(Special Correspondence Sunday Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 10.—A fruit that is expected to rival the banana in popular favor is now being introduced into this country by the department of agriculture. It is the mango, so highly esteemed in the tropics, where it outranks in public esteem both the banana and the orange. European residents in the hot belt almost always acquire a fondness for it. As yet, however, it is little known in the United States, being represented only by inferior varieties in our markets, which give no suggestion of the qualities of the better sorts, and tend rather to discourage than increase demand.

If an effort similar to that which brought the banana into favor in this country could place an adequate supply of mangoes before the public, there is no apparent reason why this new tropical fruit could not repeat the history of its now popular predecessor. Already the tree which bears it has been planted to a considerable extent in Florida, seeds of fine varieties having been brought from India, and soon planters in that state will be sending mangoes in boxes to northern markets. Some of the Florida trees are yielding as many as 10,000 fruits per tree in a season.

The mango tree grows under all sorts of conditions, and requires little cultivation. It is so prolific that, with 25 to 100 trees to an acre, enormous quantities of the fruit may be produced on a small tract. The mango varies according to variety to little more than a bush to a tree 50 to 70 feet high. Its flowers are small and reddish, white or yellowish. The fruits of some kinds are only two or three inches in diameter, but others are three or four times that size, weighing as much as four pounds. In shape they vary from nearly spherical to long and narrow like a cucumber. In the best varieties fiber is almost entirely absent, and the fruit consists of a mass of juicy orange-colored pulp. In some kinds the pulp is soft enough to be eaten with a spoon.

The mango is said to have originated in Southern Asia and the Malay archipelago; it is now found wild in the forests of Ceylon and in regions at the base of the Himalayas. It was introduced first in Brazil, on this continent, and thence was taken to the Barbadoes in 1742. At the present time it is common throughout the tropics all around the world, but is finest in India. There are over 500 varieties. It is the most highly prized fruit of the island of Guam, receives more attention in Hawaii than any other fruit, and flourishes with special luxuriance on the south side of Porto Rico.

The mango is used principally as a fresh fruit, but is also employed green for jelly and sweet pickles. It makes an excellent marmalade. In Porto Rico one may buy 100 mangoes for five cents, at which price their cost for jellies and marmalade is nominal. They are one of the chief ingredients of the famous chutney sauce of India. The unripe fruit, peeled, cut from the stone and dried is reckoned superior to lime juice as a preventative or cure for scurvy. In India the bark and leaves are utilized for dyes, and Indian yellow, so familiar as a water color paint, is a product of the mango, as has recently been ascertained, though previously its origin was unknown. The gum of the tree is a good substitute for gum Arabic. In fact, the mango may almost be said to rival the olive in respect to the multitudinous ways in which it is serviceable to man.

Bunch of Mangoes on Tree.

POINTERS FOR PLAYGOERS

PANTOMIME BALLET GRAND

BRIDESMAIDS' CHORUS "A CHINESE HONEYMOON". ALVIN.

FACT and COMMENT

WHAT A RUSH there was last week in the theater building line. When a city can calmly get away with something like $2,000,000 for handsome amusement palaces inside of three days there is no discount on its prosperity—or on the vividness of its imagination either. I may be something of a pessimist in regard to this theater building business, but there is something really uncanny about the indefiniteness that hangs like a fog around most of the propositions. The one thing that the projectors seem disposed to make definite is the thing that causes me to shy off to the other side of the road. This is the price usually involved. When it comes to putting up $300,000 for narrow strips of ground and wheelbarrow alleys I feel that there must be either a great deal more in the "outcome" of a theatrical location in Pittsburgh than most of us believe, or else it requires a bigger sum to scare the other fellows away than the situation would seem to demand. Seriously, however, the prospect on its face is cheering for at least one new theater, and possibly two. It is altogether impossible to figure on the "support" that would be secured by the new houses. That is a question that can only be determined after the theater is erected and running. The public is not only fickle in its amusement fancies but it is also hard to change it in its theater-going habits. To the most careless observer of theater-going in Pittsburgh it would seem a simple proposition to fill another first-class theater, and to provide a steady patronage for a new burlesque and variety house. It can only be determined, however, after the theater is built and the attractions offered whether this would really be the case. You cannot say to your amusement-seeking public go, and it goeth, or come, and it immediately gathereth itself together and cometh.

* * *

ACCORDING to population, wealth and eagerness to be amused, there should be ample room for the new theaters that are being discussed. I, for one, would welcome them both and feel that their proprietors were making a pretty safe investment. But the men who will be called upon to finance these schemes know well enough that $1,000,000 put into a theater, or even half that sum, is contingent for its profitableness upon a great many other things than the mere surface evidence of population or the disposition of that population to pay handsomely to be amused. When it costs $1,000,000 on paper to prevent competition, however, the proposition is simplified amazingly. But I am going to believe in the actual and early realization of the new theater schemes, because I believe in the stability and greatness of Pittsburgh's future. It is already one of the best theater cities in the United States. The men who have money invested in the business here, and who are thereby better able to judge the possibilities of the future, are naturally the men who will be most likely to enlarge and improve the city's amusement facilities, and who, just as naturally, are most interested in preserving from hurtful competition the interests already involved.

* * *

IT is with what the theater offers after it becomes a thing of brick, stone and frescoing that the dramatic reviewer is most concerned. How to provide the people with amusement is in this age largely a question of dollars and cents. What to provide them is of more serious moment. The drama is not decadent. Its hold upon the public was never so strong or so far-reaching. Trivial amusements in the shape of farce, burlesque, vaudeville and musical comedy multiply rapidly, but they form no really permanent part of the theater's history. When we look down and attempt to straighten out the impressions made through the average musical or farcical stage entertainment we find a hopeless jumble of color, time, bits of catchy song and elusive dancing themselves through our mind. To assort this collection and place it where it belongs is a hopeless task. The musical and farcical show is immensely popular because the trend of the times is to be amused by Wit and Folly, rather than to be instructed by Wisdom and Truth, on the stage. This may not be a subject for serious regret or provoke incubrious essays on the degeneracy of the period if the standard of the musical comedy or farce or whatever you may please to call it is kept up to the high point attained in some of the offerings of this character.

* * *

A COMPOSITION like "Florodora," the musical tid-bit that paid its third visit to Pittsburgh last week, is a thoroughly pleasant and delightful form of entertainment. If such pieces as the Leslie Stuart skit degenerate in popular esteem it is largely because of a lessening in the skill with which they are produced, or else the introduction of so-called funny business by the players which tends to vulgarize the lines. Left to go their own tuneful and witty way, stage productions like "Florodora" may be evanescent, but they serve a most admirable purpose. Even more innocent, and, I am told, more entertaining, is the costumed musical conceit of Oriental vintage that replaces "Florodora" this week at the Alvin. I do not remember ever to have known so much vigorous and disinterested praise expended in behalf of a trivial and evidently transitory stage visitor as that given in behalf of "A Chinese Honeymoon." Nor is reference alone made to the energetic press agent's view of the piece, but to the general and popular criticism. The company that brings the piece to the Alvin is, in theatrical parlance, a No. 2 company, but a glance at its roster shows a promise of excellence that will possibly duplicate the experience we had last season with "Florodora," when company No. 2 did really better work than the crowd that traveled under the dignity of a No. 1 title.

* * *

THE words and lyrics are by George Dance and the music was written by Howard Talbot, two gentlemen better known in London musical circles than in America, though we have had a taste of their skill on this side before. It is refreshing to be told that the book is absolutely clean, without being at the same time dull. The trouble with most of the English-built musical comedies is that in trying to be funny they are usually only heavy and stupid. "A Chinese Honeymoon" is also said to be "tightless." That is, the feminine contingent are supposed to make an appeal for popular favor along other lines than that of mere shapliness of physical contour. In equipment and company there are all sorts of promises held out of superlative excellence. Around one or two of the people in the cast a peculiar interest centers. John E. Henshaw, for instance, is a comedian credited with some excellent work. It was believed by a great many people that Henshaw had quit the stage for good and all. He was last seen in Pittsburgh, I believe, in the cast of "Oliver Goldsmith," when Stuart Robson presented that comedy here. How he came to get into the cast of "A Chinese Honeymoon" after an expressed purpose to devote the rest of his life to "gentlemanly farming" is interesting.

* * *

MR. HENSHAW possesses a summer residence and a number of acres of land near Buzzards Bay, Mass., in which locality he is nicknamed "Cranberry John," on account of raising the finest cranberries grown in the Cape Cod district. The past season's crop was gathered early, and in getting the berries ready for market Mr. Henshaw employed a certain person to pack them in barrels and ship to a leading commission merchant in Washington market, New York city, but, unknown to Mr. Henshaw, the workman kept out about a half bushel of cranberries from each barrel.

The latter part of August Mr. Henshaw received a telegram advising him to come to New York at once. On his arrival he immediately went to the Washington market, and was very much surprised to find that the person had swindled him. There was nothing left for him to do but invoke the aid of the law, and in doing this in New York city, and being a resident of Massachusetts he must first give bond. The first person he met was Sam S. Shubert, manager of the Casino theater, and he asked Mr. Shubert if he would go on his bond, to which Mr. Shubert replied, "Yes, if you will play the part of Samuel Pineapple in 'A Chinese Honeymoon.'" Mr. Henshaw had hardly given a thought to an engagement for the season and was in a quandary—cranberries on one side and the word pineapple ringing in his ears on the other side, and if he was to bring suit to recover his loss for cranberries he would have to remain in New York, thereby losing the engagement. But Mr. Shubert's pleadings were so hard that he finally consented to become Samuel Pineapple, and when next season's cranberries are ready for the market Mr. Henshaw says he will attend to the packing of the same personally.

* * *

OF Belle Harper, the prima donna of the company, and of Toby Claude, the diminutive young woman who has made such a hit as "Fifi" the readers of The Gazette have doubtless been already fully informed, for of their talents and work there has been no end of pleasant things published. Miss Claude measures about 4 feet 6 inches, and her husband, Mr. William Carleton, who was here during the past week playing Frank Abercoed in "Florodora," is all of 6 feet 4 inches. Miss Claude has played Fifi in "The Belle of New York" and Daisy in the "Cadet Girl" in this country, besides a small Irish part in "The Prima Donna." It was while playing in "The Belle of New York" in London that she met young Carleton. They fell in love and through the music of the pretty air, "When We Are Married," which they sang together, they arranged to make the sentiment a real one so far as they were concerned. It was by being thrown together under the mesmeric influence of this famous ditty that Harry Davenport and Phyllis Rankin came to be man and wife also. Not a bad record for one song.

* * *

"ZAZA," that frenzied and Titian-haired young woman of the Paris boulevards, is journeying through the popular priced realms just now under the chaperonage of Miss Eugenia Blair, an actress of great talent and a record of very worthy work. Miss Blair will present the role at the Empire theater this week under circumstances that indicate an interesting revival of a play that had immense vogue in the hands of Mrs. Leslie Carter. Personally, I have never believed "Zaza" to be either a very interesting or desirable play. Given the the reputation of being very wicked, though, its fortune was made, and it made a fortune for David Belasco and his star. It will be interesting to discover the role in other hands than those of Mrs. Carter. It has been some years since I saw Miss Blair, who was then doing most creditable work in conjunction with William Bramwell in a stock starring venture. Miss Blair is a South Carolinian by birth, the daughter of Maj. Charles Blair and Ella (Wren) Blair. Ella Wren was a fine actress of the old school, and it was through her mother that Miss Blair received much of her training. She played child's parts with Mrs. John Drew; made her first notable appearance with John T. Raymond in Chicago; played in support of James O'Neill, and was leading lady for Mr. Frederick Warde. Later she married Robert Downing, the actor, and was the leading lady in his company for a number of seasons.

* * *

WHAT becomes of all the stage children? I have often asked that question as I watched these precocious young players beyond the footlights. I asked Chauncey Olcott the question last week for the reason that of all our modern actors he has brought more little folks into the glare of footlight fame. Mr. Olcott laughed good naturedly at the broad question and declared that he could not answer it in full, "but," said he, "stage children mostly follow the same lines of life that other children do—they are sent to school. Elsie Leslie was a conspicuous child actress in her time, and left the knickerbockers of Fauntleroy for a seminary, and then returned to the stage a star actress in long dresses. The child actor is not always a successful grown-up actor, however, and it is a fact that most children who have been on the stage take to other lines of work when they reach their majority."

In his new play, "Old Limerick Town," Mr. Olcott has two children, Tottie Carr, now playing her fifth season with him, and Blanche Alexander, a tot of six years. From time to time nearly all of the children of the stage have been in Mr. Olcott's support. Imogene Washburne, Mabel Taliaferro, Ada Gilbert, Elsie Martin, Clara Cubitt, Herbert Buckley, Tottie's sister (Gretta Carr) and several other well-known children have played with the Irish star. Irish plays seem barren and hopeless without children to whom the hero may sing pretty ballads.

* * *

TOTTIE CARR, having played with him nearly six years, feels almost a proprietary interest in Mr. Olcott. He is her idol and the incense of her devotion pleases the actor immensely, for he has grown to regard Tottie as his own. Every week the little lady, who is now 11 years old, is allowed 25c for spending money, and the balance of her salary—Tottie gets $25 a week and has all expenses paid, board, transportation, laundry—is sent to her mother. Besides this sum Mr. Olcott each week sends $1 to New York for Tottie's bank account. This money she cannot touch until she goes to school, a thing which will happen in a year or two. By that time the bank account will have grown to very fair proportions and will, at least, outfit the young miss for her career in school.

Nearly all of the children who have played with Mr. Olcott have been taken off the stage for purposes of education. Imogene Washburne and Ada Gilbert are studying; Elsie Martin is at school, and so are the others, who will return to the stage this season after a year in college. This love for education is imparted to the "Olcott children" by their treatment in the comedian's company. Every year he has a governess with the babies to see that they are properly cared for physically and mentally. They have regular lessons, and in every theater which he visits one of the dressing rooms is fitted up as a school and play room. This is the domain of the governess and here lessons are conned and recited, and here, too, many pleasant hours are spent with dolls and toys.

* * *

AT the Grand Opera house the pantomime starts upon its fourth and last week. The pretty spectacle has been constantly undergoing embellishment and the public favor has been so persistent and so widespread, that it looks like a pity to take the piece off. But the demands of theatrical contracts are inexorable, so after this week the fairies and elfs, good Mother Hubbard, Little Red Riding Hood, Little Boy Blue and all the funny people and animals of fairy land will be whisked out of sight to make way for more modern representatives of the stage world. The success of the pantomime has been wonderful. I am actually afraid to attempt to tell you in figures or statistics how wonderful. It is enough to know that this brilliant spectacle has established a new precedent for holiday entertainment in Pittsburgh, and will doubtless be the beginning of even greater ventures in the way of pantomime on the American stage. All of which comforting reflection belongs by right to the enterprise of that restless genius, Harry Davis.

* * *

AT the Duquesne this week a rather novel and wholly amazing vaudeville experiment will be made in the premier appearance of Mme. Mantilli, the celebrated grand opera contralto. This is not an instance of a broken down opera star turning to vaudeville as a means of eking out a living, but is a trial of this less formal field of entertainment by an artist in the full heyday of her powers, Mme. Mantilli has been heard in Pittsburgh with the Maurice Grau opera company, though her last appearance in this city was with the company of Pietro Mascagni. That Mme. Mantilli has no idea of seeking a permanent place in vaudeville is made plain by the fact that she is already under contract to appear in grand opera next summer at Covent Garden, London, and in Berlin, Hamburg and Vienna. Of course, her salary is large, $1,000 per week, I am told. It will be interesting to find how far vaudeville patrons will express a desire to have the high-priced song birds put within their reach, and even more interesting to discover how many of the regular patrons of grand opera will seek for it within the precincts of vaudeville.

* * *

AS if not to be outdone by grand opera stars, the Avenue promises us a sight of real royalty in the person of the Countess von Hatzfeldt, who will be the star of a fetching vaudeville act. It is enough to make one dizzy trying to imagine where we will finally land if this vaudeville versatility is kept up. Besides the countess the Avenue bill is one full of genuine surprises, in whatever direction one may seek it there is no scarcity of vaudeville excellence in Pittsburgh.

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FROM a time when the "mind of man runneth not to the contrary" the Rentz-Santley burlesque and variety show has been amusing thousands of theater-going patrons. It is old only in name and achievements. Otherwise it is quite youthful and frisky, thank you, as the patrons of the Academy will have every reason to know this week.

THE PLAYGOER.

CHAUNCEY OLCOTT BIJOU

EUGENIA BLAIR, AS "ZAZA"

EMPIRE.

MARIE EMERALD ACADEMY.

MME EUGENIA MANTELLI DUQUESNE

"LITTLE ELSIE" AVENUE.

looks like a well-kept lawn. It is real in so far as appearance goes; the women trail their gowns over it, and the blades bend as they sweep across the ground. The men step on it and their feet apparently sink into the soft earth. The illusion is as nearly perfect as it can reasonably be hoped to find a stage representation of out-of-door life. Another bit of transplanted nature in "Old Limerick Town" is the rippling water of the River Shannon, as it flows over the Falls of Doonas. The light seems to catch the water as it rolls over the rocks of the gentle declivity, or leaps to embrace some vagrant rock. There is movement in the waters, but it is so subdued it does not disturb the action of the play; it does not interrupt the pretty love scene nor interfere with Mr. Olcott's singing of a ballad. The scene suggests a lovers' tryst, and it becomes one.

Julia Marlowe has good-naturedly stood godmother and allowed her name to be given to babies, waltzes and apartment houses; but she has to draw the line somewhere. She drew this line recently, when a certain manufacturer sent her a letter requesting permission to use her name for a new line of toothbrushes. Miss Marlowe refused consent, despite the fact that Bruce Edwards informed her that it would be a good ad., as "her name would be in everybody's mouth."

Louise Homer was compelled to break an engagement to sing Amneris in "Aida" at the Metropolitan opera house on Thanksgiving Day last. Miss Carrie Bridewell was hastily summoned, and though this artist was suffering with a terrible cold, she undertook to supply the place. In the midst of the act her voice failed her completely and she was compelled to desist.

The audience now began to take it as a good joke, and there was a report in the lobby that Mme. Eames, the "Aida" of the cast, had refused to continue, as had Signor de Marchi, the Radames, and that Mr. Gran had kindly consented to sing Mme. Eames' role himself and was then making up, while Mr. Hirsch would do Radames in a new but pleasing fashion. This proved to be unfounded, however.

Mme. Mantelli, who has gone into vaudeville and is under contract to Mr. Keith, was at home at the Mariborough, nursing her husband, who was ill, when messengers tumbled in upon her. She thought the hotel was on fire, but learned that it was only the opera house in distress, and obligingly said she would step into the breach.

There was a long wait while she "made up," and when she came on the stage, where she had won many triumphs, how she was received! And how well she sang and acted! Even the growlers smiled, the good-natured ones cheered and Mr. Hirsch was seen no more during the evening.

"Mechanical devices are now made wonderfully real on the stage," said the old stock actor, "it hasn't been so many years ago since even the simple device of depicting a snowstorm was regarded an achievement. I remember on one occasion I was out with a 'ten, twent' and thirt' company, playing repertory, and in one melodrama—I don't now even recall the name, for it was a pirated play—I took the part of an old man whose daughter, the heroine, had been abducted. I was supposed to be blind, and my strong scene was the third act, when I went out into a snowstorm in search of my lost daughter. She was lying in a drift and as I hobbled across the stage I kept crying 'Me che-ild! Where is me che-ild?' Well, it was early in the season and the play was the first attraction at that theater. The scene painters had been at work and had dropped several paint brushes, hammers and other articles into the sheet that held the snowstorm. As the stage hands in the flies shook the sheets to make the snow come out, a couple of hammers came down and just missed me by an inch. I was blind and didn't dare to look up, but when a monkey-wrench just grazed my temple I had presence of mind enough to yell: 'See yonder moon! The storm is over!' The stage hands took their cue and let up on me, and the audience never stopped to question how a blind man could see yonder moon."

There is nothing stranger than the whirligig of theatricals. So closely interwoven are the interests of the big syndicates that control so many of the higher-class attractions that one "show" is often played against another, or an entertainment of totally different nature is used to "substitute" for an attraction that has either "fallen down" or made so "good" as to prevent its transfer on schedule time. An instance of this is afforded in the attraction at the Alvin theater this week. Her friends may be a little amazed to know that Miss Julia Marlowe is responsible for the presence in Pittsburgh this week of "A Chinese Honeymoon." Miss Marlowe had eight weeks of time booked in the Nixon & Zimmerman theaters covering the latter weeks of the old year and the first of the new. It was not the purpose of the owners of "A Chinese Honeymoon" to send out a No. 2 company until after January 1, 1903. Miss Marlowe in "Fiametta," her first new play of the season, came to grief as everybody knows and a "flier" had to be provided for that eight weeks' time over the Nixon & Zimmerman circuit, including Philadelphia, Baltimore and Pittsburgh. The only thing then available was the proposed No. 2 "Honeymoon" company, so it was quickly organized and sent on the road. Miss Marlowe, in the meantime, went off to Hot Springs to rest, while her new play, by George Cable, was in preparation. This collapse means that there will be other changes in order to give Pittsburgh a chance to see Miss Marlowe.

It is interesting to know that Miss Henrietta Crosman is to come to Pittsburgh later in the season. Miss Crosman is a vigorous representative of the "anti-trust" element, and doesn't hesitate to beard the lion in his den. As in Philadelphia and Brooklyn the actress will rent a theater for a whole week in Pittsburgh, the Duquesne.

Miss Edna Crane, who is one of the graceful dancers in the Kiralfy ballet at the Grand, has had at least one experience in her professional career that she will never forget. Miss Crane is a professional trapeze performer and was for many seasons a star of Walter Main's circus.

While doing a flying act in Norwood, Ontario, last summer, a rope gave way and she fell a distance of 40 feet, striking her chin on a board platform, crushing her teeth to fragments and sustaining internal injuries. The break caused a number of oil lamps to fall among the audience, and this in turn started a panic in which 500 were injured and the elephants were stampeded, further increasing the pandemonium. Miss Crane was taken to the Royal Victoria hospital in Montreal, where she remained unconscious for 14 days. Her Pittsburgh engagement is her first effort at work since the accident, and she has entered the bout mainly to recover strength and suppleness. There is no evidence of her fearful experience in her light and graceful movements. Miss Crane is a Boston girl.

There is much curiosity to discover of what stuff the play is made which Alfred Austin has written and which Beerbohm Tree has pledged himself to produce. It has now been decided definitely that the piece, which is the poet-laureate's maiden effort at play-writing, will follow, at His Majesty's, theater, the American adaptation of "Monsieur Beaucaire," which in turn is to come after Tree's present production of "The Eternal City." One is encouraged of hope that Mr. Austin's play may be of higher quality than most of his poetical productions, from the fact that Beerbohm Tree, whose name is associated with few failures, has elected to give it the advantage of a presentation at His Majesty's. "Flodden Feid," as Mr. Austin calls his play, is a drama in three acts, written in blank verse. Its hero is James IV. of Scotland, a monarch who, like Alfred the Great, was not only a mighty fighter, but an uncommonly successful royal jack-of-all-trades, as well as a patron of the arts.

Mrs. Patrick Campbell will terminate her engagement under Charles Frohman's management at the end of January and will then make a two months' tour of the west under her own management. On account of her contracts for this supplementary tour she was obliged to refuse an offer from Oscar Hammerstein of the principal role, Maslova, in "Resurrection." It is rumored that Mrs. Campbell contemplates taking over the lease of the Berkeley Lyceum, the New York theater known as Mrs. Osborn's playhouse—and establishing herself and her company there for a long season of serious plays. But this project, if carried out, will come after her western tour.

Miss Georgia Donegan, the very pretty chorus girl in the Pantomime company at the Grand, whose effective rendition of the song "Eva," is one of the hits of the performance, secured a very desirable engagement the past week through her appearance in Pittsburgh by attracting the attention of Mr. Thomas H. Ryley, one of the proprietors and managers of "Florodora" Company, which concluded an engagement at the Alvin theater last night. So much has been said of Miss Donegan's beauty and voice that Mr. Ryley, after seeing her work, sought an interview and secured her for one of the six pretty maidens in the famous "Florodora" sextet. She will join the company in Chicago on Monday, January 19, as she is under contract with Manager Davis until January 17.

Elwin Stevens, who was engaged to succeed Oscar Asche in "Iris" has in turn been succeeded by Henry Jewett, who joined Virginia Harned's company in Detroit last Wednesday to play Maldanado. Mr. Jewett physically is more fitted to the role.

Everett R. Reynolds, who has been financially interested and has managed the tours of Jefferson De Angelis in "The Emerald Isle," and De Wolf Hopper, in "Mr. Pickwick," is about to retire from theatrical management to devote his time to the lithograph business.

STORIES FROM STAGELAND

Incidents, Personal and Interesting About the Players and the Plays They Present.

JOHN E. HENSHAW, the leading man of "A Chinese Honeymoon," seems to have the iron hand of fate hanging over him in trying to get a suitable valet. As the company has only been away from New York eight weeks he has tried at least ten, and in each and every case something unforeseen has happened. On leaving New York Mr. Henshaw went to a well-known employment agency and stated he desired a German valet. Accordingly the lady in charge sent him one Herman Hoof, who cannot talk one word of English. When the actor greeted Hoof he merely bowed. When he asked him a few questions as to where he had previously been employed, Henshaw could not derive one word and could see that he could not understand one word of the English language. As he was to leave for Philadelphia, he journeyed to the Quaker City without a valet. He made inquiries for one, and one appeared at the Chestnut theater the next morning. Mr. Henshaw sent him to the theater with two suits of stage clothes. Neither the clothes nor the valet ever came back. He finished the engagement in Philadelphia without a valet. In Baltimore he thought he engaged the only real important article in this country. The opening night Mr. Henshaw was telling everyone what a lucky find he had in Alexander Brown, that was the valet's name. Bright and early the next morning Brown was at the theater arranging Mr. Henshaw's wardrobe and everything was very nice. He suggested to the actor that he would need a few toilet articles and Mr. Henshaw gave him a $20 bill and that was the last seen of the money or the valet. In Washington the past week another valet was secured, but he only remained during one performance, when he received word that his mother had just died in Boston and to come home and attend the funeral. If anyone in Pittsburgh knows of a valet, Mr. Henshaw will be more than thankful if they will communicate with him at the Alvin theater.

In making his production of "Old Limerick Town" Chauncey Olcott has paid great attention to the details pertaining to the furniture and other accessories. The grass in the first act is a study, and it is said to be the most expensive "grass mat" ever made in an American production. Sarah Bernhardt brought similar "grass mats" to this country on her last tour. This grass covers the stage with a fine carpet of green tufted sod, so it

LATE NEWS FROM THE THEATRICAL CENTER

Two New Productions Mark the Week in New York Amusement Affairs---Attractions Looked For

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—Theatricals in New York are literally red-hot. In two big melodramatic productions the sensational scene shows a fire, with the hero sustaining his reputation in the face of tongues of flame and volumes of smoke. One of these productions is "Ninety and Nine," at the Academy of Music, which has been running for many nights, and the other is in "Jim Bludso of the Prairie Belle," suggested by Secretary John Hay's "Pike County Ballads," which opened at the Fourteenth Street theater on Monday last, and is playing to very large audiences. In "The Ninety and Nine," as you will remember, the hero, in the person of Edwin Arden, drives a locomotive at full speed through a prairie fire, while in "Jim Bludso" the hero, Jim himself, represented by "Handsome Bob" Hilliard, is on board the burning steamer, "Prairie Belle," holding "her nozzle agin the bank till the last galoot's ashore."

"Jim Bludso" Red-Hot.

All this is very well, and the crowds that are jamming, slamming, cramming themselves into the Fourteenth street theater show their appreciation of it with more noise than ever was made by the blazing steamer and all the roustabouts aboard But now comes a still, small feminine voice, crying plaintively: "You are stealing my fire." The voice is that of Ida Fuller, the serpentine dancer, who says and avers that she has a patent on certain fire effects which are in use, illegally, both at the Academy of Music and the Fourteenth street theater. She has obtained an injunction restraining the use of the device at the Academy, but in which case the courts have granted a stay until January 25, and now papers have been served on Rich and Harris and J. Wesley Rosenquest to stop its use in "Jim Bludso."

Aside from this little ripple on the surface, the tide of success of "Jim Bludso" is free and unchecked. It has been said by some enthusiastic critics that it is the best melodrama seen in New York in many years. That is a bold assertion, because we have had some good melodramas in the last decade. But that it is an unusually good one cannot be denied. Without regarding the big fire scene—exceedingly realistic as it is—the play is interesting from beginning to end. The dramatist, I. N. Morris, has taken three of the "Ballads," including "Little Breeches," and evolved a play replete with heart interest, and with enough excitement to send one home as full of thrills as if one had clutched a live wire.

There is something fetching in the tender love of a big, rough man for a little child, and when Jim Bludso takes "Little Breeches" in his arms and talks to him in terms suited to his years, there are tears from the more impressionable portion of the audience and roars of applause from the rest. Robert Hilliard is happy in such scenes. We all remember him in "The Littlest Girl," and how he touched our hearts as he carried the child across the room to its mother in that clever comedy. When he takes up "Little Breeches," who, in his old-fashioned boots and cap, is a quaint and pathetic little mite, the audience shouts its approval, from footlights to the back wall of the gallery. I do not think Hilliard ever had a better part than Jim Bludso, and it surely is a good thing for melodrama that he determined to return to the stage, after a year of stockbroking and studying the ticker.

Theodore Roberts, as Joe Bowers, Jim's pard, is breezy, big and convincing, just as he was in "Arizona." There is no one can play a part of this kind better than he, and he does it as if he liked it, which is more than half the battle. Harry Le Van, as Little Breeches, has made a great hit, and H. Martin, as Banty Tim, the mate of the Prairie Belle, has caught the public, as well as the critics.

"Gretna Green" a Safe Play.

Elizabeth Tyree has the Grace Livingston Furniss habit. The latter lady has been writing a lot of plays of late, and getting them produced, too. Why? Well, that is none of my business. I cannot recall any really great stage work by her, but she contrives to keep on the safe side of mediocrity, as a rule, and she has done that in "Gretna Green," which is running at the Madison Square theater, with Elizabeth Tyree in the leading role, Dolly Erskine. There must be something in Miss Furniss' work, or managers would not accept it, but I do not think anyone will say that "Gretna Green" is of startling merit. There is a pretty little story, with Dolly Erskine consenting to a hasty marriage at Gretna Green, to save her sister's honor. The bridegroom is really an earl, but Dolly does not find that out until the last act. Then the tangle of incidents and motives, which has been squirming through the three acts, straightens themselves out, and Dolly is happy, as she deserves to be.

The piece is constructed with some skill, and the dialogue is always dainty and poetical, but there is the same fault to be found in this piece that you find in most plays by this author—the lack of a powerful and vital motive. The note of sincerity is not there. At least, that is the lacking which strikes most people. In spite of this, it must be confessed that the play is likely to be a success from a box-office point of view, and that Miss Tyree has a part which gives her much more opportunity than she had in that ghastly affair, "Captain Molly." There is a charm about this actress which is possessed by only an occasional star here and there. She is always womanly and innocent, and she has, besides, a rich vein of native humor, which is all the more agreeable because it is that of a lady born and bred.

Max Figman, always a good actor, plays the leading masculine part with intelligence and spirit. It is that of Richard Murray, who in reality is the earl of Basset. Figman is equally clever as a leading man and a low comedian, as those who have seen him in both lines of stage endeavor must confess. I did not think he could look an earl or play one, except in burlesque. But he can; take my word for it.

Two good character roles are those of Betsy Scruggs, a cook, done cleverly by Miss Georgie Lawrence, and Martha Brown, foster-mother of the earl. "With the gift of the gab werry gallopin'," to quote Tony Weller, represented by Miss Eva Vincent. Indeed, the cast throughout is good. The comedy is beautifully staged. Henry B Harris is the manager, and he has a way of putting on his plays worthily, both in players and scenic equipment.

Duse Again on Broadway.

We have had Duse again this week. There was no ordinary-sized theater available for her, so she has been rattling around on the immense stage of the Metropolitan opera house, and sending her voice echoing through the vast emptiness of an auditorium that is never full unless 3,000 or 4,000 persons are present. You cannot find that number of people in New York on any given night sufficiently interested in an Italian-speaking, non-singing actress, even though her name is Eleanora Duse, to pay from $2 50 to 75 cents for a seat just to see and hear her. "Francesca da Rimini," by Annunzio, is a great work in its way, but it has not the drawing power of "The Sultan of Sulu" or "Jim Bludso." So Duse's farewell performances, of which there have been several this week—whenever there was an open night at the Metropolitan, while the grand opera people were resting their voices by staying at home to eat spaghetti or saur kraut, have been only moderately successful, monetarily, and I think she will not be sorry when she gets aboard one of the big liners and finds herself steaming down New York bay.

Over on the East Side, at the Murray Hill theater, where Donnelly's stock company holds forth prosperously for about 40 weeks in the year, Marie Wainwright is doing Lady Teazle this week. "The School for Scandal" is the kind of old comedy that appeals to the East Siders, since its humor is of a primitive characteristic, and its managers say that besides being absolutely fireproof, it is arranged perfectly, both for the comfort of the audience and the setting forth of spectacular plays with full effect. The opening is announced for next Thursday, the 15th. A new musical affair entitled "The Wizard of Oz" will be the first offering, and, if all that Julian Mitchell says about it is true, it will create a

Elizabeth Tyree in "Gretna Green"—Madison Square Theater.

ter, and everyone can understand the troubles of Charles Surface, the rascality of Joseph, and the complications of old Sir Peter and his wife. Lady Teazle used to be one of Miss Wainwright's favorite characters, and she still retains the charm that made her work in it always admired. It is pleasant to see this sterling actress in such a part, for there is little opportunity nowadays to see anyone in it. The Murray Hill theater is a modest establishment, but it does the classic drama worthily every now and then. I saw a very good "Macbeth" there a few weeks ago.

New Theaters, New Plays.

We are to have a new theater in operation next week. It is called the Majestic, and its managers say that besides being absolutely fireproof, it is arranged perfectly, both for the comfort of the audience and the setting forth of spectacular plays with full effect. The opening is announced for next Thursday, the 15th. A new musical affair entitled "The Wizard of Oz" will be the first offering, and, if all that Julian Mitchell says about it is true, it will create a pleasurable sensation indeed. I hope it will, on Mitchell's account, for he lost his job as stage manager at Weber & Fields because those managers thought he was paying too much attention to "Oz," and too little to "The Stickiness of Gelatine." Julian Mitchell has a genius for arranging tableaux of pretty girls and, doubtless, we shall see many evidences of his skill in this respect when the new house opens. It is at the Grand Circle, at 50th street and Broadway, and should become one of the most conveniently situated theaters in the city as soon as the rapid transit subway gets into its electrical harness.

It is to be hoped the new play at the Empire theater, "The Unforeseen," will be good, for we have had it dinned into us for weeks. It will be put on next Monday, William Faversham, with his gray evening clothes, obligingly departing after tonight. His comedy, "Imprudence," has made a substantial hit in this city, and you will probably enjoy it when it reaches Pittsburgh.

Mabelle Gilman closes her New York engagement in "The Mocking Bird" tonight. She has been singing, acting and smiling at the Bijou for several weeks, and has pleased her clientele. Now she will go on the road, and I suppose Pittsburgh will see this tuneful comedy and the dainty little Gilman girl in due course of time. Clyde Fitch will be represented at the Bijou next week. He will put on his new spasm, "The Bird in the Cage," with Edward Harrigan and Sandol Milliken in the leading parts, on Monday.

Among the interesting novelties this week has been Arnold Dolmetsch, with his illustrated lectures on ancient musical instruments. He talks about the things and then shows how they are used, and it is a mighty nice and educational entertainment. He was at Daly's one afternoon and at the Manhattan another.

GEORGE C. JENKS.

IN THE LOCAL THEATERS

MANAGERS TELL WITH SOME DETAIL WHAT PITTSBURGH THEATERGOERS MAY EXPECT NEXT WEEK.

Alvin—"A Chinese Honeymoon."

THAT picturesque and colorful musical comedy, "A Chinese Honeymoon," owned by Sam S. Shubert and Nixon & Zimmerman, will be the next attraction at the Alvin theater, with its brilliant scenic and costume equipment, together with a company headed by John E. Henshaw as Mr. Samuel Pineapple, the much worried cheerful bridegroom; Toby Claude as Fifi, "a little bit of Dresden china," Miss Belle Harper as Mrs. Pineapple, the pretty bride; Charles H. Prince, the admiral; W. H. Clarke as the self-contained emperor, Edward Lawrence, the lord high chancellor; May Ten Broek, in the role of the "official mother-in-law;" eight beautiful bridesmaids and a chorus of 80 voices, will, no doubt, form an organization of excellent merit. That "A Chinese Honeymoon" has been a success the world over is easily proven by the fact that the London company is nearing the conclusion of its second year at the Strand theater. The New York Casino Company is nearing its 210th performance.

The music is said to be in the same sweet strain which always characterizes Howard Talbot's work, and the book and lyrics are from the pen of George Dance, who has a wide reputation as a writer of pure and wholesome comedy. Some of the musical hits are "Roly Poly," "I Want to be a Lidy," "Martha Spanks the Grand Planner," "Twiddlety Bits," "In Yiang-Yiang," "The Leader of Frocks and Frills" and "The Official Mother-In-Law."

Empire—Eugenia Blair as "Zaza."

There are four very notable features in David Belasco's magnificent production of "Zaza," which comes to the Empire theater this week. They are the star, the play, the production and the company. Miss Blair, who has been for the past four seasons in "Camille," "The Ironmaster" and "Peg Woffington," is to play Zaza. The play has been the dramatic sensation of two continents, America and Europe. Everywhere it excited comment, first on account of the audacity of selecting a woman whose life and calling were open to censure for the heroine who demanded the sympathy of the audience, second, because of the novelty of its opening scene, which presented the "behind the scenes" life of a concert hall in a little provincial town in France. The production is identically the same as was used by Mr. David Belasco when he presented "Zaza" at the Garrick theater in New York. The company is a strong one, Mr. Alanson Lessey plays Bernard Dufrene. He is handsome, with a very attractive personality and a melodious voice. Eleanor Montell demonstrates her versatility by playing two totally opposite roles. Miss Katherine De Barry, Mr. Clifford Hippie and several other prominent names appear in the cast.

Grand—Last Week of Pantomime.

All good things come to an end and the feast of the Xmas Pantomime, which has delighted all Pittsburgh as no other theatrical attraction has ever done, will come to a brilliant close at the Grand opera house on Saturday night, January 17. The unprecedented run of the beautiful spectacle has been the talk of the town. Unusually large as the capacity of the Grand is on ordinary occasions, it was much too small to accommodate the great throng of people who clamored for seats during the past three weeks. It is impossible to estimate how many people were turned away unable to secure standing room, but sufficient at least to justify Manager Davis in continuing the big show for one more week, starting with the matinee Monday afternoon. For the closing week the management will introduce many new specialties and new songs together with new ballets. Stage Director Huffman has interpolated much new business and the dialogue has been considerably brightened. The children patrons of the Pantomime continue to derive a great deal of merriment from the antics of the rooster, the donkey, the bear, the wolf and doy Tray. There are still to be had choice seats in almost any part of the house for any of the matinees or evenings this week.

Avenue—Continuous Vaudeville.

Another bill of unusual excellence has been prepared by Manager Harry Davis for the Avenue Theater for this week. Heading the list of celebrities is Countess Olga Von Hatzfeldt, who comes as a member of the famous Ned Wayburn Jockey Club, the biggest and at the same time most expensive vaudeville act now before the public. Not satisfied with this big feature, Mr. Davis has others equally as brilliant. Little Elsie, everywhere spoken of as "a pocket edition of Cissie Loftus," is a most remarkable child—she is only 12. Her singing, dancing and impersonages of well-known actors and actresses are certain to win for her a warm place in the hearts of the patrons of the Avenue.

Eugene O'Rourke and company will present a one-act farce, "In Parlor A." Others who will help make next week's show at the Avenue a notable one are Charles A. Loder, German comedian; Miss Madge Fox, greatest of all singers of ragtime and plantation melodies; McPhee and Hill, acrobatic wonders; Fred Stuber, prince of banjoists; the Delbasos, broad and high jumpers, who will leap over 20 men standing in a row; the pretty Altheo Twins, vocalists and acrobats; the Drummer Quartet; Berol and Berol, who weave pictures from rags and Von Tella and Nina, gymnasts.

Bijou—Chauncey Olcott's Last Week.

Chauncey Olcott certainly exerted his charm of personality to good purpose last week at the Bijou theater. Each performances of the hero in "Old Limerick Town" filled the house to its capacity at every presentation of the comedy. He enters upon his second and last week tomorrow night. Mr. Olcott has magnetism and the power of drawing people toward him in marked degree, and his popularity with the play going public seems to increase with each visit which he makes to Pittsburgh. Certain it is his audiences last week were larger than those of last season, when it was thought by Mr. Olcott that the utmost limit had been reached. The character of Neil O'Brien gives Mr. Olcott an opportunity to show that he can act as well as sing. His four dainty bits of song, fitting into the story of "Old Limerick Town" as perfectly as the role of its chief character fits him.

Duquesne—Mme. Mantelli.

This is a notable week in vaudeville matters in Pittsburgh, as Mme. Eugenia Mantelli, the eminent contralto prima donna, is at the Duquesne theater. This is the first appearance in vaudeville here of this great Italian or ratle singer. In fact it is but a short time since she resigned her position in the Grau Grand Opera Company to enter vaudeville. She is an artist of rare talents, and combines exquisite taste and power of execution with the most comprehensive musical knowledge and the strong dramatic temperament. She sings a splendid repertoire and portrays each role in the characteristic costume belonging to it, and changes some numbers of her repertoire every performance. Other acts include Mr. and Mrs. Charles T. Ellis, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Thorne, Crawford and Stanley, Lottie Gladstone, Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Darrows, with their novel sand pictures, and Mamie Remington and her pickaninnies.

Academy—The Rentz-Santley Co.

The Rentz-Stanley Company has always been kept in the foreground and patrons of the Academy this week may look forward to an entertainment that is bright and breezy and sparkling with novelties. Two new burlesques, "A Trip to the Coronation," and "He Hocks in Here," a satire on David Warfield's great success, "The Auctioneer," have been especially written for the company, and both are said to be full of good comedy and excellent specialties. The Ollo will present such clever entertainers as May Ward, coon shouter; the Emerald sisters, Charles Robinson, a clever eccentric comedian; James and Sadie Leonard, one of the best comedy sketch teams in vaudeville; John Lyons, a wonderful grotesque comedy juggler, and James Moran and William McRobie, two funny Irish comedians.

Francis Wilson's Engagement.

Francis Wilson in Nixon & Zimmerman's production of "The Toreador" will be the attraction at the Alvin January 19. A plot that really hangs together, music that is something more than catchy and a stage equipment that could scarcely be more attractive, are features which contribute to the emphatic success of this delightful musical piece. The music is excellent and some of the numbers, notably "The Toreador's Song," "I'm the Glory and the Pride of the Land of Spain," are of genuine worth. Mr. Wilson as Sammy Gigg is most amusing, the part being one of the funniest he has had in several seasons. In the guise of a dudish English baronet, makes a most decided hit. Christie MacDonald as Nancy Staunton makes a bewitching boy when she masquerades as the husband of a friend, and her sweet voice is heard in several pretty numbers. "The Language of Flowers" being particularly pleasing.

Perley's "Chaperons."

The offering at the Empire the week of January 19 will be the big operatic comedy, "The Chaperons." This sumptuously staged production, which was the "show piece" at the New York theater last summer, is now conquering new fields and re-visiting the cities where it scored an unusual success last year. It is presented by Frank L. Perley's Singing comedians, who include many of the cleverest people of vaudeville, comic opera and farce. Among the principal performers in "The Chaperons" are Walter Jones, Eddie Redway, Trixie Friganza, Eva Tanguay, Genevieve Day, May Boley, Mae Stebbins, Robert Loeland, George Henry, Albert Farrington and Thomas Burton.

"Lover's Lane" Coming.

Clyde Fitch's pastoral play, "Lover's Lane," familiar to Pittsburgh theatergoers through its long run in New York, and its more recent production at another theater last season, will be the first play to occupy the attention of the Grand Opera House Stock Company following the pantomime. Manager Davis secured the piece only after paying the largest royalty yet offered for any similar production. Mr. William A. Brady, who owns the play, had it booked here with his own company at one of the other theaters, but owing to Manager Davis' inducements he cancelled his date and the Grand will, therefore, have the only presentation of "Lover's Lane" in Pittsburgh this season.

IN A NUTSHELL

"The Great White Diamond" comes to the Bijou soon.

Marion Crawford is writing a new play for Martin Harvey.

Dainty Christie McDonald is with Francis Wilson in "The Toreador."

The Four Cohans in "The Governor's Son" follow Chauncey Olcott at the Bijou.

"Heartsease," Henry Miller's great success, will be produced at the Grand shortly.

Hubert Wilkie has been replaced by Frank Rushworth in the Anna Held company.

It is said that Richard Ganthony's new play intended for the Hollands, will be called "The Butler."

Walter Jones has one of the best roles of his career in "The Chaperons," which comes to the Empire January 19.

Francis Wilson, Robert Edeson in "Soldiers of Fortune," and the "Rogers Brothers at Harvard" follow each other at the Alvin.

Sam S. Shubert has purchased the American rights to "West End," an English musical comedy by the authors of "A Chinese Honeymoon."

Hamilton Ravelle, leading man with Mrs. Leslie Carter, who injured his foot some time ago and was later operated on, will rejoin the company at Boston.

George Alexander is expected to revive "Romeo and Juliet" at the London St. James theater at the end of February. Lillian Braithwait is to be the Juliet.

Melbourne McDowell was under the weather last week with an old malady, and Robert Elliott played his part in the Columbia theater stock company in Brooklyn.

Asa Lee Willard has succeeded Oswald Yorke as leading man in support of Bertha Galland in "Notre Dame." Mr. Yorke goes back to the Empire stock company.

Augustus Pitou, Chauncey Olcott's manager, was operated upon at his home on West Seventy-ninth street, New York, last Friday week. He is now on the road to recovery.

Lawrence Irving has just completed the translation of Sardou's drama, "Dante," and Sir Henry Irving will produce the play at Drury Lane theater, London, in April.

Mabelle Gilman has a clever press agent. He succeeded in having a number of newspapers swallow the story to the effect that she has diamonds set in her thumb nails.

Grace George and Ethel Barrymore are the two youngest stars in America. Maude Fealy, leading woman with E. S. Willard, is the youngest actress of importance out of the stellar ranks.

Olga Nethersole and her English company are to produce "Sapho" and "Carmen" in St. Petersburg, providing the indefatigable Hugo Gorlitz can persuade the Russian censor to grant permission.

Sarah Bernhardt announces that her memoirs, which she has been writing during the past four years, will be published in English, German, Italian and French. The work will make three volumes.

The benefit arranged for poor Georgia Cayvan in New York on Tuesday night next will not only be a dramatic event of great interest, but is expected to yield a large sum for the relief of the afflicted actress.

Madeleine Lucette Ryley sailed for London New Year's day, where she is to see Paul Arthur's production of her play, "The Altar of Friendship," which is being played here by Nat Goodwin and Maxine Elliott.

Klaw & Erlanger will present "Mr. Blue Beard," the Drury Lane spectacle that succeeded "The Sleeping Beauty and the Beast" at the Theater Royal in London last year, at the Knickerbocker theater on Monday evening, January 19.

One of the most important contracts Manager Davis closed in a long time was consummated a few days ago, when he secured the rights to produce Miss Elsie De Wolf's great success, "The Way of the World," which was seen here earlier in the season.

Negotiations are under way for the sublease of Mrs. Osborne's playhouse, which was closed Christmas week. Among the offers made is one from Isabella Underwood to present a series of French operettas which she procured while abroad.

There must be one strong woman's part in the "Dante" which Sardou has written for Sir Henry Irving, for Miss Lena Ashwell, who has just made another hit as Emilia in Forbes Robertson's London revival of "Othello," has been engaged to play it.

The heirs of Richard Wagner have just received the royalties for the Wagner operas for 1902. They amount to $115,000, of which "Lohengrin" yielded $68,000. The royalties received from American managers for "Lohengrin" alone amounted to $22,500.

For the first time in New York in many years De Wolf Hopper and Digby Bell will appear before the footlights together on January 19 in "Mr. Pickwick," at the Herald Square. Their last joint appearance was at Wallack's 15 years ago in "The Black Hussar."

Two new important continental operas are being written around familiar themes. The first, "Francesca da Rimini," is by Napravnik, the Russian composer, while the other, an operatic rendition of Tolstoy's "Resurrection," is being composed by Arensky, the French musician.

Aubrey Boucicault has been commissioned by a London publisher to compile the memoirs of his father, the late Dion Boucicault. Mr. Boucicault, Sr., left a large number of critical essays and articles regarding his personal experiences on the stage, which will be included in his book.

"The Rover," a dainty piece of music by Carl Bruno, which The Sunday Gazette gives as a supplement today, has been in the orchestra repertoire at the Duquesne theater during the past week, where its charming melody was greatly enjoyed by the patrons of that house.

The rumor circulated last week to the effect that Maurice Barrymore was dying was denied promptly by the officials of the sanitarium at Amityville, L. I., where the actor is a patient. It is reported that Mr. Barrymore's condition is neither better nor worse than it has been for several months.

Edmond Rostand is in a way a victim of the celebrated Humbert swindlers. The architects and workmen who were engaged in constructing a Basque villa for the dramatist at Cambo have deserted him to work on the changes in the Paris Palais de Justice which are being made preparatory to the Humbert trial.

Frank McKee has added Edwin Arden to his list of stars, which next season promises to include Mary Mannering, Maclyn Arbuckle and Arthur Byron. Mr. Arden's contract with Mr. McKee is for a period of five years. He will most likely continue with "The Ninety and Nine" next season and star subsequently.

Grace George has taken an initiative by declaring that she will never again act on Christmas. She declares that the player has as much right to enjoy the holiday as has the rest of the world—a view against which most managers are prejudiced by the fact that the day is about the most profitable in the theatrical season.

Quite an interesting event will take place at the Grand the latter part of February, when the stock company will be seen in a cycle of Sardou plays after the style of the cycle of Wagner operas given at the Metropolitan opera house in New York. For four consecutive weeks the Grand will be given up to the works of the celebrated French dramatists, beginning with "Cleopatra," followed by "La Tosca," "Fedora" and "Gismonda."

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EUGENIA MANTELLI,

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THE GREAT REPERTOIRE includes Arias from all famous French, Italian, Spanish and German Operas.

Mme. Mantelli's Costumes Are gorgeous and are designed for each operatic role presented.

Repertoire Changed Daily.

Following is Monday evening's program:

a. "The Barber of Seville".....by Rosini

b. "No One but You" (expressly written for Mme. Mantelli)...by Horwitz & Bowers

c. "Good Bye".....Tosti

Other Big Acts Are:

MR. AND MRS. CHAS. T. ELLIS

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MR. AND MRS. STUART DARROW

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EUGENIE BLAIR

In David Belasco's Original New York Production of

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Great Production, Greater Play, Greatest Star—Exquisite Costumes.

NOTE—On account of the heavy production the curtain will rise promptly at 8 o'clock evenings and 2 o'clock matinees.

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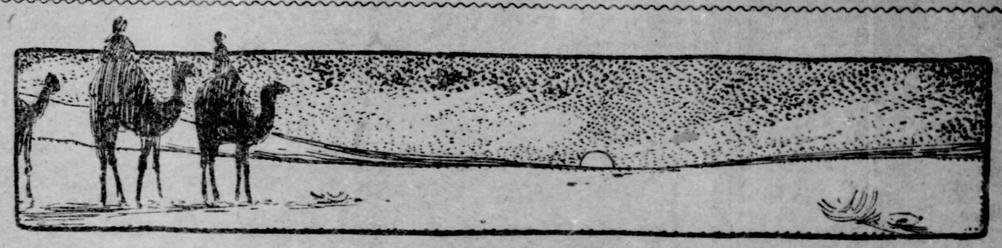
OLCOTT'S NEW SONGS—ALL BIG HITS.

Next Week—The 4 COHANS in "THE GOVERNOR'S SON."

BOOK and BOOKMEN

BY GEORGE SEIBEL

THROUGH DESERTS TO FORBIDDEN LANDS

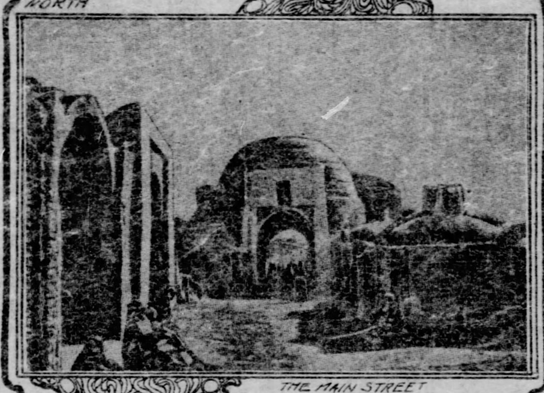


A. H. SAVAGE-LANDOR, WITH KERMAN AND ZERIS, THE TWO KITTENS WHO ACCOMPANIED HIM ON HIS WANDERINGS.

ONE OF HIS SERVANTS, —MAHOMMED HUSSEIN—

REMAINS OF THE TWO UPPER STORIES OF RUSTAM'S HOUSE.

RUSTAM'S CITY SHOWING RUSTAM'S HOUSE IN CITADEL, ALSO DOMED ROOFS BLOWN IN FROM THE NORTH



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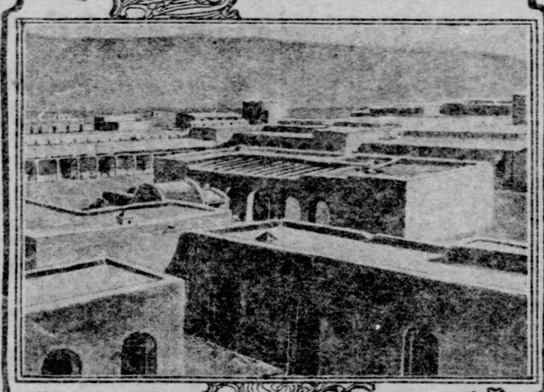
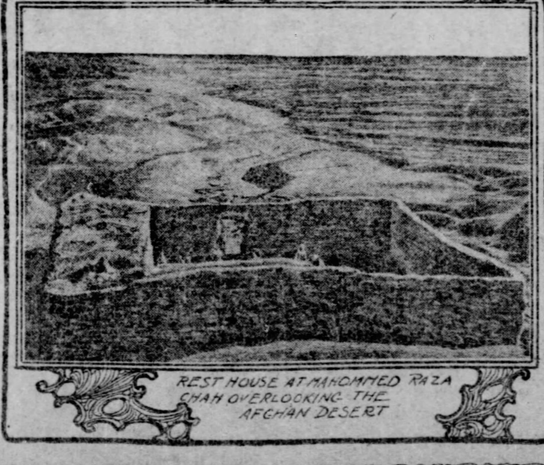


THE NEW CITY OF NUSKI



REST HOUSE AT MAHOMMED RAZA CHAH OVERLOOKING THE AFGHAN DESERT

MAN AND CHILD OF THE DESERT

THE GATE OF RUSTAM'S CITY

ONE OF HIS SERVANTS, —SADEK—

LANDOR'S ADVENTURES IN PERSIA

MACAULAY'S oft-cited New Zealand traveler, surveying the ruins of St. Paul's from a broken arch of London bridge, and Walpole's less-known traveler from Lima, who does the same thing in almost the same words, do not seem so far-fetched and fantastical when an English traveler, crossing the Afghan desert, stumbles upon the ruins of an ancient London unknown to history or to archaeology. Mr. Landor's "London of the East" was 86 miles long and must have had millions of inhabitants. Today it is a long vista of ruins, half-buried in the desert sand, forlorn and forgotten. Yet there is ample evidence that a high civilization once blossomed in this city of the dead.

The Amir of Sistan, who first told Mr. Landor of the ancient city, declared that in the far past Sistan had been the center of the world and here the world's capital, on the Afghan frontier.

Landor found cameos of workmanship as exquisite as those of the ancient Greeks; jewelry more beautiful in design than modern Persia can produce; coins and beads that rival Egyptian and Phoenician finds—everything, in fact, seemed to point to the truth of the amir's assertion, and gave promise that if some Schliemann would dig up this ancient city the legends about Rustam might crystallize around it as the Homeric tales around Schliemann's Troy.

The mighty walls, the wide moat, could not avert the city's doom. It is supposed to have been destroyed by Tamerlane, or Timur the Lame, but as his conquests date only seven centuries back this may be questioned.

The traditional city of Rustam, in which Mr. Landor saw many interesting sights of melancholy grandeur, is of greater antiquity than this. The stall of his horse Rakhsh was shown to the Arab invaders of Sistan in the eighth century. But Mr. Landor's photographs of the demigod's house, of the city's gate, and of its present ruined condition, resembling a Hottentot kraal or a valley of lunar craters, makes Rustam seem a very real personage. Henceforth the readers of the Shahnamah will find it easier to swallow the hero's exploits, even the elephant he threw when he was yet a baby, and the dragon 80 feet long whom he demolished by a little later.

It may be doubted, however, whether Mr. Landor's photographs will put the Shahnamah among the best-selling books. The epic originally contained 300 volumes, and when Sultan Bajazet ordered it to be condensed into 80 the poet Firdusi left the country sulking.

Landor crossed four deserts during his journey. The largest was the Great Salt Desert, which he crossed at its widest part. He covered a distance of about 3,000 miles on camels, learning to sleep on their backs, and about 1,500 or 2,000 miles more on horseback. At Kerman he bought two Persian cats, which enjoyed traveling as much as he did.

In one place he discovered the remains of an ancient race of cliff-dwellers, and explored their rock habitations. Large chambers were dug in the rock, one room six feet high measuring 20 feet by 12.

Besides discovering buried cities of immemorial age, Mr. Landor discovered one large town that is not on any map—even the inhabitants do not know its name. He had the best official maps, English and German, but found them mostly useless. Dry ravines were charted as important rivers; deserts were shown where he found mountains; imaginary towns dotted the maps, while oases were generally a few hundred miles from where they should have been.

The obvious moral is that maps drawn from other maps tend to diverge more and more with each successive redrawing. Geographers like Reclus and Balbi may do well enough for purposes of reference in the library, but if one wishes to travel across unknown lands, one native guide is better than several dozen F. R. G. S.

Mr. Landor's story is not as full of sensational horrors as was the account of his adventures in Thibet, yet there are enough perils and tortures to stir the most languid of readers. Once he crossed an "electric desert," where the air and soil were highly charged with the magnetic fluid; all he had to do to light his pipe was to snap his fingers over it. On another desert the normal temperature during the day was 150 degrees Fahrenheit, and icicles formed on his face at night. He tells how he rescued people lost in the desert, got lost himself with his entire caravan, found fossil remains of gigantic turtles on the tops of mountains. Twice he was attacked by bands of robbers—once at night, when the discharge of a revolver caused shadowy figures to rise from the roadside and disappear in headlong panic, and again near Kohrut, where he made the acquaintance of the local brigand, well mounted, gayly caparisoned fellows, who became very suave when he leveled his revolver at them. But for these adventures he was never in danger, and the business of brigandage in the land of the Shah seems to have degenerated since the days when Hajji Baba's band durst venture into Ispahan.

In other respects, Persia does not seem to have changed much since the barber's son became executioner's apprentice. The Persian army is still "a painful sight," save for some good Cossack cavalry. The infantry was a ragged and lazy lot.

Mr. Landor asked permission to see the army drilling. "We do not drill in summer; it's too hot," said a general.

"Do you drill in winter?"

"No; it is too cold."

"Are the troops, then, drilled only in the autumn and spring?"

"Sometimes. They are principally drilled a few days before the shah's birthday, so that they may look well on the parade before his majesty."

The shah received the traveler and treated him with great consideration. He even secured permission to inspect the Teheran palace of the kings. His picture of it does not accord with the popular notions of oriental splendor and luxury. There were beautiful old mosaics alongside garish chromo advertisements of soap, exquisite rugs and cheap oilcloth, statues presented by crowned heads alongside penny-in-the-slot machines and phonographs, old armor and 50-cent clocks from Connecticut, the walls plastered with colored photographs of Parisian ballet dancers and the gardens ornamented with cast-iron figures of animals.

If the traditional visions of barbaric magnificence were somewhat discounted, the reports of cruelties and tortures proved otherwise. Mr. Landor heard that malefactors are still crucified and stoned to death in some of the remote provinces. He found one man who had been blinded with red-hot irons, while many others had had tendons of the arms and legs cut out, while disfigurement and deprivation of essential limbs, fingers or ears or nose, were common methods of punishment, imprisonment being regarded as too expensive. Torture was still used in many places to extract the truth from prisoners reluctant to tell it.

The much vaunted beauty of Persian women he ungallantly denies. "Anatomically," he says with the acumen of a connoisseur, "the body is not striking either for its beauty or its strength or suppleness. She possesses beautiful eyes with animal magnetism in their depths, her skin is white, and her arms and legs are well modeled, with the exception—a most important one—that wrists and ankles are too thick. She has broad hips, a nicely rounded but short neck, and narrow, undeveloped shoulders.

He found the average Persian still as cowardly as Morier painted him in the immortal "Hajji Baba." A humorous episode illustrating this cowardice and also the effect of the imagination occurred at one point where Landor alighted to get a cup of tea. The host, who agreed to start a fire to boil the water, noticed Landor's revolver and anxiously asked whether it was loaded. While the native was bustling about the fire the author opened a bottle of soda water which he had brought with him. The cork went out with a loud report and hit the stooping native between the shoulder blades. By association of ideas the man made sure he had been shot by the feringhi.

"What have I done to you that you kill me?" he moaned pitifully. It was necessary to undress the man and show him his back in a mirror to prove to his satisfaction that he would live.

Landor's journey had in one sense a political aspect, for his route lay across the "Coveted Lands" which Russia longs to possess, that she may have an open route to India. While Landor laughs at the idea of a Russian invasion and declares that the deserts, the terrific climate, great altitudes, lack of fuel, and a few other such trifles would reduce the largest European army to a band of stragglers, he found everywhere signs of England's waning and Russia's growing influence. In the shah's palace he saw portraits of the czar on all walls, but only with difficulty discovered a picture of England's sovereign stowed away in an obscure corner. This was not important in itself, but it is significant in connection with Persia's status as a buffer between Great Britain and Russia, each struggling against the other for its control.

The impression seems to prevail that England's power and prestige are on the wane. Landor had a talk with a high mullah, who could not understand why England was so long overcoming the Boers. "Do you not think," said the mullah, "that England is now an old nation, tired and worn—too old to fight? Nations are like individuals. They can fight in youth—they must rest in old age. She has lived in glory and luxury too long. Glory and luxury make nations weak. Persia is an example."

So, while the geographer will get much information from Landor's volume, there are few crumbs of comfort for the Anglo-Saxon diplomat. Russia is tightening her grip, and before many decades Adam-Zad, the bear that walks like a man, will be growling at the Himalaya's northern foothills. The end no political prophet is now able to foresee.

A SCRAP-BOOK OF SCIENCE.

"SCIENTIFIC SIDE-LIGHTS." By James J. Fernald. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. Price, $5.

The precise utility of this new reference work is not apparent. Without an index it would be little more than a scrap-book of science; even with the index it remains a heap of assorted scraps. Preachers and lecturers may find it of use as a repository of sermon illustrations and the like, but the scientist will flout it. The general reader will find it an entertaining melange of diversified information, but somewhat too costly to be available for general reading. There are 3,800 selections from 192 authors, old and new, in every field of science. In fact, the book may be regarded as a dictionary of scientific quotations.

MAMMALS OF OUR CONTINENT.

"AMERICAN ANIMALS." By Witmer Stone and William E. Cram. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. Pittsburgh: J. R. Weldin & Co. Price, $3.

What Buffon has been to the French and Brehm to the German, that the composite work of the "New Nature Library" will be to the American student of the animal world. This volume, uniform with Dr. Holland's "Butterfly Book" and others of the series, is the work of two men, one of them a scientific zoologist, the other an author of popular nature studies. This assures a treatise at once solidly scientific and attractively popular. The colored plates and the hundred or so photographs from life are among the best work of the kind ever done in this country.

"ACROSS COVETED LANDS." By Henry Savage Landor. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. Pittsburgh: J. R. Weldin & Co. Two volumes. Price, $7.50.

SOME RECENT BOOKS

FROM THE BOOK OF MYTHS.

"PIPES OF PAN." By Bliss Carman. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. Pittsburgh: J. R. Weldin & Co. Price, $1.

A NEW sheaf of poems from the young Canadian lyrist will bring joy to all the sons of Arcady. For Bliss Carman is a poet of true lineage, and though his harp is not strung "with chords of sturdy iron," as Lowell says must be his who would be "the voice of this wide land," the limpid music of Carman's verse lets us forget the absence of a deeper note.

In these songs he harks back to the golden age, when faun and dryad haunted hill and dell, when the world was young and sorrow was unborn. He laments the passing of that glad and gleeful prime:

Ah, the world is growing old!
Of the joys it used to hold,
Love and beauty, naught have I
But the fragrant memory.

This lament, coupled with a yearning for "the strength of the hills and the strength of the sea," runs through all these verses. He does not see, with the Dantes and Shakespeares and Whitmans, that the great bard must brook and know, not wail and flee, the shadow and the blast—must realize that

Gloom and clang and hate alloy
Color, melody and joy,
And the violence of error
Fill the earth with sound and terror.

The titular poem—originally printed in the Atlantic, I believe—is rather long and loose-jointed, but in its meanderings are many gleams of rare beauty. This poem has some verses that show Mr. Carman's virtuosity of diction—when he tells how the bubbling notes once ran, thrilling through the Pipes of Pan:

Clair and gurgle, bark and cry,
Bleat, hum, twitter, coo and sigh.
Mew and belling, hoot and bay,
Chack and chirrup, croak and neigh,
Whoof and cackle, whine and creak,
Honk and chatter, caw and squeak.

The ballad of "Olaf" is perhaps the best of the poems—yet 'tis hard to choose between this and "Overlord," which echoes the strong simplicity of Wordsworth and Goethe.

Like Heine, he sometimes affects carelessness to counterfeit spontaneity, and he does not always succeed. Let us hope it is but a passing pose, and will pass as did the Browningesque attitude of mysticism in "Behind the Arras." Carman has wings of his own; he need not borrow others' crutches.

THE ASCENT OF MAN.

"THE SPARK IN THE CLOD." By J. T. Sunderland. Boston: American Unitarian Association. Price, 80 cents.

Dr. Sunderland agrees with Beecher and Drummond that "the human race has not 'fallen,' as theologians declare; the race has 'come up,'" in a series of readable discourses he traces the processes of evolution—the evolution of the world, the evolution of man, the evolution of religion. Finally, regarding human destiny and the hope of immortality, he reasons from what man has been to what he must become—for "all evolution is at once a history and a prophecy."

A USEFUL LITTLE MANUAL.

"HYPNOTISM." By Edward H. Eldridge. Philadelphia: Penn Publishing Company. Price, 50 cents.

Charlatans and pseudo-professors have disseminated many erroneous ideas about hypnotism. Mr. Eldridge's book, telling the history and use of hypnotism, is calculated to set the layman right as to this mysterious auxiliary of medical science.

A COWARD FOR HERO.

"THE FOUR FEATHERS." By A. E. W. Mason. New York: The Macmillan Co. Price, $1.50.

Schiller contended that a hero who steals the spoons is impossible, and a hero weak in courage seems almost as impossible. But Harry Feversham shows himself a coward, gets four white feathers sent to him, and yet redeems himself in the end. England's everlasting war in the Soudan furnishes the thrilling background of a well-told tale.

EAST SIDE JEWISH SKETCHES.

"THE SPIRIT OF THE GHETTO." By Hutchins Hapgood. New York: The Funk & Wagnalls Co. Price $1.35.

The East Side Jewish quarter of New York, where medieval disabilities and modern liberty have brought forth a "peculiar people" most peculiar, is perhaps the most picturesque spot on this continent. Mr. Hapgood shows its prophets and poets, its toil and play, its sordid and sublime. Many nations have been trodden upon, and the shapeless mass flung into this corner. It may germinate life and blessing, or death and despair. It will repay the study of the sociologist.

Strangest of all the Ghetto's institutions is its theater, where Hamlet is studying to become a rabbi, and his wicked uncle tries to make him out a nihilist, but gets sent to Siberia himself.

AN EXPOSITION OF FINANCIERING.

"FUNDS AND THEIR USES." By F. A. Cleveland. New York: D. Appleton & Co. Price, $1.25.

Financiering in its various phases is the subject of this book. The question "What are funds?" is first answered; then the various kinds of funds are described—money funds, credit funds and instruments of transfer. The transfer of funds by gift or inheritance, by exchange, by sales of commercial credit and by sales of long time paper is next elucidated; then follows a survey of the various institutions by which funds are handled, government treasury, savings bank, building and loan association, commercial bank, trust company, broker and insurance company. The work is lucid and comprehensive.

A TRUE PICTURE OF THE TEUTON.

"GERMANY." By Wolf von Schierbrand. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. Price, $2.40.

Von Schierbrand lived in Germany many years as a correspondent of the American press, and was finally expelled from the country because he knew too much and told it too freely. His picture of our greatest trade rival—insular England is less to be feared—carries conviction with every line. He begins with the kaiser and tells all about him without a shadow of jingoism or malice where jingoism and malice have ample chance; and thus he describes every rank of society, every phase of life and art. The political and military and colonial problems of the empire are thoroughly discussed. No more illuminating book on modern Germany has ever come from American presses.

ANOTHER DOG BOOK.

"DANNY." By Alfred Ollivant. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. Price, $1.50.

There is a dog in the foreground of this story, a small dog who will win human sympathy as did Bob, Son of Battle. The dog's "little Missy," who dies in the pride of young womanhood, and the stern old Laird to whose heart she alone holds the key, are two figures drawn with rare history and skill. The atmosphere of hill and crag, of dark wood and silver burn, is finely caught. While Danny's "suicide" may seem over-wrought to those that have not known Danny through the book, it is a bit of true pathos near akin to tragedy.

BLISS CARMAN.

NOVEL CENTERS IN PITTSBURGH.

"CHARLES KILLBUCK." By Francis C. Huebner. Washington: The Herbert Publishing Co. Price, $1.50.

There is much local history of interest to Pittsburghers in this story of a Delaware Indian who was a real personage of Revolutionary times. Gen. Washington figures in the book, of course; so does Simon Girty, who plots to betray Pittsburgh into the hands of the British. Killbuck's love for an Indian maiden, who is reported killed in the massacre of Moravian Indians at Gnadenhutten, supplies the thread of romance running through the history. The story is jumbled with incident and the style is slipshod.

CRAWFORD'S ETERNAL CITY.

"AVE ROMA IMMORTALIS." By F. Marion Crawford. New York: The Macmillan Company. Price, $3.

A new edition, in a single volume, of Crawford's richly illustrated book on the Eternal City, ought to win many new readers for that splendid piece of historical and descriptive writing. Well versed in the annals and the archaeology of Rome, Crawford has also the imaginative touch that revivifies the past like a picture. Perhaps this imaginative faculty is sometimes too much in the fore, as when Mr. Crawford sees Horace stepping into Sosii Brothers' bookshop, to ask how his latest ode is selling. But who will say that Horace did not even so?

THE ROMANCE OF A TRUST.

"ROGER DRAKE, CAPTAIN OF INDUSTRY." By Henry Kitchell Webster. New York: The Macmillan Co. Price, $1.50.

Roger Drake tells his own story—how he began with something less than three dollars and rose till his fortune was no longer his, but "a public affair—a public menace, some say." His love affairs, his mines and railways, his utilization of water-power, his formation of a giant trust, all these elements make up a story of whirling interest, without a stupid page.

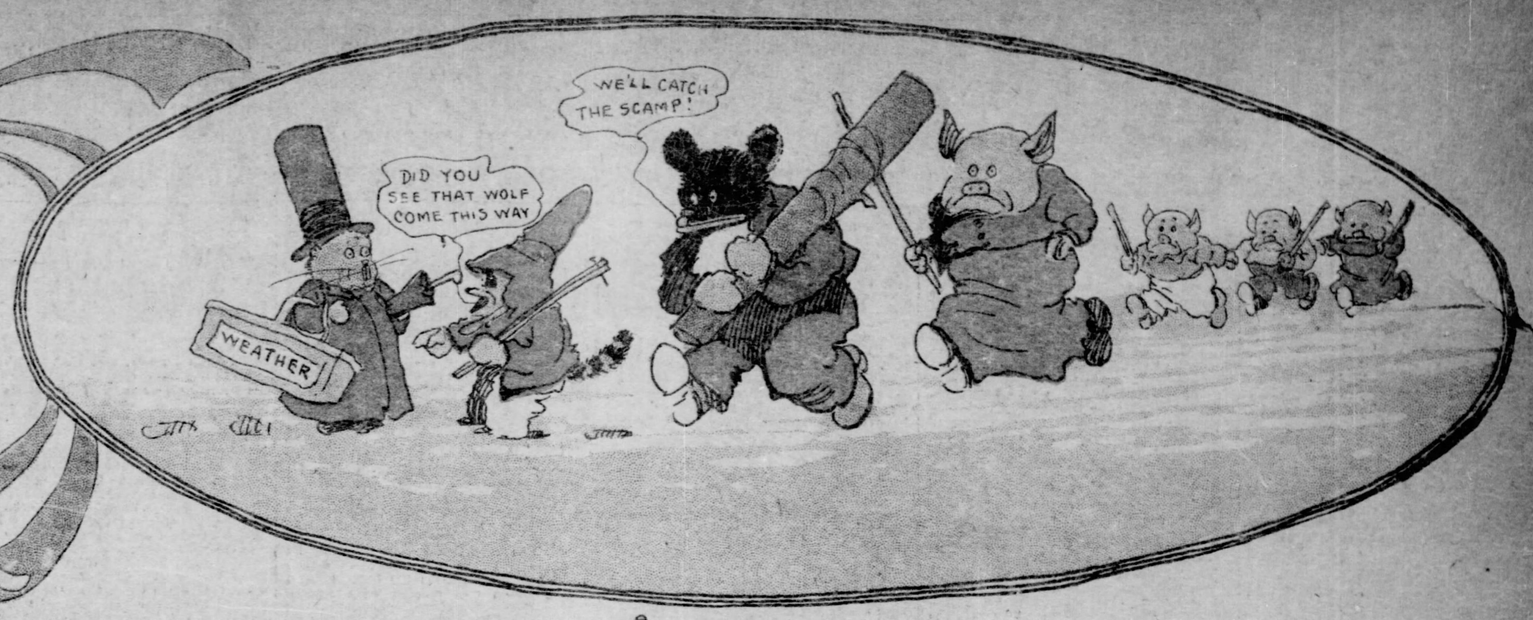
LIFE OF THE IRONMASTER.

"ANDREW CARNEGIE." By Bernard Allerson. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. Price, $1.40.

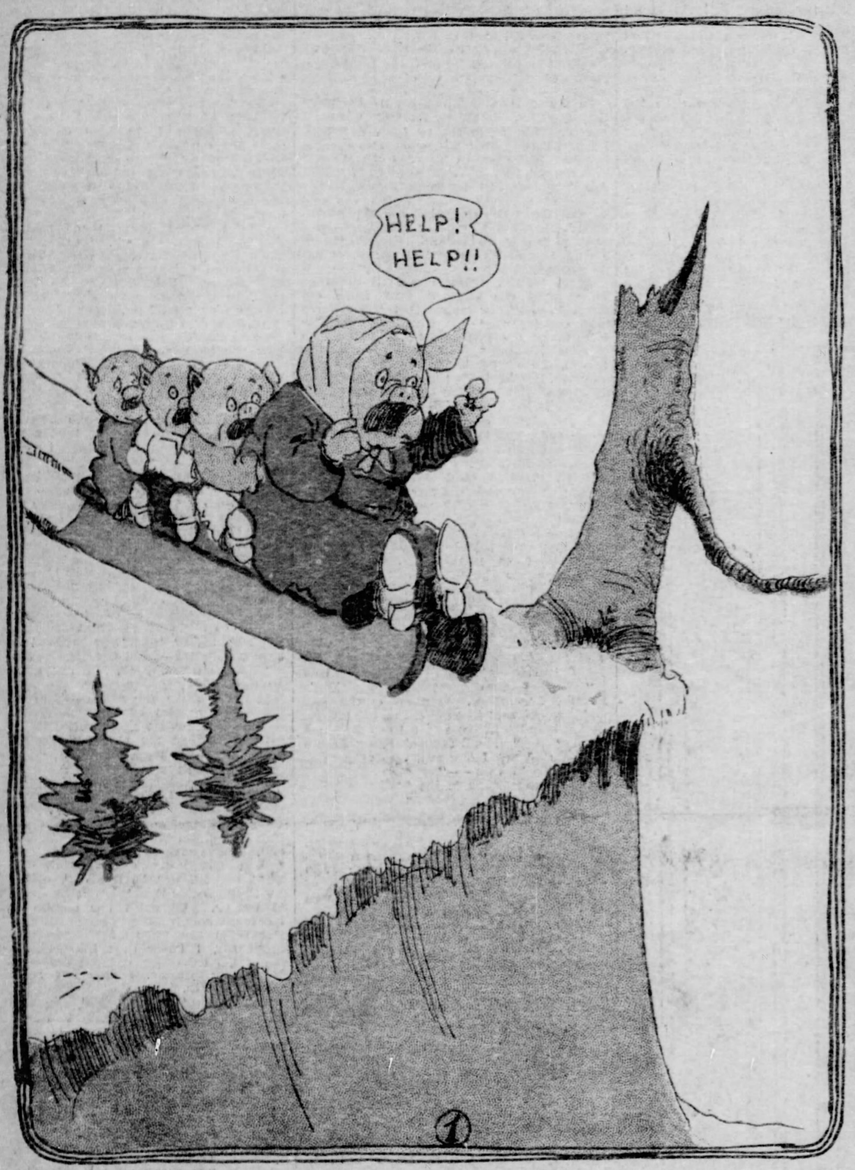
Biographies of the living, like monuments, are usually in bad taste, but this sketch of the ironmaster, while warmly eulogistic, is nowhere fulsome. It is an intimate picture of Carnegie's personality and views, tells how he rose to wealth and how he is using his millions. It is very well written and of great interest to every Pittsburgher.

THE PITTSBURGH Gazette

JANUARY-11-1903



MISTER WOLF TRIES TO BE GOOD BUT IT'S NO USE.



LITTLE TOD

By JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY.

(Written for The Sunday Gazette.)

STODDARD ANDERSON was the boy's name, though had you made inquiry for Stoddard Anderson of any boy of the town in which he lived—and I myself lived there, a handy boy in the dim old days—you doubtless would have been informed that nobody of that name was there. Your juvenile informant, however, by way of gratuitous intelligence, might have gone on to state that two families of the name of Anderson resided there,—"Old Do-good" Anderson, the preacher, and his brother John. But had you asked for "Tod" Anderson, or simply "Tod," your boy would have known Tod; your boy, in all likelihood, would have had especial reasons for remembering Tod, although his modesty, perhaps, might not allow him to inform you how Tod had "waxed it to him mor'n once't!" But he would have told you, as I tell you now, that Tod Anderson was the preacher's boy, and lived at the parsonage. Tod was a queer boy.

Stoddard Anderson was named in honor of some obscure divine his father had joined church under when a boy. It was a peculiar weakness of the father to relate the experience of his early conviction; and as he never tired of repeating it, by way of precept and admonition to the wayward lambkins of his flock, Tod mastered its most intricate and sacred phraseology, together even with his father's more religious formulas, to a degree of perfection that enabled him to preside at mock meetings in the hayloft, and offer the baptismal service at the "swimmin' hole."

In point of personal or moral resemblance, Tod was in no wise like his father. Some said he was the picture of his mother, they who could remember her, for she fell asleep when Tod was three days old, with her mother-arms locked around him so closely that she cried, and they had to take him away from her. No—death had taken her away from him.

It needs now no chronicle to tell how Tod thrived in spite of his great loss, and how he grew to be a big, fat, two-fisted baby with a double chin, the pride and constant worry of the dear old grandmother, into whose care he had fallen. It requires no space in history's crowded page to tell how he could stand up by a chair when eight months old, and crow and laugh and doddle his little chubby arms till he quite upset his balance, and, pulling the chair down with him, would laugh and crow louder than ever, and kick, and crawl, and sprawl, and jabber; and never lift a whimper of distress but when being rocked to sleep. Let a babyhood of usual interest be inferred—then add a few more years, and you will have the Tod of 10 I knew.

O moral, saintlike and consistent Christian, what is it in the souls of little children so antagonistic to your own sometimes? What is it in their wayward and impulsive natures that you cannot brook? And what strange tincture of rebellious feeling is it that embitters all the tenderness and love you pour out so lavishly upon their stubborn and resentful hearts? Why is it you so covetously cherish the command divine, "Children, obey your parents," and yet find no warm nook within the breast for that old homeless truth that goes wailing through the world:

"A boy's will is the wind's will,
And the thoughts of youth are long, long thoughts?"

Tod went to school—the thriftless Tod!—not wholly thriftless, either; for, although he had not that apt way of skimming like a swallow down the placid rills of learning, he did possess, in some mysterious strength, a most extraordinary knack of acquiring just such information as was not taught at school, and had no place within the busy hive of knowledge.

Tod was a failure in arithmetic. Tod couldn't tell twice 10 from twice eternity. Tod knew absolutely nothing of either Christopher Columbus or the glorious country he discovered expressly for the use of industry and learning, as the teacher would have had him implicitly believe. Tod couldn't tell you anything of John Smith, even, that very noted captain who walks cheek by jowl with the dusky Pocahontas across the illimitable fancy of the 10-year-old school boy of our glorious republic. Tod knew all about the famous Capt. Kidd, however. In fact, Tod could sing his history with more lively interest and real appreciation than his fellow-schoolmates sang geography. The simple Tod once joined the geographical chorus with:

"T'a Bible in my hand,
As I sailed, as I sailed,
And I sunk her in the sand,
As I sailed."

And Tod—not Capt. Kidd—had a ringing in his ears as he sang, as he sang, and an overflow of tears as he sang. And then he ran away from school that afternoon, and sang Capt. Kidd, from A to Izzard, in the full hearing of the "Industrial Hive," to the very evident amusement of "the workers," and the discomfiture of the ruler of "the swarm."

The teacher called on the good minister that evening, and after a long talk on the back porch, left late in the dusk, wiping his eyes with one hand and shaking the other very warmly with the preacher. And Tod slipped noiselessly along the roof above them and slid down the other side and watched the teacher's departure with a puzzled face.

Tod was at school next morning long before the call of "Books;" in fact, so early that he availed himself of his belated situation to chalk the handle of the teacher's pointer, to bore a gimlet hole in the water bucket, to slip a chip under one corner of the clock in order to tilt it out of balance and time, and in many more ingenious ways to contribute to the coming troubles of the day. The most audacious act, however, was to climb above the teacher's desk and paste a paper scrap over a letter "o" in the old motto, "Be good," that had offered him its vain advice for years. As one by one these depredations met the teacher's notice through the day, the culprit braced himself for some disastrous issue, but his only punishment was the assured glance the teacher always gave him, and the settled yet forebearing look of pain upon his face. In sheer daring Tod laughed aloud—a hollow, hungry laugh that had no mirth in it—but as suddenly subsided in a close investigation of a problem in mental arithmetic, when the teacher backed slowly toward his desk and stood covertly awaiting further developments. But he was left again to his own inclinations, after having, with brazen air of innocence, solicited and heeded the master's assistance in the solution of a very knotty problem, which it needless to say he knew no more of than before. Throughout the remainder of the day Tod was thoughtful, and was evidently evolving in his mind a problem far more serious than could be found in books. Of his own accord, that evening at the close of school, he stayed in for some mysterious reason that even his own deskmate could not comprehend. When, an hour later, this latter worthy, from the old barn opposite, watched Tod and the teacher hand in hand come slowly down the walk, he whispered to himself with bated breath: "What's the durn fool up to, anyhow?"

From that time Tod grew to be a deeper mystery than he could fathom, inasmuch as some strange spirit of industry fell upon him, and he became a student.

Though a perverse fate had seemingly decreed that Tod should remain a failure in all branches wherein most schoolboys readily succeed, he rapidly advanced in reading; and in the declamatory art he soon acquired a fame that placed him high above the reach of competitors.

Tod never cried when he got up to "speak." Tod never blanched, looked pale and hung down his head. Tod never mumbled in an undertone, was never at a loss to use his hands, nor ever had "his piece" so poorly memorized that he must hesitate with awkward repetitions, to sit down at last in wordless misery among the unfeeling and derisive plaudits of the school. Tod, in a word, knew no such word as fail when his turn was called to entertain his hearers, either with the gallant story of the youthful "Casabianca," "The Speech of Logan," or "Catiline's Defiance." Let a scholar be in training for the old-time exercises of Friday afternoon, and he was told to speak out clear and full—not hang his head—not let his arms hang down like empty sleeves,—but to stand up like a king, look everybody in the face, as though he were doing something to be proud of—in short, to take Tod for his model, and "speak out like a man!"

When Tod failed to make his appearance with his usual promptness one Friday afternoon, and the last day of the term, there was evidence of general disappointment. Tod was to deliver an oration written especially for that occasion by the teacher. The visitors were all there—the school committee, and the minister. Tod's father, who occupied Tod's desk alone when "Books" was called. The teacher, with his pallid, careworn face, tiptoed up and down the aisles, bending occasionally to ask a whispered question, and to let the look of anxious wonder deepen on his face as the respectful pupils shook their heads in silent response. But upon a whispered colloquy with the minister, his face brightened, as he learned that "Tod was practicing his oration in the wood house half an hour before the ringing of the bell."

A boy was sent to bring him, but returned alone, to say that he had not been able to find any trace of him.

"Oh, he'll be here in time enough," said the teacher apologetically to the sad-faced minister. "He's deeply interested in his effort for this afternoon, and I'm certain he wouldn't purposely disappoint me." The good man in reply shook his head resignedly, with a prayerful fight of the eyes, indicative of long-suffering and forbearance.

The opening services of singing and prayer. No Tod.

First class in arithmetic called—examined. No Tod.

Second class, ditto; still no Tod. Primary class in ditto, composed of little twin sisters, aged six, with very red hair and very fair skin, and very short dresses and very slim legs. Tod failed to join his class.

The long-suffering minister was ill at ease. The exercise failed in some way to appease the hunger of the soul within. He looked out of the open window nervously, and watched a saucy little sapsucker hopping up and down a tree; first up one side and then down the other, suddenly disappearing near the roots, and as suddenly surprising him with a mischievous pecking near the top fork. He thought of his poor, wayward boy, with a vague, vague hope that he might yet, in some wise ruling of a gracious Providence, escape the gallows, and with a deep sigh turned to the noisy quiet of the school room; he did not even smile as he took up Tod's geography, opened at the boy's latest work,—a picture of the state seal, where a stalwart pioneer in his shirtsleeves hacked away at a gnarled and stubborn-looking tree, without deigning to notice a stampeding herd of buffalo that dashed by in most alarming proximity. The nonchalance of the sturdy yeoman was intensified by Tod's graphic pen, which had mounted each plunging monster with a daring rider, holding a slack bridle rein in one hand, and with the other swinging a plug hat in the most exultant and defiant manner. This piece of grotesque art and others equally suggestive of the outcropping genius of their author, were put wearily aside, only serving, as it seemed, to deepen rather than dissolve the gloom enshrouding the good father's face. And so the exercises wore along till recess came, and with it came the missing Tod.

"I'm in time, am I? Goody!" shouted Tod, jumping over a small boy who had stooped to pick up a slate pencil, and stopping abruptly in front of the teacher's desk.

"Why, Tod; what in the world!"

Tod's features were a proud, exultant smile, though somewhat glamoured with a network of spiteful-looking scratches; and his eyes were more than usually bright, although their lids were blue and swollen to a size that half concealed them. His head, held jauntily erect, suggested nothing but boyish spirit; but his hair, tousled beyond all reason, with little wisps of it glued together with clots of blood; his best clothes soiled and torn; a bruised and naked knee showing through a straight rent across one leg of his trousers, conveyed the idea of a recent passage through some gantlet of disastrous fortune.

It was nothing, Tod said, only on his way to school he had come upon a blind man who played the fiddle and sold lead pencils, and the boy who had been leading him had stolen something from him; and Tod had voluntarily started in pursuit of the fugitive, only to overtake him after a prolonged chase of more than a mile. "And now I've got you out o' town," said the offender, wheeling suddenly upon him, "I'll jist meller your head fer you!" After a long pause, in which Tod's face was hidden from the curious group about him, as the teacher bent above him at the back steps pouring water on his head, he continued: "Didn't think the little cuss was so stout! Oh! I'm scratched up, but you ought to see him! And you ought to hear him holler "Nuff!" and you ought to see him hand over three boxes of pens and them penholders and pencils he stol'd, and a whole bunch o' envelopes; there's blood on some of 'em, and the blind man said I could keep 'em, and he give me a lead pencil, too, with the red in one end and blue in the other. Father, you sharpen it."

Tod never spoke better in his life than on that memorable afternoon—so well, indeed, did he acquit himself that the good old father failed to censure him that evening for the sin of fighting, and perhaps never would have done so had not the poor blind man so far forgotten the dignity of his great affliction as to get as drunk as he was blind two evenings following, and play the fiddle in front of the meeting house during divine service.

It was in the vacation following these latter-mentioned incidents that an occurrence of far more seriousness took place. Tod had never seen a circus, for until this eventful epoch in our simple history the humble little village had never been honored with the presence of this "most highly moral and instructive exhibition of the age." When the grand cavalcade, horses, with the nodding plumes and spangles, four abreast, drawing the identical "fiery chariot" Tod had heard his father talk about; which all the highly painted wagons, with their mysterious contents, and the cunning, fairy ponies, with their little, fluffy manes and floss tails—when all this burst upon Tod's enraptured eyes, he fell mutely into place behind the band wagon, with its myriad followers; and so, dazed, awestricken and entranced, accompanied the pageant on its grand triumphal march around the town.

Tod carried water for the animals; Tod ran errands of all kinds for the showmen; Tod was going to the show, too, for he had been most fortunate in exchanging his poor services of the morning for the "open sesame" of all the dreamed-of wonders of the arena. Tod would laugh and whisper to himself, hugging the ticket closely to his palpitating side, as he ran about on errands of a hundred kinds, occupying every golden interlude of time in drawing the magic passport from his pocket and gloating over the cabalistic legend, "Complimentary," with the accompanying autograph of the fat old manager with the broad, bejeweled expanse of shirt-front, and a watch seal as big as a walnut; while on the reverse side he would glut his vision with an "exterior view of the monster pavilion," where a "girl poised high in air on a cord, in spangled dress," was kissing her hand to a mighty concourse of people, who waved their hats and handkerchiefs in wildest token of approval and acclaim. Nor was this the sole cause of Tod's delight, for the fat man with the big watch seal had seemed to take a special fancy to him, and had told him he might bring a friend along, that his ticket would pass two. As the gleeful Tod was scampering off to ask the teacher if he wouldn't go, he met his anxious father in a deep state of distress, and was led home to listen in agony and tears to a dismal dissertation on the wickedness of shows, and the unending punishment awaiting the poor, giddy moths that fluttered round them. Tod was missed next morning. He had retired very early the evening previous. "He acted strange-like," said the good grandmother, recalling vaguely that he hadn't eaten any supper, "and I thought I heard him crying in the night. What was the matter with him, Isaac?"

Two weeks later Tod was discovered by his father and an officer, cowering behind a roll of canvas, whereon a fat man sat, declaring with a breezy nonchalance that no boy of Tod's description was "along o'this-'ere party." And the defiant Tod, when brought to light, emphatically asserted that the fat man was in no wise blamable; that he had run away on his own hook, and would do it again if he wanted to. But he broke there with a heavy sob; and the fat man said: "There! there! Cootsey, go along with the old 'un, and here's a dollar for you." And Tod cried aloud.

The good minister had brought a letter for him, too, and as the boy read it through his tears he turned homeward almost eagerly.

"Dear Tod," it ran. "I have been quite sick since you left me. You must come back, for I miss you, and I can never get well again without you. I've got a new kink on a pair of stilts I've made you, but I can't tell how long to make them till you come back. Fanny comes over every day, and talks about you so much I half believe sometimes she likes you better than she does her old sick uncle; but I can stand that, because you deserve it, and I'm too old for little girls to like very much. It'll soon be the Fourth, you know, and we must be getting ready for a big time. Come home at once, for I am waiting.

"To Stoddard Anderson, from his old friend and teacher."

Tod went home. He hastened to the teacher's darkened room. The dear old face had grown pale—so very pale! The kindly hand reached out to grasp the boy's was thin and wasted, and the gentle voice that he had learned to love was faint and low—so very low, it sounded like a prayer. The good minister turned silently and left the two old friends together; and there were teardrops in his eyes.

As so the little, staggering life went on alone. Some old woman gossip, peering through the eye of a needle on the institution known as the "Ladies' Benevolent Sewing society," said that it 'peared to her like that boy of the preacher's jest kep' a-pinin' and a-pinin' away like, ever sence they fetched him back from his runaway scrape. She'd seen him time and time again sence then, and, although the little snipe was innocent-like to all appearances, she'd be bound that he was in deviltment enough! Reckoned he was too proud to march in the school p'cession at the teacher's funer'l; and he didn't go to the meetin' house at all, but put off to the graveyard by hisse'f; and when they got there with the corpse, Tod was a-settin' with his legs a-hangin' in the grave, and a-pitchin' clods in, and a-smilin'. And only jest the other evening," she continued, "as I was comin' past there kindo' in the dusk-like, that boy was a-settin' a-straddle o' the grave, and jest a-cryin'! And I thought it kindo' strange-like, and stopped and hollered: 'What's the matter of ye, Tod?' and he ups and hollers back: 'Stumpt my toe, durn ye!' and thinks I, 'My youngster, they'll be a day o' reckonin' for you!"

The old world worried on, till July came at last, and with it that most glorious day that wrapped the baby nation in its swaddling clothes of stripes and stars and laid it in the lap of Liberty. And what a day that was! and how the birds did sing that morning from the green tops of the trees when the glad sunlight came glancing through the jewelled leaves and woke them! And not more joyous were the birds, or more riotous their little throbbing hearts to

'TIS SWEETER TO GAZE AND DREAM THAN TOIL.

"pipe the trail and cheep and twitter twenty million loves," than the merry children that came fluttering to the grove to join their revelry.

O brighter than a dream toward the boy that swung his hat from the treetop near the brook swept the procession of children from the town. And he flushed with some strange ecstacy as he saw a little girl in white, with a wreath of evergreen, wave her crimson sash in answer to him, while the column slowly filed across the open bridge, where yet again he saw her reappear in the reflection in the stream below. Then, after the dull opening of prayer, and the more tedious exercises following, how the woods did ring with laughter; how the boys vied with one another in their labors of arranging swings and clearing underbrush away preparatory to a day of unconfined enjoyment; and how the girls shrieked to "see the black man coming," and how coquettishly they struggled when captured and carried off by that dread being, and yet what eagerness they displayed in his behalf! And "Ring"—men and women even joining in the game, and kissing one another's wives and husbands like mad. Why, even the ugly old gentleman, with a carbuncle on the back of his neck, grew riotous with mirth, and when tripped full length upon the sward by the little widow in half mourning, bustled nimbly to his feet and kissed her, with some wicked pun about "grass" widows, that made him laugh till his face grew as red as his carbuncle. That bashful young man who had straggled off alone, sitting so uncomfortably upon a log, killing bugs and spiders, like an ugly giant with a monster club—how he must have envied the airy freedom of these "old boys and girls!"

Then there was a group of older men talking so long and earnestly about the weather and the crops that they had not discovered that the shade of the old beech they sat beneath had stolen silently away and left them sitting in the sun, and was even then performing its refreshing office for a big, sore-eyed dog, who, with panting jaws and lolling tongue, was whisking away the lives of a swarm of gnats with the most stoical indifference. And so time wore along till dinner came.

Then women, with big open baskets, bent above the snowy cloths spread out upon the grass, arranging "the substantials" and the dainties of a feast too varied and too toothsome for anything but epicurean memories to describe. And then the abandon of the voracious boys was thin and wasted, and the gentle voice that he had learned to love was faint and low—so very low, it sounded like a prayer. The good minister turned silently and left the two old friends together; and there were teardrops in his eyes.

An so the little, staggering life went on alone. Some old woman gossip, peering through the eye of a needle on the institution known as the "Ladies' Benevolent Sewing society," said that it 'peared to her like that boy of the preacher's jest kep' a-pinin' and a-pinin' away like, ever sence they fetched him back from his runaway scrape. She'd seen him time and time again sence then, and, although the little snipe was innocent-like to all appearances, she'd be bound that he was in deviltment enough! Reckoned he was too proud to march in the school p'cession at the teacher's funer'l; and he didn't go to the meetin' house at all, but put off to the graveyard by hisse'f; and when they got there with the corpse, Tod was a-settin' with his legs a-hangin' in the grave, and a-pitchin' clods in, and a-smilin'. And only jest the other evening," she continued, "as I was comin' past there kindo' in the dusk-like, that boy was a-settin' a-straddle o' the grave, and jest a-cryin'! And I thought it kindo' strange-like, and stopped and hollered: 'What's the matter of ye, Tod?' and he ups and hollers back: 'Stumpt my toe, durn ye!' and thinks I, 'My youngster, they'll be a day o' reckonin' for you!"

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The INCORRIGIBLES

By WILL LEVINGTON COMFORT.

(Written for The Sunday Gazette.)

THERE were times that second day when I saw my good friend Dulin turn his face downward, as if the torrid, sun-baked glitter of the mountain trail ahead put an ache in his eyes. Though he appeared to study the black mane of his mount and the yellow sand below, I knew somehow that it was with an unseeing stare—that some harsh memory hung between his eyes and the trail. And I knew, too, that no physical pain had to do with that tightness of his lips, nor with that tensity of his jaw.

His command straggled behind. The two hundred-odd natives with their dark faces and soiled white clothing made me think of as many black-and-white beads hung irregularly upon the string of yellow sand. And just behind Dulin rode the 20—the white devils who had taken Port Hatapo, under my very eyes, as a hawk pounces upon a straying chick. They were Americans mostly, and smelling war in Hondurauga, had bied themselves thither from uttermost parts. Imprison certain migratory birds when the time comes for the southward flight, and the belated creatures will beat themselves to death against the bars. And so would the instincts of these men who rode behind Dulin be brutalised if they were detained from hostile centers.

Such men wither in the midst of arable fields and seem to have no place in the scheme of civilization; yet because their mission is to clear lands from the reek of war they are at the base of all civilizations. Incapable of a thrill of patriotism, yet they are the first volunteers. Before the mass meeting is called at the town hall they are legging it frontierward, picking up equipment by the way. In such natures there is no denial to the primordial lure of battle. Leaving mate and fledglings, they scream, "Coming, sir!"—like the male cuckoo answering the first call of the southland.

At home they are incorrigible anyway—part of the dregs numbered among the drones. In creating little wars of their own they spare the police courts from hunger and abandonment. They foster human parasites; neglect the training of all their bodies save their elbows, and drink themselves into a condition that menaces the walks of life. They fly at the throat of every department of holiness and variously complicate the science of ideal humanity. And yet far afield, when a dreadful day is done and the constellation of heroes appear, these incorrigibles loom up like triple-sun conflagrations.

I never wearied of turning a grin back at the twenty, nor did I once fail in getting an equivalent. Many were red-eyed and white-lipped—for much rum had been found in Port Hatapo the night before. Few were as clean as they might have been. Their clothing was tattered and the sun had scalded the patches of skin exposed through the rents. Their profanity involved the hot heavens and the hotter underworld—as a stone dropped into the sea involves the universe. They growled and snapped at each other, and sat upon their mounts in their own fashion, which fashion had nothing to do with cavalry regulations—but I had seen how they loved Dulin; I had seen them charge Port Hatapo under fire—seen them unbare the white, flawless marble of courage. And I was glad to be near them; and I had little fear but that the rebellion in Hondurugua would prosper with Dulin and his incorrigibles against the government.

A sigh came from my good friend. It was as if some big, restless sorrow had turned over in his breast.

"What is it, old pal? Tell me about it," said I.

He jerked up his horse's head. "You know her, didn't you?" he asked slowly.

I was afraid for what she would say next. "Did she not nurse me out of a fever in Manila?" I asked, softly. "Was I not with you at the Pasig's edge the night you took her back to the States with you? Did I not always say that she was one of the masterpieces—one of the women God lingered over in the making?"

"Yes, yes," Dulin said, strangely, "then I haven't been dreaming about that year and a half. You saw her start for the States with me. Sometimes I think I only dreamed it all—how I bunked below with the soldiers on the transport; she, above with the other nurses in the cabin; how she used to send me down little good things from the officers' table; how I used to sneak up on deck late at night and walk and walk with her—God, what a square girl! * * * I 'member the night we got into Honolulu. The lights were ahead. She came down to the lower passageway to see me. The soldiers were all forward cheerin' the land * * * I lost my head. The officers had been botherin' her, and I wasn't allowed on the upper deck—enlisted man, just the same, discharged or not—you know how it is on transport. I grabbed her little hand and whispered: 'Frisco is seven or eight days away, little girl. I can't have you up there that long. We'll get off here in Honolulu—get married in the morning—"

"I 'member just how she looked standing there in the passageway—white dress, blue ribbon at her throat, pinned with gold cross-sabers of my old outfit. And she was smiling up at me. You 'member how little and trim she was? I said, 'Are you on, little girl? Will you stop off with Dulin?'

"She caught her breath quick—somebody was comin'—and nodded her head. I kissed her—I don't know how many times." * * * The big fellow leaned over the saddle and placed his hand upon my knee. I had passed through burning days and stifling nights with Dulin in services past, but I never saw his face so haggard. "I want to say," he went on slowly, as if his life depended, "that was a gritty girl! She never asked me if I'd be good—if I'd stick to her. I want to say that was a pretty night—every star out. I felt as if I could jump from the railing right through the stars and land on that old mountain back of Honolulu."

In the old days when I saw in Dulin the fighting, drinking trooper whom I followed for color rather than generals, I had believed that his heart was too big for one woman. In every town we entered some pair of dark eyes fixed themselves upon that splendid figure beside me—that military figure which the god of war must have coveted for a personal guard. And no matter whether those eyes peered from behind the lattices of Japan, the silken screens of China, or the parapets of Spanish Manila, they did not paper in vain, for Dulin sighted them as he sighted the enemy. And when old roan, Red-eye, or some other troop horse was tethered for the night, sorrowfully I watched my good friend slip away in the darkness. * * * But when the woman came from the states to nurse sick soldiers, Dulin bowed his great head in surrender and filled his canteen with clear water and his brain with good resolutions.

I thought I saw a dustelot rise and swell for an instant far ahead and above as if a horse or two, or a platoon, perhaps, has caught my eye just before the distant trail verged into a clump of palms. Dulin saw the movement, and he watched the spot with squinting eyes for the west, which we faced was one solid glare of afternoon. Already I perceived that the orient had no monopoly upon torrid heat and torrid light. The nearer hills rose up blue-green; the distance put a purple tint upon the tiers behind, and far, far off, the summits were watery-blue again and filmy, like cones of cloud draping the horizon. It was two hours before sundown and the heat was hard to breathe. The native command trailed doggedly. The 20 swore.

" * * * The next morning Dulin pursued hopelessly. "I nailed a chaplain in Honolulu and he married us $10 worth, and I found a house and a job that same day. * * * It all seemed like a dream to me, and yet I can call up every minute—there in Hon——"

Out from a crook in the trail two miles ahead a dozen horsemen were riding madly toward us. Dulin turned quickly in the saddle and under his glance the command behind changed from an inert, straggling mass of complaint to a rigid, formidable thing set for fight. Dulin spurred forward, I beside him, full of old-time fears. A red-white flag was held above the advancing leader's horse.

"Detachment from Stembridge," Dulin muttered.

Two or three minutes later a lean young man with an unshaven, dissipated, yet dare-devil face, waved a salute at Dulin and tried to speak.

"Get the dust and drout' out of your throat, Hummel," Dublin said, handing the other his canteen.

The water gurgled enchantingly in Hummel's throat.

"We were driven out of Cervantano this morning," he said hurriedly. "Stembridge wanted to hold out till night—till you came with the new ammunition. He wouldn't let go of the town until about 40 of our niggers were laid out. He didn't make a hit with the niggers in holdin' on so long, as it was. We got——"

"Who were you up against?" Dulin asked.

"Jose Madruga and his six or seven hundred—the flower of the defenders."

"And Madruga holds Cervantano now—eh—and where is Stembridge and the others?"

"In the mountains on the other side of the town—waitin' for you to come with the ammunition and take the town back," said Hummel.

The tragedy lifted from Dulin's face. I saw a feverish light in his eyes and the shadow of a smile about his white lips. He yelled forward to his men and suited the action with his spur. Hummel and his men fell in behind Dulin.

"We ought to get there in an hour or a little over, eh, Hummel?" the latter asked.

"A little before dark at this rate, I should say," was the reply.

"Did you have to run Madruga's lines to get here?"

"Yes, and I lost Thomas and Farrer in goin' through, which hurts some," the young man muttered.

I looked in amazement upon this daredevil, Hummel, who had taken such ungodly chances an hour ago as unconcernedly as most men take an eye-opener; I looked upon my good friend Dulin, advancing complacently upon the three-to-one odds of Cervantano, now held by Madruga and the "flower of the defenders." The day's work in Hondurugua impressed me mightily. * * * What bothered most was that I had to go along. I was saddle-sore. An old wound in the leg grumbled ominously. Dulin, Hummel and the others had no adequate appreciation of jeopardy. There seemed to be no Manila in Hondurugua, where a man could sit down with claret and cold chicken and tell what happened in the hostile field. Besides that matter of Dulin in Honolulu with a wife and a hours and a civilian "job"—was both unique and alluring. I greatly desired to bivouac at some point of the trail, this side of Cervantano, and hear the rest.

"Dulin," said I faintly, "do I understand that there will be a fight at Cervantano?"

He turned upon me merrily. The news which Hummel brought had wined and dined him—lifted him out of his distress. "No, there won't be any fight at Cervantano," he repeated jocosely. "We'll just march in and sit down."

We mounted a slight elevation, reached the crest, and the city of Cervantano broke upon us. Through the long shadows of the late afternoon and the first haze of twilight lay over the valley, each hue and outline of the town stood out vigorously—the stony gray of the cathedral and the plaza pavement, the brown of thatched huts, the pale blue and maroon of the more imposing dwellings and emporiums, and the sandy yellow of the streets * * * Hardly a human visible, yet Madruga and his defenders were hiding there. Not a block of blood, yet Cervantano had changed hands already that day. These Hondurauguan towns endure grandly the fortunes of war. It would be exhilarating, thought I, to hurl shells down there from where we stood * * * But Dulin had no shells, and to charge a town was Dulin's pet accomplishment. He turned in the saddle as we halted on the crest, and said very simply to the men:

"We're going down there and take the town before dark. It was ours when we left Hatapo, but our commander was driven out this morning, having no ammunition. Services will be held as usual in Cervantano tonight."

If you ever held a saucer of milk over the heads of a half dozen half-grown and hungry kittens you can form an idea of how the incorrigibles yowled—shut their eyes and yowled at the prospect which Dulin's words contained. * * * Unaccountably, my mount began to lose ground as we descended. The pony seemed very tired. Weariness grew upon him as we descended. I remembered that my business was to watch. Certainly, I could see better behind than in the midst. Hummel passed me—and the incorrigibles. The van of the natives forged ahead——

It was on before I scarcely realized. In fact a man cannot think of more than one thing at a time; and as the action began, my uppermost thought concerned the manner in which I might crawl into my stirrup with dignity. The idea had to be abandoned, proving impracticable, and I was intensely excited to find that I was holding up the rear of the command. * * * Dulin's voice—the voice that had inspired better men, and worse, than I to run forward—filled the air about me.

"Come on to supper, you fellows, come on a run."

It came from far ahead—from out of the white smoke which arose from the east of Cervantano and clouded the whole city. It jerked me about like a parent. I threw up the rigor mortis and felt the saddle beneath me. * * * A few of the natives were lying down. I yelled, I know not what, at them, but it shoved them forward. We went into the smoke with the old, old song ringing in the air. Far ahead the incorrigibles answered the call, and above all was Dulin's voice. * * * My horse went down. I heard what seemed a woman's cry, and looking down, found that it was only a wounded native. Through the smoke ahead I saw natives, and white men advancing, and from the cries of "Commandante" about me, I knew that Stembridge had taken the west side without ammunition. The firing waned, I was not hurt. I wanted Dulin.

"You did beautiful, Kid, in shovin' forward those niggers who had nausea. They're liable to crumble anytime. They might have crumbled—you can never tell about niggers.—If you hadn't been there."

"Don't rub it in, Dulin," said I, hoarsely. "I didn't sleep last night. My nerve didn't come 'round."

The twilight was not yet dense. He kneeling upon the sand. The face of Hummel was beneath him. The breath went out of me.

"Can't you scare up a drink of some kind?" I hear Hummel say, coolly, but in a low tone. Dulin squeezed an orange into rum and water. Hummel drank greedily. "When you get back to Kansas City some time, hunt up my old woman and give her what I got comin'. She'll need it all right, and she likely wouldn't ha' got it if I didn't go out."

* * * * * * *

Nicholas Stembridge, revolutionist, sat upon the balcony of the "palace" in Cervantano. Dulin and I dropped down together inside. The blood suckers whined in the dark.

"And then what, Dulin?" said I.

"And then one night, when I least expected it, it occurred to me that I was makin' too much money, and I spent a little. And as I spent, the idea grew upon me to make it a good one—and I made it a good one—soppin' up all the sewerage in Honolulu. She found me and the fever came back and damn near killed me—I wish it had. When I got cool enough to open my eyes, I'd always see her smiling at me. When I got better she was all wasted from watchin'. The fever gripped her and I lost my—I couldn't keep the little girl. It—seems—almost—like—a—dream!——"

Outside on the balcony Nicholas Stembridge struck a match, and as he held it to the stub of a cigar, I saw in the flare a lean, dark, powerful face.

Col. Bellows' Grateful Snake

THE TAIL END OF A TALL TALE.

Written for The Sunday Gazette by OLIVER THUMM.

"With an almost superhuman effort I released my crushed foot from the rock that held it pinioned," continued Col. Bellows, relighting his pipe and draining his foaming mug, "then, groaning with pain and with my hands numb from the terrible cold I began crawling, on all fours, toward my solitary cabin on the top of the rocky hill. It was a slow and painful journey, but fortunately, ere the gathering twilight entirely overtook me, my hand closed over a smooth, strong stick, and with the aid of this I scrambled to my foot and hobbled the rest of the way, with the icy perspiration of agony, freezing as it formed, falling from my brow like a sleet storm.

"In my cabin a fire was still burning, and I managed to throw a fresh log on it before I dropped my stick on the floor and fell, fainting, upon my rude bunk. I must have slept about an hour when I was awakened by the intolerable pain in my foot, which was now fearfully swollen. At first I thought I was delirious, for, there by my bedside, standing on its tail and holding a cup of water for me in its mouth, while the tears of pity streamed from its eyes, was a large black snake. Gentlemen, that snake was the crutch that had helped me home. What I had taken for a stick was this poor snake, frozen stiff.

"I never saw a more grateful animal in my life. Though every move was a torture I managed to reach out and pat the devoted creature on the head. Then I fainted again. When I awoke the snake was coiled up on my bed gently fanning my fevered brow, and I saw that wood had been heaped upon the fire. In spite, however, of the willingness of my newfound friend I saw that I must have attention which he could not render, for by this time I was unable to move a muscle. The only way to reach my mining friends down in the gulch was to hoist a flag on my cabin, a signal that had been agreed upon by us for mutual protection, but this I was unable to do, and I gave myself up for lost, for I felt delirium coming upon me. In fact, soon after this I found myself raving about that flag and knew no more until my friends burst in on me in the morning.

"'You are just in time to save my life, boys,' I said feebly, 'but how did you happen to come up?'

"'Why, we saw your flag,' answered Seven Notch Ike.

"'My flag!' said I in astonishment. 'Can it be possible that I got out and raised that flag in my delirium?'

"'I don't know,' answered Ike, 'but it's there all right.'

"Gentlemen, investigation revealed that this grateful reptile had crawled up to my flagpole with my flag in its mouth and had frozen stiff in the discharge of what it thought to be its duty. The second freezing was fatal. No amount of warmth would bring it back to us. It had given up its life for me!"

The New Member of the George Washington club said not a word, but he kept up a mighty thinking.

Doctoring in Ireland.

Mr. Michael MacDonagh, in his "Irish Life and Character," gives some instances of Irish simplicity in dealing with the physician.

A dispensary doctor once prescribed two pills for a sick laborer, which he sent to the man's wife in a small box, bearing the direction: "The whole to be taken immediately."

On visiting the patient a little later, the doctor was surprised to find that the pills had not helped him. He asked the man's wife if she had given him the medicine.

"I did, doctor," replied she; "but maybe the lid hasn't come off yet." The sick man had swallowed box and all.

Mrs. Murphy's husband was extremely ill, and she consulted the physician.

"I'm sorry, madam," he said, gravely, "but your husband is dying by inches."

"Well," she said, with an air of hopeful resignation, "was good thing is, me poor man is six foot three in his stockin' feet, so he'll lasht some time yet."

An Irishman who had sent for the doctor for the first time in his life watched with astonishment while the physician took his clinical thermometer from its case, slipped it under the patient's armpit, and told him to keep it there a second or two.

Mike lay still, almost afraid to breathe, but when the doctor removed the thermometer he drew a long breath and exclaimed: "Ah, I do feel a dale bether already, sor!"

Caller—Have you drawing materials?

Clerk—Yes; we keep mustard loose or in the plaster.

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WHAT THE CUBS DID TO THE KIDS

Cubs—We've been laying for you kids to come back from school, and now we've got you.

"We are not going to hurt you, but just want to borrow your things for a little while."

"Keep your heads turned away, she thinks we're the kids, all right."

"Gee! These things are good!"

"Here are your clothes, kids, you had better run home now. We think your maw is looking for you."

Mother—I saw you children come in the house myself, and I'll give you twice as much for telling me that bear story!

HOW SQUIRE CROSSROADS GOT RID OF HIS LOUNGERS

RAPHAEL of the BARNYARD and His Downy Models

BY WALDON FAWCETT

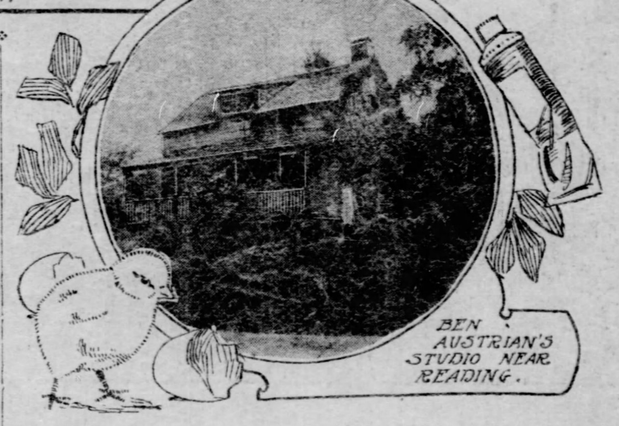
LOVES' NEST.

BEN AUSTRIAN AT WORK.

"A HOME OF LOVE"

BEN. AUSTRIAN

"IN THE GARDEN"



BEN AUSTRIAN'S STUDIO NEAR READING.

A PENNSYLVANIA artist's work is just now one of the sensations of the European art world. In the studios of Paris and other art centers of the continent wonder and admiration have been aroused by the paintings of a young artist from the United States, who is hailed by many as a coming Bonheur. Ben Austrian, this newcomer, whose canvases have caused such a flurry, hails from Reading, Pa., and, although his work has been known and appreciated on this side of the Atlantic for several years past, his rise here was but slightly less meteoric than it has been abroad.

Perhaps something of the unusual degree of attention which Austrian's work has attracted may be attributed to the fact that he is the pioneer in a new field. A number of different painters have found a rapid method of mounting the ladder of fame by devoting their entire attention to picturing horses or cattle or dogs, but the clever Pennsylvania boy is the first to discover the possibilities of chickens as artistic posers.

Ben Austrian's rise has been almost as rapid as that of a captain of industry. He in reality began his career when but 5 years of age, at which time Mrs. John D. Mishler of Reading gave him a box of water-color paints, with which he forthwith proceeded to daub the walls of the parental habitation. From that he painted almost continually. His vacations were devoted to the fascinating pursuit and it is suspected that his mind was principally engrossed with his beloved occupation even during study hours, for young Austrian never stood well at school.

Had No One to Aid.

One of the most remarkable characteristics of the career of this painter from the Keystone state is found in the fact that he developed his ability entirely without the assistance of professional masters. Moreover, strange to relate, he learned to paint first and later took up drawing.

The young man did not have plain sailing in his artistic career. Stern necessity forced him to abandon his palette and go on the road selling goods for a mercantile house. This his father became ill, and he was forced to return to Reading to manage his business. One day while thus engaged his brother sent him a little volume devoted to self-help and perseverance, and it fired anew all the old artistic ambition. After considerable persuasion he induced his mother to allow him to sell out the business, then, turning the proceeds of the sale over to her, the young man buckled down to his art work with a vengeance.

At this juncture he took up painting pictures of chickens in earnest. He studied living models from his vacation farm and a little later educated from the age of chicks three beautiful hens, keeping them in his studio and by painstaking effort gradually teaching them to remain in one position for hours.

The first product of young Austrian's art was a painting entitled "A Coal-Black Lady," representing a black hen surrounded by a brood of tiny downy chicks. This initial effort was purchased by John Wanamaker for his private collection.

Got $2,500 for His Second.

With this success the young artist took heart. Next he conceived the idea of painting a game piece which would be so lifelike that observers would mistake it at first glace for an actual bunch of game. In time he evolved the canvas, "A Day's Hunt," for which Mr. Sternberg, the Pennsylvania millionaire, paid the sum of $2,500. This masterpiece was completed in less than three years after the commencement of what might rightfully be designated as Austrian's artistic career.

After all, however, Austrian owes his greatest fame to his counterfeit presentments of chickens, and certainly some unique methods have been employed in evolving this class of paintings. Never since he undertook to portray the life and habits of the well-known barnyard fowls has Mr. Austrian trusted to memory or imagination. Models have been employed in every instance. Three feathered friends have been of the greatest assistance to the artist in this work. They rejoice in the names of Julia, Pauline and "Coal Black Lady." The artist hatched them in an incubator in his studio, and here they grew up thoroughly isolated. They never saw any other chickens, and gradually they came to know their master wonderfully well. After a time they acquired the habit of rising in their nests and clucking a greeting every time the artist entered the studio. They ate from his hand and obeyed his commands as implicitly as might the most intelligent dog.

Hens Trained to Sit.

This latter feature of the training of the trio of hens was most essential to the artistic purposes of Mr. Austrian, for it rendered it possible for him to pose one of his pets with the certainty that she would not move from the position in which he placed her until he snapped his fingers or chirruped. More wonderful still, the hens will remain in practically any position their master may select, if it be at all lifelike and not a pose of positive discomfort. They are very patient about it, and seldom grow restless, no matter how prolonged the "sitting" may be.

The painter of chickens feeds his feathered models hemp and bits of raw meat. He allows them to run about on the floor of his studio at all times, and frequently picks up one or the other and warms it by sheltering it in his blouse. Often all three hens will follow him around the studio as dogs might follow their master, and whenever Mr. Austrian desires to call his pets he imitates the language of the mother-hen.

Lately Mr. Austrian has gone a step further and by careful study has gradually come into possession of some of the secrets of the language of the chicks. The hens have themselves given evidence of how successful the painter has been in this novel branch of work by frequent indications that they understand their master when he imitates their language. For instance, when he gives the call of alarm they cease feeding and with necks elongated listen and look carefully about the room.

Making Them Pose.

The three posing hens are respectively a Brahma, a Plymouth Rock and a black Wyandotte. In posing a hen Mr. Austrian prefers to have his feathered model alone so that she will be all attention. When the artist desires to depict in his painting some particular phase of expression he induces his model to assume the desired attitude and appearance by some imitation of the hen language designated to arouse anxiety, fear, anger or whatever emotion is desired. Of course, this pose is but a momentary affair, but it is usually of sufficient length to enable the artist to get his first outline and sketch. Or, if the hen becomes stubborn, the artist may hold in front of her the end of his mahlstick, which has a nickel-plated ball tip, and by some magical influence of the shiny surface the chicken will grow more composed and will remain in any desired position long enough to allow the painter to complete his sketch.

A stroke over the head and back will induce a chicken to pose as a "broody hen." The little chicks are hardest to pose, but they can be made to sit for their portraits if attracted by something unusual. A lighted cigarette thrown in front of a downy brood, or a fly, a spider or a bit of raw meat drawn by a thread will also hold their attention. At best, however, they will remain in position only long enough for the artist to get a first outline and mental impression of their position.

As a last resort a number of the tiny chicks are sometimes placed in a basket and swung rapidly around the head of the artist. This makes them giddy and when they are placed in position before the artist they will remain near enough stationary to enable the artist to sketch them to his satisfaction.

Ben Austrian is sufficiently striking in appearance to attract attention even on a Parisian boulevard. His face is smooth and almost boyish, but his hair, worn rather long, is iron gray. The contrast is still further heightened by a Roman nose and quick, bright, gray eyes. The artist is small of stature, and does not try to conceal it by wearing a high hat.

The Pennsylvania painter is little more than 30 years of age, and hopes yet to make a name for himself in other branches of art work than animal painting—difficult and enjoyable as that is. He says he paints chickens because he loves them, but he is also ambitious to achieve success in the treatment of other subjects. Mr. Austrian will probably return late next spring to his picturesque summer studio at Reading.

THE OIL BUSINESS BEFORE DRAKE'S DAY

Written for The Sunday Gazette by PROF. T. J. CHAPMAN.

THERE are many evidences on the ground to show that a brisk business in petroleum was carried on in northwestern Pennsylvania in very remote times. Places four or five acres in extent may be seen where pits have been sunk in the ground from six to twelve feet in diameter, close together, and even yet from two to four feet deep. In some of them are remains of planks, which go to show that the pits were lined. The number and size of these reservoirs would indicate that immense quantities of oil were stored up and that a very large business was done.

The Indians who afterward occupied the region had no traditions in regard to the matter. Those who had been concerned in it had disappeared and left no other record of their operations than these ruined earth pits. Who they were and what use they made of such vast quantities of petroleum are questions alike covered with the mantle of oblivion.

They were the predecessors of the red men, perhaps those who afterward built the mounds in the Ohio valley and the cliff dwellings in Arizona.

Indian Use of Oil.

The Indians knew of this oil, but they made no use of it except to anoint their limbs or to mix with their paints to decorate their bodies. The first white men that came upon the ground also knew of it, but they made little more use of it than did the Indians. They knew that it would burn in a lamp, but they do not seem to have used it to any extent for that purpose. Perhaps the abundance of animal oils from the game they killed, together with the unpleasant odor and the general nastiness of the crude petroleum, made it undesirable for any domestic use.

It was sometimes used as an unguent in certain bodily ills, such as rheumatism, but in general it had no particular value for anything, and was regarded merely as a natural curiosity, where it was not considered a nuisance.

An early mention of this oil is by the Moravian missionary, David Zeisberger, in 1768. "I have seen three kinds of oil springs," says he, "such as have an outlet, such as have none and such as rise from the bottoms of the creeks. From the first water and oil flow out together; in the second it gathers on the surface a finger's depth, and from the third it rises to the surface and flows with the current of the creek. The Indians prefer wells without an outlet. It is used medicinally, for toothache, rheumatism, etc. Sometimes it is taken internally."

As a Cure for Rheumatism.

Samuel Maclay, the state commissioner, when on his way down the Allegheny, in the summer of 1790, suffered greatly from rheumatism, and he notes that he "collected a small quantity of oyl from a small oyl spring in the bank of French creek," with which he had his back rubbed before going to bed, from which treatment he experienced some relief.

But greater cures than this were to be restored to sight by the use of petroleum, or 'Rock Oil.' Besides these, several cases of blindness in the state of Ohio have been cured, as we are further informed," says the advertisement, "and also the 'case of a gentleman in Beaver county.'" These were certainly remarkable cures. The curative agent in these cases is described as "a natural remedy, elaborated in the depths of the earth by a power and agency that laughs to scorn all human competition."

No More a Rarity.

Petroleum is an article now produced in such vast quantities and in such widely separated regions that it is no longer a local curiosity. It was at first practically confined to what is now Venango county, though Thomas Jefferson, in his "Notes on Virginia," mentions it as being found in the Kanawha valley.

Originally it was collected in most cases by placing blankets in the pools and dams where the oil had gathered upon the surface; when the blankets were well saturated with the oil they were taken up and thoroughly wrung out into barrels. Any water that might have been taken up with it was allowed to escape through a small opening at the bottom of the barrel. It was a slow way to get the oil, but there was little use for it and the demand was easily filled, even by this slow method.

Within the memory of thousands of men still living a dozen barrels or so comprised the entire product of the Oil creek valley. Within comparatively recent years Mr. Cary rode into Pittsburgh with two five-gallon casks of petroleum lashed to the sides of his horse. This was "the first shipment in bulk" from the oil regions to the Smoky City. It supplied the demand for a long time.

In 1849 the price in Pittsburgh was about $1 a gallon. It was known generally as "Seneca Oil," or "Rock Oil," wonderful for its curative powers; and we remember seeing a patient trying to "worry down" a dose of the nauseating stuff as a panacea for some deadly ill.

Somewhat of a Nuisance.

The oil sometimes put in its appearance where it was not wanted. About the year 1825 some persons in sinking a salt well on the bank of the Conemaugh, near the mouth of the Blacklick, suddenly, "to the grief of all parties interested," as we read in an old book, "instead of finding a gushing fountain of salt water, the well poured out nothing but a stream of dirty-looking oil, very offensive in its smell, and of no conceivable use whatever." The well consequently was covered up and abandoned. Some years ago efforts were made to locate this old well, but without success.

In the early fifties petroleum began to attract wider attention. Its remarkable healing properties had been heralded by the press throughout the country and a greater demand had sprung up. It was as yet used only as a medicine. No attempts had been made to refine it. While, as we have said, it was known that it would burn in lamps, the fumes of the burning oil were so offensive as practically to render it impossible for that purpose.

Old-Time Prices.

But while its use was thus limited the price at which it retailed would make a modern oil dealer turn green with envy. A vial as large as a man's finger sold for 25 cents. A hundred dollars would not have paid for a barrel of it at that price.

About the year 1853 some parties tried to pump the oil and water into vats, but the process was slow and expensive. Finally the happy thought occurred to someone to bore into the rock for the oil. A company was formed and the work of putting down the well was entrusted to Col. E. L. Drake. On the 28th day of August, 1859, oil was struck at the depth of 70 feet. The well was in Cherrytree township, on Oil creek, in Venango county.

It was fortunate that the reservoir of oil was so near the surface; if it had been necessary to go down 1,200 or 1,500 feet, as it has often been necessary to do in later years, it is safe to say it would never have been found. Men then had not the appliances or the confidence to put down wells to such depths as they do now.

Drake's success was not great, as we measure such things nowadays. It was rather a small well; in fact, "it yielded about 40 barrels a day," says Dr. Eaton, "but it was the prophecy of better things to come."

Other wells speedily followed. An excitement swept over the land second only to that of the California gold fever of a dozen years before. The rush to the oil fields, the towns that sprung up in a day—and withered in a night—the enormous quantities of oil that were produced, the fortunes that were made—and lost—as if by magic, are all matters of familiar history.

Bunkered.

A golfing magazine tells this story of a man who applied for the secretaryship of a club.

"You understand," said the captain, "that we want a secretary who is thoroughly accustomed to managing men."

"In that case," answered the applicant, sadly, "I'm afraid it's not me you want, but my wife."

He was bunkered.

NEW COAL BREAKER WILL OBVIATE A FRUITFUL CAUSE OF STRIKES

By W. B. TRITES.

Special Correspondence of The Sunday Gazette.

NANTICOKE, PA., Jan. 10.—One of the principal causes of friction between employer and employe in the coal mining districts has been the breaker boy. The machinery used in separating the coal from the slate, stone and other refuse material has required the services of an army of boys. It is estimated that fully 25,000 lads from 10 years of age and upward, are doing their turn at this work today throughout the anthracite region. The length of hours which the miners say they have been compelled to work, and the wages they received, have frequently caused strikes which lasted for months and involved great losses to mine owners and men alike.

A breaker has recently been constructed near Nanticoke, which may bring about an industrial revolution in the coal fields, for it is claimed that the machinery installed not only does the work of the breaker boy, but is a mechanical substitute for much of the other human labor now required. It is known as an electrical breaker and will treat coal secured from the deepest anthracite mine in the world, having a shaft which goes down 1,739 feet.

The breaker differs considerably from the ordinary design, being much higher and narrower, to accommodate the special machinery. Electric power is used for hoisting as well as transferring the coal from one part to another, for lighting the building and mine, and in fact is substituted entirely for steam power. The electric hoist which runs the cage up and down the shaft moves with such rapidity that an experimental trip was made in less than half a minute, or at the rate of a mile in less than two minutes.

Seldom Touched by Hand.

The manner in which the coal will be passed through the various portions of the breaker, from the time it leaves the mine until it is loaded upon the railroad cars for market, is interesting, for during the different processes it will seldom be touched by the hand. It will be elevated to the top of the breaker in the mine cars just as they are filled in the chamber underground. The cars have a capacity of eight tons each and will be emptied automatically, the coal falling into the jaws of the steel crusher to be broken into the various commercial sizes.

Then the mass begins its downward journey through force of gravitation, passing through what is perhaps the most remarkable feature of all the apparatus. This is a series of mechanical pickers or spiral steel troughs which receive the coal from the screens.

The separation of the coal from the slate and stone is also accomplished by the force of gravity. The refuse material, which is heavier than the coal, gradually moves toward the center of the trough, while the coal itself passes along the outer edge, moving more rapidly than the refuse. When the bottom of the spiral is reached, practically all the slate and stone is massed in the center and falls into one chute, while the coal traveling along the outer rim passes into another.

In the present method of picking coal the breaker boys are placed at intervals along the conduit, separating the slate and stone almost entirely by hand. The belting and shafting required in the present system are the cause of frequent accidents, as the breaker boys often forget the proximity of the belts and are fatally injured or killed outright.

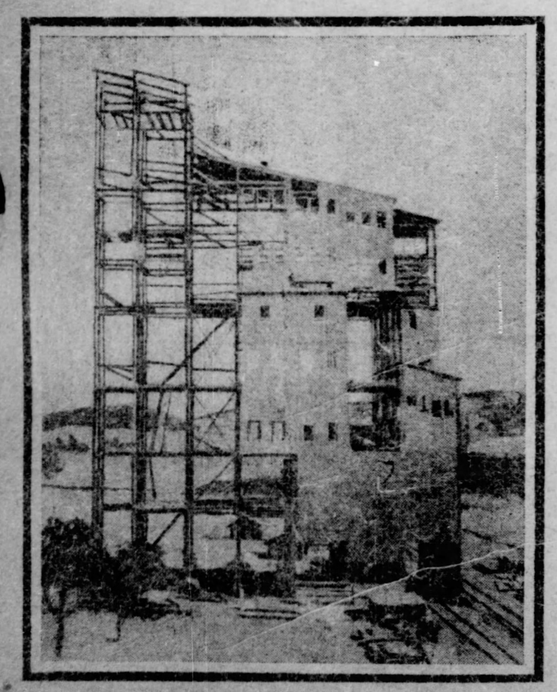
As the coal passes through the breaker thick clouds of dust are raised, but in the one described electrical fans have been installed, to keep not only the air but the machinery free from it; the dirt being sucked into a blower, as it is termed, directly connected with the motor.

No More Coal Dust.

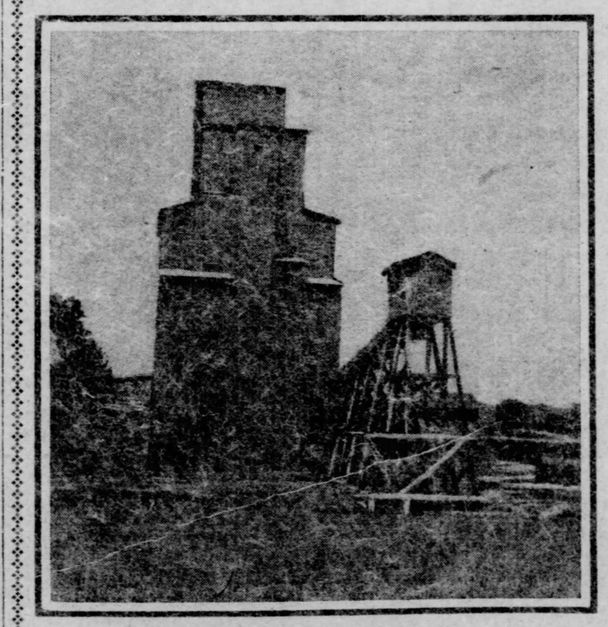
If the Auchincloss breaker, as it is termed, were equipped with the ordinary steam-driven machinery, it is calculated that about 200 men and boys would be required to operate it, but with the electric apparatus a force of 25 men will be sufficient, owing to the manner in which the motors are distributed. The generator which will furnish power for the entire plant occupies a space of but 10 feet, and is located directly at the mouth of the colliery. Wires extend from it to the breaker and carry the current to the 13 motors which are required in the fan house, the hoisting room and at other points. An operating room which might be called the signal station of the breaker contains 12 switches, where by the mere pressure of a button the operator can supply the electric current to a dozen different parts of the mechanism, each independent of the others.

The total capacity of a plant is estimated at 700 tons in a day of 10 hours, or about 1,500 tons daily, when it is working continuously. In all, the electric current required represents about 200 horse power.

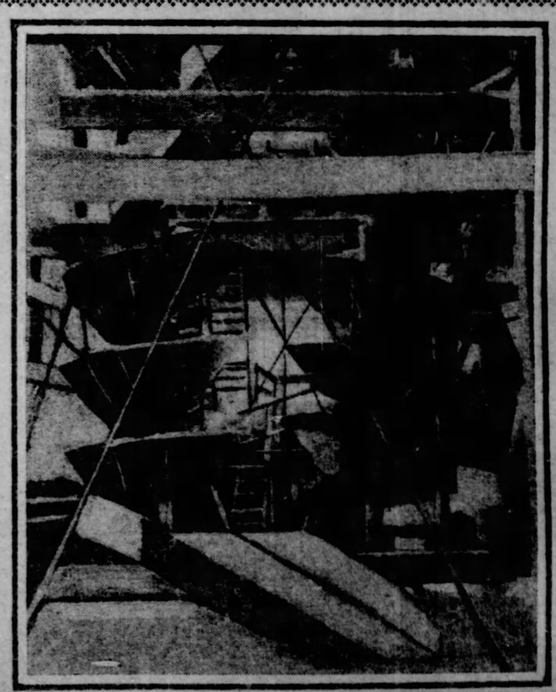
An interesting fact is that the structure was designed by a man who had, at the time, never seen the mechanism of the ordinary breaker in operation. He is George Hill, a New York engineer.



The Breaker in Process of Construction.



Exterior View of the Breaker as Completed.



The Automatic Spiral Picker at Work.

A MATCH.

If love were what the rose is,
And I were like the leaf,
Our lives would grow together
In sad or singing weather,
Blown fields or flowerful closes,
Green pleasures or gray griefs;
If love were what the rose is,
And I were like the leaf.

If you were thrall to sorrow,
And I were page to joy,
We'd play for lives and seasons
With loving looks and treasons
And tears of night and morrow
And laughs of maid and boy;
If you were thrall to sorrow,
And I were page to joy.

If you were April's lady,
And I were lord in May,
We'd throw with leaves for hours
And draw for days with flowers,
Till day, like night, were shady;
And night were bright like day;
If you were April's lady,
And I were lord in May.

If you were queen of pleasure,
And I were king of pain,
We'd hunt down love together,
Pluck out his flying feather,
And teach his feet a measure,
And find his mouth a rein;
If you were queen of pleasure,
And I were king of pain.

—Algernon Charles Swinburne.

Defined.

Archbishop Ryan, visiting a small parish in a mining district for the purpose of administering confirmation, asked one nervous little girl what matrimony was, and she answered that it was "a state of terrible torment which those who enter it are compelled to undergo for a time to prepare them for a brighter and better world."

"No, no," remonstrated the pastor; "that isn't matrimony; that's the definition of purgatory."

"Leave her alone," said the archbishop; "maybe she's right. What do you or I know about it?"

A Page of Stories for The Gazette's Young Readers

Thor and the Giants

A Frost Myth of the Northland.

Written for The Sunday Gazette by MABEL CRONISE JONES.

NORWAY lies so far north that there is very little summer there at all. Sometimes, indeed, the winter seems to last through the entire year, and then the farmers' fields are covered with snow and ice and it is impossible for them to raise any corn or grain.

So, in the early days of the country, before the people understood what made their land so cold, they thought that there were cruel frost giants who tried to destroy their homes, and who were only prevented from doing so by Odin, Thor, and the other great and good gods who presided over Norway. So it was not strange that they had many stories concerning these cruel frost giants. Whenever the winter was unusually long the peasants were sure that these terrible giants had been up to some mischief and had been even more unruly than usual. They talked it over in the long, long evenings by their fires, and they made up stories then as to what the frost giants had been doing. These stories were repeated over and over to their children until all the people came to believe them as true.

Some of these stories have come down to us today.

One of them tells about a fierce attempt that the frost giants made to kill Thor, the strong thunder god, who alone could keep them in subjection.

They had been very, very wild that winter and had done much damage. Thor was exceedingly enraged and at last he succeeded in driving them home. They muttered terrible threats against him, and finally decided that they must try to overpower him. Now, Thor being a god, could not really be killed; he could not be entirely deprived of life, but he could be so weakened, if a stronger foe should overcome him, that the frost giants might be able to shut him up in a prison. Then there would be no one who dared oppose them, and they could make the land desolate the year around, for these cruel giants liked to hear the groans of the starving farmers and the cries of the children for bread. They had tried more than once to overcome Thor, the mighty, in a hand-to-hand conflict, but they had found this impossible. So now they decided that they must do by strategy what they had not been able to accomplish by force.

They watched patiently for an opportunity to get Thor into their power, but for a long time they were unsuccessful.

Finally one day Loki, the mischief maker who was always getting both himself and other people into trouble, was captured by the daughter of Geirrod, the greatest giant of them all.

Loki had been flying around in the disguise of a falcon. The giants knew at once from the bright eyes of the bird that they had secured one of the gods, but they did not know who it was that had thus fallen into their power.

They demanded that Loki should tell his name, but he refused. Then they shut him up for three months in a chest, and at the end of that time he was very willing to tell them that he was only Loki, the mischief maker. The giants talked the matter over and at last said that they would set Loki free, provided that he would take the most solemn oath known to the gods, to come back and visit them, bringing along Thor without his hammer, his belt of strength, or his iron gloves. Loki promised readily enough, all he cared was to get free himself. When he returned to Odin's hall he told the gods that he had been visiting the frost giants and had had a most delightful time. That the frost giants had repented of their past misdeeds and wished to make amends. Thor was very glad to hear this and declared that he must go at once and see them.

"Then," said Loki, "leave at home your belt, your hammer and your gloves, else they will think that you have come for war."

So Thor, who was very unsuspecting, started off entirely unarmed. Fortunately he stopped to see his friend Grid, who was one of the immortals. She was greatly shocked when she learned that he was going into the land of the frost giants entirely unarmed, and so she insisted that Thor should take her belt of strength, her iron gloves and her staff. There was a little stream that must be crossed before entering the kingdom of the frost giants. Usually this was so shallow that a person could wade across it easily. It was rather higher this time, and Loki, who was acting as guide to Thor, felt a little frightened, for he was a great coward.

Thor plunged into the waters at once, however, and Loki was forced to follow. The water rose rapidly. They could hardly breast the fearful waves. Loki clung to Thor's belt or he would have been swept ashore insensible, which was just what the frost giants wished. If they could render both of the gods unconscious they could imprison them forever. But Thor's belt gave him vigor. He fought the waves bravely. Then, chancing to glance at the further shore, he saw there Giaip, the daughter of the giant Geirrod. Thor knew that it was she who had power to make the waters rise thus. He stooped to the bed of the stream and picked up a huge stone.

He hurled it at the giantess with so much force that she fell to the ground and the waters commenced at once to recede.

Thor struggled to the bank and there seized hold of a little mountain ash tree and drew himself onto firm earth once more. The ash had, perhaps, saved him, and that is the reason that it is even today called "Thor's Salvation" in Norway.

Loki now was afraid to go on, but he was also afraid to tell Thor the truth, so he followed Thor tremblingly as he strode toward Geirrod's castle.

The giant greeted him cordially and led him into a room that contained but one chair. Thor sat down and at once the chair commenced to rise. The two mighty daughters of Geirrod were hid beneath the chair, and when Thor sat down they lifted the chair on their shoulders, meaning to crush his head against the roof of the house, and make him unconscious.

Thor raised his long staff and pressed it against the ceiling of the room. It was so strong that the chair began to descend and Thor reached the floor and sprang out in safety, but he found that he had broken the backs of the giant's two daughters, and that for many, many years they would not be able to do as much harm as they had been doing in the land.

This made Thor very glad, but he was inwardly very angry both at Loki and at the giants, for he now saw what a trap had been laid for him.

Geirrod pretended that he thought his daughters had been rightly served for trying to play such a trick upon Thor. "I knew nothing of their plan, great Thor," he said boldly; "do not blame me for the misdeed of any of my children. Come into the great hall now and see the games that are going on."

Thor followed, but he knew better than to believe Geirrod's lies or to trust him at all.

Presently Geirrod stopped in front of a huge fireplace. He quickly picked a red hot wedge from the coals and threw it at Thor.

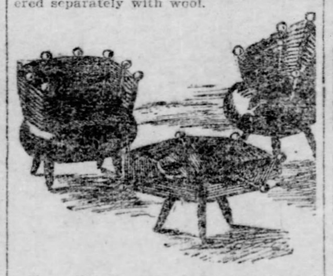
Thor caught it in his iron gloves, and then the giant was terrified and ran behind one of the pillars that stood in the hall. Thor threw the wedge, all red hot, with such force that it crashed through the pillar and killed Geirrod.

Thor touched him and his body turned to stone. Thor set up the block of stone then, as a monument of his victory over the frost giant. The other frost giants were so terrified at these occurrences that for many years they dared not be as mischievous as usual, and so the poor peasants in the Northland had far happier times.

Uncle Ned's Corner

If you have all provided yourselves with some nice sound chestnuts, colored wool, and pins with colored heads, and a few large ordinary white pins, we can at once start and make some comfortable chairs and tables for the dolls' house. I want you first of all to take a good look at the illustration I have had made, as it will help you to quickly understand how to put your materials together.

For the table take the roundest chestnuts you can find, and stick seven of the large headed pins firmly around the edge at equal distances apart. Next take your wool (bright red looks very well) and twist it around each pin, carrying it from one pin to the other until the pins are entirely covered right up to the head, and the flat table top is formed. Thread the end of the wool into a fine wool needle, and fasten it off securely by running the needle down the twisted portion of the under side. The flattest side of the nut will form the top of the table, and into the under side are stuck three strong ordinary pins which are each covered separately with wool.



To make an arm chair eight headed pins are stuck upright in a semi-circle, and the wool is twisted from one to the other, as in the table, to form the back. A leg is added at each corner. This is for the gentleman doll, a more elegant one for the lady being made with only five pins in the back, the center ones being higher than the sides to make the back a pretty shape.

A dainty seat for two is made with two chestnuts of equal size. These we will join together by running a large darning needle into them, so that the head of the needle is hidden in one chestnut, and the point in the other, the two chestnuts touching. Now arange eleven large pins in the form of the letter S, the outside curves forming the backs of the two seats. Twist the wool from one pin to another, and a neat little settee will be made.

If three of the gentlemen dolls' armchairs are joined together back to back with darning needles, in the same way, a three-seated settee is the result, and you will find with a little patience you will be able to make other forms of furniture. This set I think would do beautifully for the dinning room, and later on I will tell you how to make another pattern for the drawing room.

If you have not enough chestnuts you must get the boys to cut you some nice rounds off a cork about one-half inch thick, and use them instead, and then if you cover the seats with little bits of velvet, and use silk or tinsel instead of wool you can make quite a different looking suite for another room. Footstools can be made of tiny pill boxes covered to match the chair seats, short pins with colored beads being stuck underneath for the feet.

Double Acrostics.

Now I expect you would like another game, and I don't think you all know "Double Acrostics." You must choose a single word of eight or more letters, and each write one letter under the other all down the left-hand side of a sheet of paper. Then write the word in the same way backwards, that is, starting with the last letter first and putting it on the right-hand side of the paper. The game is to see who can write the longest words beginning and ending with each pair of letters you have written down. I will give you an example, so that you may be quite sure how to play. We will take the word "Chocolate."

C	ongloneratE	(4)
H	ygeiS	(3)
O	livI	(4)
C	rucL	(2)
O	bligatO	(4)
L	aconiC	(3)
A	gO	(2)
T	elegraphH	(3)
E	nthusiastiC	(5)

Total 30 syllables.

The one who scores the highest number of syllables wins the game. In the example I give the score is 30, but of course a clever player might easily think of words of more syllables. You should limit the time to be spent in thinking of words to about two minutes to each letter, so that about a quarter of an hour should be allowed for a word of eight letters. When the time is up each player in turn reads out his list and puts down his score. As duplicate words do not count to any player it is well to think of the most uncommon ones.

To Make "Ye Pigge Booke."

If you have never kept a "pig-book" you will find one a great source of amusement, both to girls and boys, large and small, and even the grown-ups will enter into the fun of the thing. To make a pig-book get an ordinary sketch book (you can buy a nice size for a few cents). Paint a black pig on the cover, and the inscription, "Ye Pigge Book," in quaint lettering. Now get all your friends to draw inside, with their eyes shut, a pig in outline, and afterwards to sign their names to their particular sketch. You can't think what funny specimens they will draw. The pigs will look still more laughable if you take the trouble to fill in the outline with black ink, leaving a tiny white spot for the eye.

Some Riddles.

Have you been clever enough to guess all the puzzles I gave you last week? If not you will find the right answers at the end of the article. I have written some fresh ones for you to puzzle over, but before I give them to you I want to ask you a few riddles.

If you asked the Alphabet to come to dinner which letters could not accept your kind invitation till later in the evening?

What animal took the most luggage into the ark?

A noun there is of plural number,
A foe to peace and quiet slumber.
Any other noun you take,
By adding S you plural make.
But if you add an S to this,
Strange is the metamorphosis.
Plural in plural now no more,
And sweet what bitter was before.

Some Beheaded Words.

1. Behead "on high" and leave "an upper room."
2. Behead "a month" and leave "part of a bridge."
3. Behead "closed" and leave "a dwelling."
4. Behead "a reproach" and leave "a relation."
5. Behead "an occurrence" and leave "an opening."
6. Behead "a Scotch dance" and leave "a fish."
7. Behead "to empty" and leave "to shower."
8. Behead "a preposition" and leave "a contest."
9. Behead "a trench" and leave "a grain."

The first letters taken in the above order will give the name of a town in Holland.

1. Behead "to destroy" and leave "sick."
2. Behead "perfection" and leave "a wood."
3. Behead "to annoy" and leave "comfort."
4. Behead "a bird" and leave "noise."
5. Behead "hearty" and leave "a drink."
6. Behead "a deer" and leave "the ground."
7. Behead "not any" and leave "some."
8. Behead "a wood" and leave "osseous."
9. Behead "a loud noise" and leave "the means of propelling a boat."

The first letters will give the name of a well-known general.

Next week I will show you how to make a pretty hanging rack for your boys, buttonhook and shoe lift. You must each get six half walnut shells, and six tiny dresser hooks, and a piece of thin wood about 10 inches long and 5 inches wide; any dry goods dealer will give you one of the boards that dress materials are rolled on, and if not you must get one of the boys to cut you a board.

Answers to Last Week's Puzzles.

(1) Pied PROVERBS—
(1) A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush.
(2) Rolling stones gather no moss.
(3) Fine feathers make fine birds.
(4) All is not gold that glitters.
(2)—ONE WORD (This is a "clitch").
(3) Word Squares—

1. LOAD	2. LAME
OUSE	ARID
ASKS	MINE
DESK	EDEN
3. NONE	
OVER	
NEAR	
ERRS	

(1)—a. The last of the five received his on the dish.—b. Australia—as of course it was there even before it was discovered.

P. S.—Answers to the puzzles, etc., and all letters about the column should be sent to Uncle Ned, care of The Gazette. A book will be given as a prize each week for the best list of answers.

The Little Pajama Maid.

Mis' Rabbit's Outside Patch

A Plantation Tale.

Written for The Sunday Gazette by MARTHA YOUNG.

DE disappointment er de weddin' hit rile Mis' Rabbit some, but it don't rile her like Mis' Owl laffin' behind her hand done rile her.

Mo'n dat Mis' Rabbit she see time 's passin' and she gittin' oler day by day. Nex' year when pitchin'-crap time come she 'low ter Mister Rabbit dat 'st a b'lieve she'll run a outside patch.

Mister Rabbit he say he don't care of she do. He say he many a time see a half-acre outside crap look like it make 'bout six or seven bale when de 40-acre rent land in de same family look like hit don't bring 'nothin to square off de rent let 'lone de "'vancin."

So Mis' Rabbit she rent and she pitch her crap.

She 'gree wid Mister Rabbit dat she'll work in and 'hoo wid him. He put de team in her patch ter plow, and her 'n' her squad er chillen dey do de hoein' fer bof craps, him 'n' hers.

Ever' day way 'fo' sun-up her 'n' her squad was in de fiel'.

She tie de baby rabbit up in her home-spun apron, swing hit crost her back by de apron strings. De ol'es' gal tote de bed quilt fer ter spread in de fence corner fer ter lay de baby on whilst all hands hoein'.

Ol'es' boy tote de bag er 'taters fer to roas' in de field'-fire fer dey dinner.

Nex' ol'es' and de nex' and de nex' and de res' take turn and time about totin' de jug er buttermilk.

Ever' one tote a hoe.

Dey work dat yeah.

Dey whipped ole Gen'al Green (grass) clean outer dat fiel' dat year. Mister Rabbit he see craps gwine on 's good he ax Mis' Rabbit why 'n she take up some on dat crap at de cross-road-store?

Mis' Rabbit she 'low she won't and she helt out and she don't.

She tell de chillen secret all dem hoein' long in a bret, she in de lead, she tell 'em don't dey tell nobody and dey don' holp her so fait'ful in dat patch she gwine buy ever' li'l' gal a new head-handkercher and she gwine buy ever li'l' boy a new pocket handkercher fer ter wear and tote on Sundays and at hangin's.

Dem chillen er Mis' Rabbit's work, dey did.

When pickin' gianin' time came Mis' Rabbit she had a bale, she did, a fine hund'ard full bale.

Dat was a clear bale, too.

Dar wa'n't a dollar debt on hit. Mis' Rabbit and de chillen dey sot round dat bale, dey did. Dey so feard somebody gwine pester and projec' wid dat bale. Dey watched de seed cotton go in de gin. Dey watched de lint cotton fall in de pick room. Dey watched de screw go up, de press go down, de bale go out!

Mis' Rabbit she gin up de seeds fer de ginnin,' de baggin 'n' ties. Dar now. Not a dollar debt on dat bale.

Dat was 'bout de onlies' clear bale ever ginned in all dat neck er woods.

Den Mis' Rabbit and all her chillen went ter town fer ter spend dat bale.

Mister Rabbit go wid 'em! Chilen I 'spec' dey don't keer of dey do slip off from Mister Rabbit dat time.

When dey git ter town cotton was gwine dat day at 5 2-8.

Mis' Rabbit she got her mole-skin bag clear full er money. She do lak she say she gwine do. She buy'd ever' rabbit what she say she gwine buy 'em.

Den 'clar' ter goodness of she didn't make right fer de Co't house.

She buy'd a pa'r licenses. She did.

Den she laid in a white lawn swiss dress veil and train and gloves.

She had some pocket change left and she buy'd her ole man a palemeter fan and a rale white man's segar.

She buy'd nother segar. She say dat fer Preacher Crow.

Den her 'n' de li'l' rabbits start for home.

Dey go by de cross-road sto'.

Dey call Mister Rabbit whar he loungin' on de counter dar. Dey tell him ever' thing ready fer de weddin' now.

Dey tell him he sho he git home soon.

Mister Rabbit he say, 'Clar' ter goodness he gwine git home 'fo' good sun-down, let 'lone 'fo' it be good dees' dark.

When dey git home all hands set to work.

Dey scrub de flo', dey bake a cake, and dat cake didn' have no sad streak dis time.

Dey scrape off de bread-boards and go to cookin' Johnny cakes on 'em.

Mis' Rabbit she sont ag'in crost quarters for Sis Owl to come. She sont de answer fer her to come ter comb, 'n' grease, 'n' fresh wrop her hair fer her. 'Bout early moon-rise Preacher Crow come, he got his book under his arm.

Folks drap in ter pass de howdys. Sis Owl settin' wid her chin in her han'.

De li'l rabbits all settin' round. Li'l gals got on dey new head hankerchers. Li'l boys uey got dey new hankerchers in dey pockets, ends stickin' out, and 'twan't no Sunday, no hangin' nelther.

Preacher Crow he gittin' flustered wid waitin' so long.

De pa'r licenses on de table. Heah, Mis' Fox come doun de neighbor path.

She done wait fer good dark fer to come t' borry a meal's meat er perrigle.

She see s' much comp'ny settin' round she hide her gourd and wedjinin' cup under her apron. She 'low: "La! Mis' Rabbit settin' dar veil 'n' tail!"

She 'low: "What y' all gwine do?"

Preacher Crow 'low: "Us gwine have a weddin'."

Miss Fox she 'low: "Den what y' all waitin' on?"

Preacher Crow 'low: "Des waitin' on de bridegroom. Des waitin' on B'rer Rabbit."

Mis' Fox she 'low: "You wait some long time, den."

She 'low: "Him 'n' my ole man done gone down to Chick-a-Sy-bogue swamp wid a jug between 'em, pa'r fishin' poles 'n' can er bait. Dey say dey gwine stay fishin' till daylight fer suckers what won't bite 'cept at night."

"Law-sy-massy-me!"

Mis' Rabbit she helt up her chin bes' she could.

Den she fling up her hands, toss up her veil, she got on de gloves, too.

She 'low: "Dat is de truf!"

She 'low: "She dunno how come she clean forgit to speak to Mister Rabbit 'bout dis heah weddin'. She so declar' ef she ain't sorry 'bout she forgit dat."

But Mis' Rabbit she didn't have no heart fer to cut dat weddin' cake. Sis Owl she cut hit. She gin all de chillen some.

Preacher Crow he tuck off good size piece in his saddle bags.

He went off smokin' a seegar, Preacher Crow did. He look mighty longin' at dat other seegar.

But Mis' Rabbit she make lak she don't notis. She keep dat other seegar fer her ole man when he do git home. De pa'r licenses? La! dey is 'twixt two clapboards now in de bottom of Mis' Rabbit's close chest.

Chillen, don't hist de flag nor tap de drum twil you sho all de band ready to step wid you.

This was Black Mammy's advice anent Mis Rabbit's disappointment.

Written for The Sunday Gazette

Logan, the Mingo; or the Forest Messengers

By Edward S. Ellis.

(Continued From Last Sunday.)

CHAPTER XXIX.

An Invidious Adversary.

"WHAT route shall be followed?"

"Not the regular one, for you would be certain to run into the redskins, who will travel over the same. You must circle around to the right, for then, whether the varmints make for your home or for their own village, you will miss them."

"If the boys would only do the same," sighed Bothwell, "there would be good ground for hope."

"Well, you can only trust in God and keep your powder dry; I put the most faith to that redskin Logan, who, if he has not already mixed in this affair, is bound to do so pretty soon, and on the right side too."

The two men were on the point of moving away, when the deliberate captain checked them for a moment.

"There's one thing that I don't understand, and that is that French officer who told you about the Nippinoch war party. What the mischief is he doing in this part of Virginia?"

"That is easy to answer; he is making a tour among the different tribes to win them to the side of France in the war that is about to break out."

"Well, when the Nippinochs start in to hit us, he takes pains to send us warning."

"That is because they do not fight by civilized methods; he said as much to me."

"More likely it is because France isn't ready for the fighting to begin. Anyhow, he did us a mighty good turn, and I'll not forget it. Good by."

Carefully reconnoitering the clearing and wood, to make sure they were not seen, the two men stole silently into the forest and started on their 20-mile tramp to the cabin, about which we have had so much to tell. The suggestions of Capt. Hunter were followed to the letter, their course bending so far around to the northward that they neither saw nor were seen by the vengeful Nippinochs. The route was a long and laborious one, which deprived them of the use of any trail or path, and taxed the endurance even of such toughened woodmen as they.

The forenoon was well advanced when they reached the clearing and saw the cabin unharmed and with the latch-string hanging out. Quite hopeful of finding their relatives safe and unharmed, they went forward after some hesitation and entered. Needless to say they discovered not a living soul besides themselves within the building, for the occupants had fled hours before.

* * *

We had left Captain Choteau on the bank of the stream, down which he had hurriedly paddled in a birchen canoe, in the hope of reaching the settlement of Warrensburg in time to give the people warning of the approach of the Nippinoch war party, and the reader has learned that his humane task was successfully accomplished with his help by another.

The mission of the captain among the western tribes of Indians has been made clear. In every case, except with the Nippinochs, he received pledges not only of support to the French in the impending war, but an agreement that no move would be made by the red men until the actual outbreak of hostilities. A minor grievance precipitated the fight that has been described, with woeful results to the aggressors.

The captain remained standing in the cleared space where he had stepped from the canoe, reflecting upon what had taken place and what was certain to take place within the next few hours. He was something of a philosopher, and found comfort in the thought that he had done all that was possible for the settlers, and nothing more remained for him to do in that direction.

"This man will hurry through the woods with the speed of an Indian and much faster than I can travel," was his thought. "The distance is brief, and it will be idle for me to follow him; therefore, I will not do so."

Then with a strength of mind peculiar to him, he resolutely turned his thoughts away from Fort Dinwiddie to the cabin from which he had departed earlier in the evening. What could he do to befriend the lady and boys whom he believed to be there?

His belief was that the Nippinochs would suffer the frightful repulse which really occurred; that they would then start homeward, bearing their dead and badly wounded with them, and that Lame Panther and the unharmed ones would diverge from the route and turn aside to wreak their vengeance upon the dwellers in the Bothwell cabin.

Such being the theory of Capt. Choteau his course was clear. He must reach his imperiled friends as soon as possible and apprise them of their danger. He ought to be able to do this before the hostiles could make the clearing, and the mountainous wilderness certainly offered hundreds of places where the fugitives could remain hidden until safe to press on to the settlement, or until an escort could be sent out to conduct them thither.

With these convictions in mind, the captain once more shoved the canoe into the stream and catching up the paddle began using it with all the vigor and skill he possessed, and that was considerable; but he was compelled to work against the current, whose strength increased as he advanced, until in time the boat would cease to be of any use.

The officer had stood in meditation on the bank longer than he suspected, for he had not progressed far, when with a start he ceased traveling and listened. From the direction of the blockhouse came sounds through the solemn forest whose meaning could not be mistaken, for they were the faint reports of rifles mingled with the furious shouts of the combatants.

A thrill of delight passed through him, for he rightly interpreted the sounds.

"'Tis well; Monsieur Bothwell has arrived in time; the settlers were prepared and it makes my heart glad. Ah; if it might be as well with the others!"

The cuteries and reports lasted only a short time, but still the officer sat motionless and listening, and it grieves me to say that in a few minutes, his head dropped forward on his breast and he sank into a deep slumber.

And yet he cannot be censured, for who can fight off the insidious approach of sleep? The strongest, most resolute man is helpless when "tired nature's sweet restorer" makes its demands. For 18 hours Capt. Choteau had not slept for more than a few minutes at a time; he had walked far, and labored hard with the paddle, and the wonder is that he was able to hold out so long, but he succumbed at last.

And as he slept the craft drifted, turning sideways with the current and floating so smoothly that it did not cause a ripple. All around was profound stillness and gloom, and boat and man were like the ghost of a canoe and its phantom occupant. Guided by that singular instinct which has saved us thousands of times from falling in our sleep, the officer placed the dripping oar in the boat beside him, folded his arms, and assumed a comfortable attitude, which he fancied would help him in doing some thinking that struck him just then as necessary.

Down the winding stream drifted the boat, until, a little way below where he had landed, when he met Whaslow Bothwell, the bow caught against the shallow shore and remained fast. The slight jar caused Capt. Choteau to start and look around, but observing nothing striking, he thought it his duty to do a little further thinking, and once more he sank into peaceful slumber.

His next awaking was of a character that kept him awake. It was a deep bass: "Ugh! my brother is tired!"

Fully aroused, Capt. Choteau started up and stared around him. The canoe lay motionless against the bank, and around it on the shore stood fully 20 Nippinoch warriors, all looking curiously at him. They were most of the party returning from Warrenburg to their village to the southward. Their dead and wounded were in charge of another division which was pursuing its journey at a more leisurely pace.

After the death of Lame Panther at the hands of Logan the Mingo, the leadership went to Great Bear, who was a few years older than Ooromoo, though not his superior in courage or skill. He led the main party, while Ooromoo, as has been shown, remained behind with a squad to destroy the inmates of the Bothwell home.

It need not be said that the Nippinochs were in a vicious mood because of the result of the attack on the settlement, but the French officer felt no misgiving. He was well known to all these warriors, and in truth something in a nature of liking had sprung up between him and the Great Bear. It was an intimation dropped by the latter, who had now become chief, that gave the officer the clue which enabled him to get word to Fort Dinwiddie in the nick of time.

The Nippinochs must have known that despite their utmost caution their advance had been discovered by the garrison. Such discovery they naturally credited to the vigilance of the white scouts. Could they but have known the truth, they would have made it exceedingly lively for Capt. Choteau.

And on the other hand, it is not improbable that Capt. Choteau, at the same time would have made it lively for his assailants, for let it not be forgotten that he still carried his favorite weapon and was the best swordsman in his regiment.

CHAPTER XXX.

Chieftain and Captain.

GREAT BEAR, the Nippinoch chieftain, spoke English better than Capt. Choteau, who, however, was always able to make himself understood in the language of his hereditary enemies; but I am sure that in giving a part of the conversation between the two, you will prefer that the meaning rather than the broken sentences and faulty accent, should be recorded in intelligent language.

The whole truth flashed upon the captain when he saw the cullen, vicious group, and his admirable self-possession remained with him. Rising to his feet, he stepped from the canoe, extended his hand to the chieftain, stretched his arms above his head, yawned, and replied:

"My brother, Great Bear, speaks the truth; I am sore weary, for, until now it is long since I slept, and slumber overcame me."

"Where did my brother find the canoe that brought him here."

The quickwitted Frenchman saw he was under some suspicion, and he skilfully steered clear of the trap set for him.

"I found the canoe on the shore, and I paddled down the stream until I closed my eyes with weariness."

"Where was my brother going?"

"To the settlement that is near at hand and has a fort."

"The English dwell there; they are the enemies of the French; why should my brother go there?"

"Great Bear has not forgotten the words I spoke to him, the English will be our enemies, but they are not so now; the time will soon come for the French and their brothers to strike them, but it is not yet. I would go to the settlement of the English, who know not their danger and would receive me as their friend; then I would study the fort and learn where it is weak, so that when the French and their brothers, the Nippinochs, struck there would be no help for the English."

These words were as wormwood and gall to the chieftain. He had violated the counsel of his brother, and a woeful disaster was the result. Capt. Choteau knew from the fact that Great Bear was thus talking to him that he was the leader of the Nippinochs, became so through the fall of Lame Panther, which naturally be attributed directly to the attack on the settlement.

Great Bear and his warriors stood silent and ugly. The officer had acquitted himself of all possible suspicion and he knew it. With something like desperate despair the chieftain said:

"The words of my brother were wise, but Great Bear did not heed them; he and his warriors attacked the settlement, but some one had told the palefaces of our coming; they were ready, and there will be mourning in the lodges of the Nippinochs when our warriors return."

"Capt. Choteau threw up his hands in a well counterfeited shock of grief:

"The words of Great Bear darken my soul! I am oppressed with sorrow; it is too bad, but, brothers," he added in a louder voice, addressing the group, "be not cast down! The French will soon come into this land; they will bring arms and powder and ball and many presents! They will join you in marching against the English, and when they return there will be none of them on your hunting grounds, which shall be given back to the red children of the Great Spirit! The brave Nippinochs that have fallen shall be avenged!"

There is nothing so sweet to the soul of the American Indian as the prospect of revenge, and although the outburst of the officer was uttered in broken English, his manner did much to make his meaning clear to the few who knew nothing of the tongue. They swung their knives and tomahawks and answered with frenzied shouts.

But the great object of Capt. Choteau remained unaccomplished. He had done nothing to secure the safety of the occupants of the cabin and the clearing. Great Bear and his band were to the northward of the direct course to their villages, the one presumably taken by the party with the dead and wounded. This of itself was ominous.

Addressing the chieftain in a moderate tone, he added:

"Great Bear has said that my words are wise; then he will heed them and wait until the coming of his friends the French, for many of them are now in this country, and their armies are sailing across the deep water."

"Great Bear will do as his brother counsels, and he will not keep the Nippinoch waiting many moons."

"He has my pledge that we shall not make his heart weary with waiting."

But the officer was far from satisfied. The chieftain was not likely to look upon such an insignificant fact as the destruction of a single cabin and its occupants as a violation of his promise. Moreover, no reliance was to be placed upon the promise itself, for the word of a Nippinoch was a broken reed. Whenever he saw a hope of success he would attack with the fury of a cat o' mountain.

Had the band been further to the southward, Capt. Choteau would have been hopeful. Perhaps it would change its course, but he determined not to be deceived by any Indian trickery.

"Where does my brother turn his face?" asked the dusky leader.

It has been in the officer's mind to remain with the band, but that would not do; for, if they pressed on to the cabin, as he believed was their purpose, he would have to stay with the party, witness the attack and deprive himself of all power to aid his friends.

"He will go to the settlement, that he may see where the fort is weak and come back to tell Great Bear."

"My brother does well," replied the chieftain, clearly gratified by the words. "Great Bear and his warriors will go to their villages that they may comfort those that mourn."

The night was so far advanced that signs of day were beginning to appear in the east, when Capt. Choteau bade the leader good-bye, and, plunging into the forest set out in the direction of Fort Dinwiddie, but with no intention of going thither.

He did not look around until beyond sight of the hostiles.

He had some misgiving that he would be followed, but saw no reason why any of the Nippinochs should shadow his movements, for what mattered it to them what he did?

When he halted in his tramp he had penetrated an eighth of a mile into the trackless solitude and attained an elevation that gave him an extended view of the country which he had just traversed. The sun was creeping up the horizon and the increasing light revealed the windy stream over which he had paddled in the borrowed canoe, and many square miles of the forest on either hand, though his vision did not reach to the cabin in the clearing, nor to the Nippinoch village to the southward.

But the officer saw something which above all others he dreaded to see—glimpses of warriors, as they flitted in and out of sight, left no doubt that Great Bear and his band, instead of pushing southward toward their own lodges were making direct for the cabin in the clearing!

I am sorry to say that when Capt. Choteau saw this and understood what it meant, he uttered several exclamations, which it would never do to put in print. Omitting them, therefore, the substance of his addendum was:

"Why did the garrison spare any of the gang? Why didn't they clean out not only Lame Panther and a few of his warriors, but Great Bear and all the rest? It would have served them right, for they fight as savages and show no mercy to the women and children. And now I—are of them are making haste to avenge themselves upon one of the noblest of her sex and two boys! Infamous!"

And more than all, eager as was the officer to aid the imperilled ones, he, as a military man, saw not one chance in a thousand of being able to assist them in the slightest degree. The Nippinochs were nearer to them than he and were proceeding in a direct line, though not making any special haste, since there was no call for it.

But Capt. Choteau was not the man to remain idle at such a time and the simple fact that the Indians showed no hurry in their movements inspired him with the hope that possibly he could reach the clearing ahead of them.

There was no hesitation after he grasped the situation. He bounded through the woods at a reckless rate, tearing the underbrush, dashing around rocks, clambering over boulders, sometimes running down declivities, leaping valleys and chasms, climbing steep slopes, veering to the right, then to the left, tumbling forward on his hands and knees, and immediately up and at it again, until he had placed several miles behind him, and, panting and exhausted was forced to give himself a brief rest.

His situation was now such that he could not see 10 feet in any direction.

Precisely where the Indians were he had no means of knowing. When he listened he heard only the panting of his breath and throbbing of his own heart; and, not waiting until fully recovered, he resumed his advance, carefully noting the position of the sun in the effort to avoid going astray in a solitude which made it necessary for one to keep his wits always about him.

It was still a goodly distance to the clearing, and he was obliged to moderate his pace, but he did not spare himself, and when able indulged in little bursts of speed that were quickly checked by obstructions.

One of the impossibilities at such times is to maintain a direct course through a forest unmarked by any trail. All of us know the singular tendency which a lost person shows to journey in a circle and which is perhaps due to the unequal development of the right and left sides. The sun, too, as it climbed the sky, became a more unreliable index to the true direction. Finally, when the officer believed he had traveled so far that he was near the clearing, a vague suspicion came to him that he was astray.

He, therefore, took out his small pocket compass and examined it. The first glance he cast at the tiny, bobbing needle brought a bowl of dismay. He was fully 20 degrees of the right course!

The captain was in despair. It seemed as if fate had intervened to checkmate every move he made to befriend the imperiled ones, and, as he stood debating whether he should turn back or go on, he listened for the rifle crack, the war whoop, and the death cry of the helpless prisoners, and that none of these sounds reached his ears was more than he could understand.

The divergence from the true route made it the more difficult to regain it, but a few minutes' hesitation determined him to press on, and he summoned all his coolness to prevent a repetition of the blunder, and despite the urgency of the matter he did not move until assured upon the point.

"Ugh! brudder much run!"

Where he came from no one could guess, but there stood a Nippinoch warrior, not 10 feet distant, with his rifle, tomahawk and knife and staring wonderingly at him.

"Vat you vants?" savagely demanded the officer, laying his hand on his sword.

"Ugh! where brudder run, like deer?"

"None of your bus'ness—sacrebleu!" and, whipping out his weapon, the angered captain dashed for the Indian, who with a gasp of affright, and forgetting his own weapons, bounded off with such speed that he quickly disappeared, leaving the Frenchman gnashing his teeth over his disappointment.

Again he took up his hurried advance, uncertain how much further he had to travel, when to his astonishment, 10 minutes later, he reached the edge of the clearing opposite the burnt shed. He was just in time to recoil and escape discovery by Great Bear and his band, who must have arrived some time earlier, for they were in the act of taking their departure over the trail on the further side.

The heart of Capt. Choteau was in his mouth, for seeing that none of his friends was with him, he supposed all had been slain, and their bodies were lying in the cabin. Hardly waiting until the Nippinochs were out of sight, he ran across the open space, tremblingly pulled the latch-string and peered within.

And as he did so a great happiness came to him, for he knew—still ignorant of the smaller band of Ooromoo—that Aunt Cynthia and her nephews had fled before the coming of Great Bear and the main war party.

(To be continued.)

The Land of Bye-Bye

A CRADLE SONG.

By BERNARD MALCOLM RAMSAY.

THERE'S a Land of Bye-bye, where my darling is going,
Up in the clouds where the wee birdies fly;
And the sky's always blue, and the poppies are growing
Ever so big, in the Land of Bye-bye;
In the Land of Bye-bye,
Where my darling shall fly
To play with the children up there in Bye-bye.

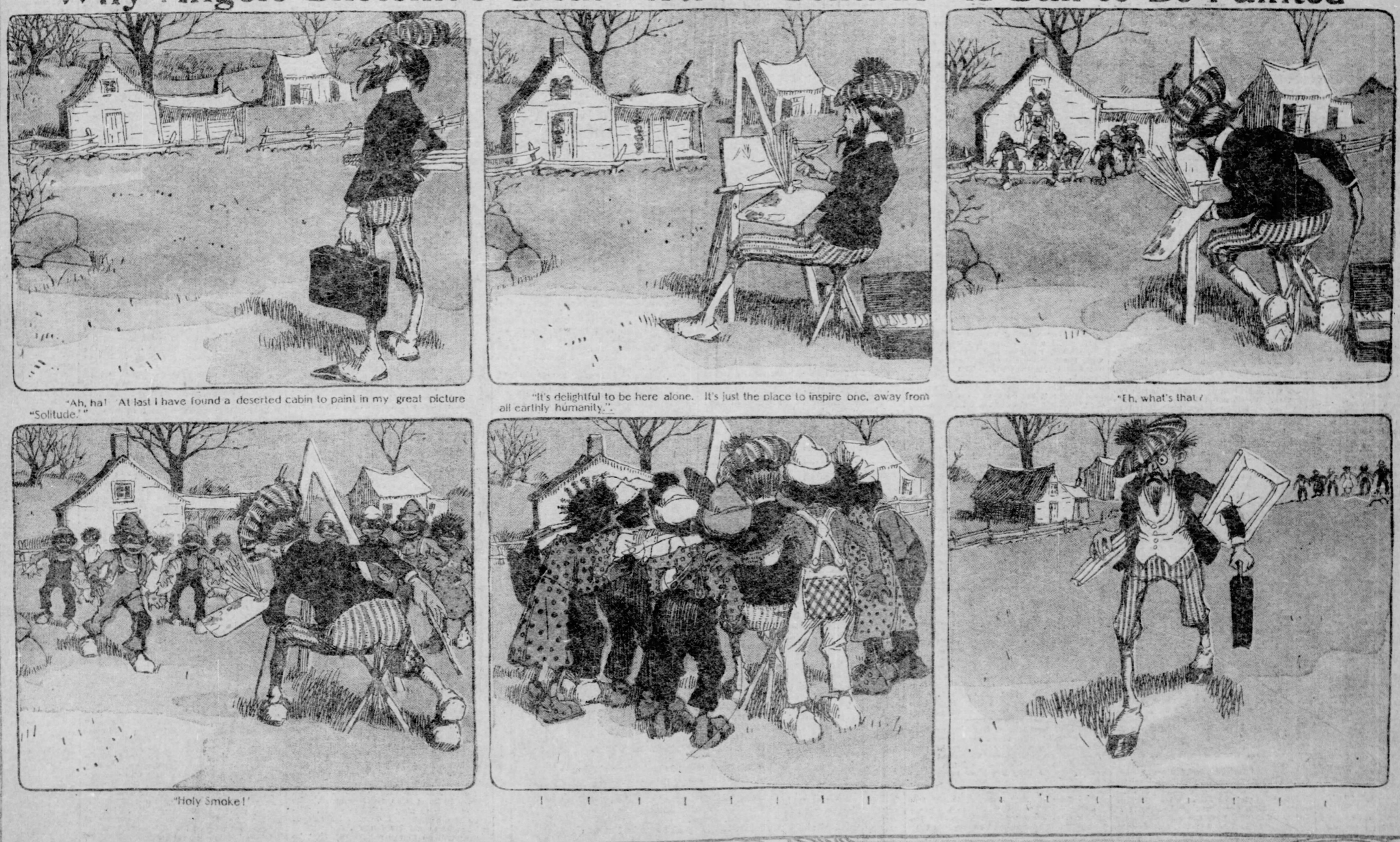
There's Little Bo-peep, who is laughing and singing—
She's found all her naughty sheep hid in the corn;
There's the Banbury Lady, with bells all a-ringing,
And Little Boy Blue, who is blowing his horn;
Such a wonderful horn!
Like the cow's in the corn.
And he'll play you a tune on his wonderful horn.

There's Little Miss Muffit, her curds and whey sipping—
The spider's gone back to his web in the wood;
And there's Little Red Riding Hood gracefully tripping—
The wolf didn't eat Little Red Riding Hood;
He was killed ere he could
By a fairy so good,
And she'll show you the fairy she met in the wood.

There are lots of good fairies where baby is going,
Up in the clouds where the wee birdies fly;
And the sky's always blue, and the poppies are growing
Ever so big, in the Land of Bye-bye;
In the Land of Bye-bye,
Where my darling shall fly
To play with the children up there in Bye-bye.

BILLY BOUNCE GIVES THE BUNCH A COLD BATH.

Why Angelo Sketchit's Great Picture "Solitude" Is Still to Be Painted



"Ah, ha! At last I have found a deserted cabin to paint in my great picture "Solitude."

"It's delightful to be here alone. It's just the place to inspire one, away from all earthly humanity."

"Eh, what's that?

"Holy Smoke!"

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE
WOMAN'S SECTION
SUNDAY-JANUARY-11-1903

THE WINTER WITCH AND TWO SNOW BIRDS

WHAT JANUARY DEBUTANTES ARE WEARING

BY AUGUSTA PRESCOTT

A DINNER OR OPERA HAT IS SMALL AND MADE OF VELVET; ITS ONLY TRIMMING CONSISTS OF A LARGE RED ROSE WHICH IS LOCATED AT THE FRONT OF THE HAT.

AN EVENING WAIST OF OPAL PINK PANNE VELVET WITH A BORDER OF BLACK VELVET PASSEMENTERIE

A WHITE WAIST EMBROIDERED WITH MOTHER-OF-PEARL SCALES

AN IDEA FOR THE GIRL WHO STUDIES ORIENTALISM

VAN ALSDALE

AN EVENING DRESS TRIMMED WITH METAL BUTTERFLIES

A VERY LARGE PEARL BUTTON WILL BE USED ON THE SPRING COAT

OUR NEW YORK COUSIN LETTER

The Bolero Jacket in Its Idealized Form as Worn by the Washington Girl.

TASTEFUL GOWNS OF MRS. ANDREW CARNEGIE

NEW YORK, Jan 10.—The debutante of the season lives not at all during the day. All her vitality is reserved for evening, which begins at 4 o'clock, or when the candles are lighted. The evening of the debutante embraces a social round, which lasts until 2 in the morning, at which time she comes home, is groomed a little, given a warm drink, petted a bit by the family, who wait up to see her come back in triumph, and, for half an hour she sits by the grate fire, supping chocolate and quieting her nerves for sleep.

Then, into a dreamless slumber she sinks, to wake at 10 in the morning, ready for the fatigues of the day.

She, possibly, "takes in" a luncheon, for which she is very prettily gowned; and she may make a few calls during the afternoon or shop an hour. But her nerve force and her beauty, her gowns and her smiles are all reserved for the evening.

At 5 o'clock the debutante is at home to callers; at 7 she dines; at 8 she goes to the opera, and at 11 to a dance. This is her daily routine, broken in upon by the Sabbath, on which day she goes to church and rests, only to awaken Monday to the social fatigues of another week.

The debutante for all this needs many gowns. But not so many does she need for day as for evening. After the candles are lighted she puts on a handsome dress suitable for 5 o'clock tea. Again she is gowned for dinner, and in her dinner gown she can go to the opera. Perhaps she is whisked directly away to the dance, but more likely she comes home for an added touch to make her gown more radiant for the cotillion.

What Debutantes Wear.

It is a fatiguing game, but the debutante enjoys it, and during her first season she stands it well. She is young and strong and the life is new to her.

Her gowns this first season are a stimulant to her nerves, an incentive to effort. They are made of the most delicious materials and their cut, their trimmings, their length and their color are all adapted so well to the needs of the young girl.

The gown of a debutante must be carefully selected, for she cannot wear those things that an elderly person can put on with good results.

Yet the debutante looks pretty in all things; for if she be a pretty girl, every sort of gown is becoming. But there are some fabrics which are better suited to her needs than others. Many of the new materials are specially made for her, and their great point of merit is that they will do for her any time during her first three seasons, for they are of a kind that will hold the style.

In these may be mentioned the brocaded crepes de chine, which are now the fancy of the Washington season. Here one sees the prettiest of girls dressed in these thin brocades. And these gowns are trimmed with pipings of panne velvet, or with flat bands of the same.

Panne is so beautifully soft, so peachy in its surface, and so becoming that it is a favorite with the debutante. It can be worn by young or old, and the new panne evening dresses show strange combinations of panne and lace.

A gown designed for a Washington girl in her second season is made with a panne velvet waist, very light in weight and as simple as possible. The waist is round, with a point brought down in front and the sleeves are merely beaded bands of lace. Beaded revers of lace trim the edge of the corsage and in front these revers are stiff and sharp and rather wide.

Around the neck of this young woman there is a flat band of beaded lace put on like a necklace and fastened with a wide jeweled buckle. And there is a Martha Washington buckle at the belt.

How to Wear White.

The skirt of this gown is in lace trimmed with narrow bands of panne velvet. It is all in white, for there is certainly a distinction about white which does not belong to the other colors, but the debutante no longer wears white muslin; her white gown is a brocade.

Miss Marian Fish, a Gotham debutante, wears white a great deal, but it is by no means a simple white, but rather a white that is more elaborate than any other color could well be.

A gown belonging to Miss Fish might be copied by any girl with $10 to spend upon an evening dress, providing she had the lining in the house which could be the remnant of an old white taffeta dress, or one of white chiffon.

No matter how draggled chiffon is it is still chiffon; and there will remain about it the light, delicate freshness which made it attractive. As a lining it is superb. But, remember, that the chiffon lining must also be lined; for chiffon is too transparent for a body material.

This particular gown belonging to Miss Fish is in chiffon, and over the chiffon there falls a lace skirt which, while very elegant, could be copied in cheap piece lace. Scattered all over the lace are white chiffon roses, each slightly raised, and each with a little trimming of narrow black velvet around the chiffon rose.

To get this effect imbed the chiffon roses in the lace. Or, if you prefer, you can use velvet roses. Take, next, a few yards of the narrowest black velvet you can find, little wider than a cording, and no wider than a straw, and chase it in little meanderings all around the roses. Here and there make a little conventional bowknot of velvet and let the ends of the bowknot be short and tacked into the lace.

Do not be afraid to attempt this work for it is not difficult. But, when you are making the skirt, remember that a great deal depends upon having it very full. The amateur will almost invariably make a lace skirt too skimp and the result is a cheapening which destroys the gown. Have it very long, quite full, and cut upon the pattern of the new dress skirts.

A gown belonging to Miss Alice Roosevelt, who has some very handsome new dresses in her wardrobe, is made of very pale corn crepe. The skirt is tucked downward, from the band to the knee in front, and half-way down in the back.

The delicacy and difficulty of the tucking can be understood when you know that the tucks are just exactly as wide as an ordinary lead pencil, and that they are laid in the crepe perfectly even and without a break. They are one inch apart.

Around the foot of the skirt there is a deep tucked flounce. And upon the flounce and above it there is a chasing of ribbon. The ribbon is put on in shirred style made by running a shirring along each edge. And the design is laid on so as to come up in points on the skirt. At each side there is an intricate twirl of the ribbon, coming far up the skirt, and terminating in a point nearly at the waist line.

The waist, all in a pale yellow, is tucked and trimmed with shirrings of ribbon. The sleeves are also trimmed with the ribbon shirrings and, around the elbow there are little ruffles of crepe and ruffles of lace.

Here, again, is a gown that could be copied by the home dressmaker; and, instead of yellow crepe, there could be used a very thin cashmere in a cream tone. Or one of the inexpensive taffetas could be chosen, glazed or dull.

The chameleon silks which are out this year in splendid variety make very nice dinner gowns and they possess the merit of being able to do with little trimming.

Mrs. Carnegie's Gowns.

Many of these shaded silks are in three or four colors, so that, looking over the gown, one sees pink, blue, cream, and, in certain lights, a yellow brown. It is done by the skill of the weaver who cunningly introduces warps of different colors so that the silk looks a different shade, according to the light which falls upon it.

For trimming the chameleon silks it is a good plan to get taffeta of the predominating color and to use it to the exclusion of all other shades.

The French couturieres use black upon the shaded silks, and one of Mrs. Andrew Carnegie's gowns, made in Paris, is in many-toned silk, trimmed with black panne, and with black crocheted silk drops.

Another of Mrs. Carnegie's gowns is a symphony in white, for in its composition there are no less than five tones of white. There is a blue white, a cream white, a gray white, a tan white and a white that is slightly pink. All of these colors, except the pinkish white, can be found at the white lace counter.

Mrs. Carnegie, like Mrs. Potter Palmer, has a penchant for lace, and, like that lady, she is able to gratify her taste. She has that rarest of all possessions, some old Scottish lace, made in the days when the Marys lived and perished; and Irish lace that was made upon the knee in the days when the Irish kings ruled Ireland.

A lovely dress, worn also by Mrs. Carnegie, is in black, china silk, surely not too high priced for anybody, for they sell China silk far under half a dollar. The yoke was coarse lace, and under the lace there was laid a lining of chiffon. This made the lace look very lacy, and almost changed its tone and nature. You can do a great deal with any kind of lace if you will line it with chiffon. Finally, under all was laid a lining of burnt orange taffeta. This lined the yoke only and could be ripped out—and a white lining put in, or a lining of black; or it could be left transparent.

Miss Burke-Roche, a debutante who may make a splendid foreign marriage, wears very severe modes; and at a dinner she was dressed all in a gown of dull white corded silk with no trimming whatever, if one accept a little crocheted silk and jeweled bolero which was just large enough for her arms to slip through and which was cut off just under the armpits.

For the woman with time on her hands there is a chance to crochet a dinner bolero. It should be scalloped around the bust, and the lower part should be sloped away under the arms and cut off across the back. Into it may be appliqued lace figures, carefully cut from the oldest and most honorable piece of lace in the house.

And there is no lace now that is proof against the invasion of the shears. One sees lace which has held together for generations, falling before the ruthless scissors.

The game is to cut out every available figure, be it leaf or rose, swirl or circle, every tiny particle and to use it in applique upon chiffon or upon lace of another kind.

A lovely bud of Gotham, with plenty of beauty but little money, made herself a plain little black shirt waist, using the cheapest kind of black silk muslin over an imitation silk lining.

Around the neck, which was cut in a deep point, she threw a long scarf of black silk muslin, and all over the scarf she appliqued little crocheted silk butterflies, which she bought for 5 cents each.

She appliqued a few butterflies to her back and, without much trouble, she had an evening waist which was almost an exact imitation of the one which a rich New York debutante bought in Paris, and for which she paid almost as many dollars as the poor girl paid cents, for the butterflies in her case were studded with real gems. They were a coming-out gift from a wealthy grandmother who counts her millions as carelessly as she does her beads.

THE NEW YORK COUSIN.

THE CONFIDENCE CORNER

TRAIN THE BOY FOR A HUSBAND

By GRACE DUFFIE BOYLAN.

A TRAINING school for husbands is not among the many beneficent institutions in America. That such an impression has gained credence abroad may be accounted for by the fact that American husbands are the best in the world. No one, not even the gentlemen themselves, can tell what it is that makes them so good. They just grow that way and they are properly appreciative and glad.

Perhaps the American mothers have something to do in making the way smooth for the feet of young wives. There is a lot written and said about the mischief mothers-in-law make in a new household. But every manly and chivalric trait that makes a man worth loving is the result of the training that he received in boyhood. "A good son makes a good husband."

It is at the first home fireside that a boy is taught consideration for others and, above all, respect for womanhood. The little chap who defends his sister in the snowball battle will guard some other woman from the storms of life.

The wife who sees in her husband the protector and knight without fear and without reproach is certain to have some gratitude for his mother. It is only the woman who spoils her boy who is entitled to the blame of her daughter-in-law. That mother deserves censure who makes herself a slave to the man-child that she has nurtured, who bends her back for the burdens that his young shoulders should bear and grow strong in bearing; who runs to fetch and carry instead of sitting like a queen on her throne of motherhood while he serves her with loving and ennobling homage.

I admit that the desire to give one's heart for a dancing floor for those soft and tender feet is overwhelming. All love is humble. But there is none so abject as mother love. A woman pours her youth, her strength, every hope into the chalice that she proffers to those baby lips and grieves that she has nothing dearer than her life to give to the imperial stranger. And so, while she holds his little feet in her hand and her bosom is the only world he knows, she wraps him in the fullness of her love without restraint. It is only when he has grown a little wise and exacts tribute that she, if she is to have future happiness, withholds some measure of her service. For the sake of her who will come into life when love pipes at her lattice, the mother must be strong enough now to teach the feet she loves to run to serve her.

A boy should be taught to wait upon his mother and to consider himself shamed if she puts on the coal and performs any of the tasks that are for the "hewers of wood and the drawers of water" about the house. There have been any number of good men spoiled by their mother's mistaken devotion. The boy who lets his mother bring in the kindling will let his wife chop the wood; for laziness is the most progressive quality in the world. More than that. The sense of chivalry once dulled is not easily restored, and chivalry is as fair a thing in woman's eyes today as it was in the time of Sir Galahad.

"Aren't you ashamed of yourself to let your mother lift that heavy bucket of coal?" questioned a father, looking over his newspaper at his son.

"Yes," replied the up-to-date youth, "but it's hereditary. Grandma says you always left such work for her, and mamma's used to it."

The woman looked up, startled. Then she set the coal hod down with a determined air.

"That's it," she said. "It began with your mother, but," she looked at her son, "it is going to stop with Bert's. Son, get ready to be a good husband and begin by putting on that coal!"

The revolution was somewhat late in the day, but it will have its effect.

The newspapers devote a great deal of space to the records of unhappy homes, and the casual reader naturally believes that every roof shelters domestic malcontents. This is far from the truth. America is a land of homes where old-fashioned love, as sweet as lavender, abounds, where mutual confidence and esteem abide, as well as unchangeable devotion.

The ultra-fashionable society is only a small part of a large and powerful population. It is the penalty of the few to have their sorrows and faults alike observed by the world, a world that never hears of the other happier legions who live in an atmosphere of quiet wholesome peace.

There is grief and there is disaster outside of the fashionable set, of course. There are wretched marriages and lives which find their only honorable course the one that leads to the parting ways. But where there is one unhappy couple there are 500 loved and loving husbands and wives.

We know so much more about our neighbors these days that we think the proportion of unhappiness greater than it used to be. There are many mismated people, but not so many as we have been led to believe. Now and then we hear folks deplore the wickedness of the times. But, bless us! the times are not bad. We hear every cry of woe and hiss of crime and the sounds drown out the music of the world, as a bluebottle on a window smothers the thrilling lilt of the lark.

The institution of the home is not going to wreck even if some ventures have failed and some hopes have gone down.

The tree in the orchard is not condemned because a few gnarled apples fall from its branches, when the great proportion of its fruit is sound at the core. There are matrimonial experiments that are decided failures, but they are not marriages at all, and should not be dignified by a name so beautifully holy. While God holds the heart of the world in His hand of love, all that is false and unworthy must fall away from it in the end.

There are hundreds and thousands of real homes in the land where the man and woman who took hold of hands in youth are well content to walk together to the end. They may not be sentimental or altogether harmonious. An occasional tiff or nor'easter is a good thing in the domestic air, for an eternal calm is worse than a tempest for brewing disaster. A sharp difference in opinion may darken things a bit, but the sun will shine brighter when it is all over.

There is no merit in getting along peaceably with a putty woman or a man of plastic clay. It is a mistaken idea that to be amiable and agreeable argues dullness. Girls used to be taught that meekness was the most prized of wifely virtues. They know better than that now. They have profited by the experience of their grandmothers, who discovered that their husbands were always peculiarly animated when they differed with their best loved friends. There is no zest in a one-sided argument, no compliment in the "just as you say, dear," from the one who has no mind of her own. The love of contest comes first, of conquest later, and in sequence.

Next to the greatest charm a wife can have is the power to hold her own brightly and cleverly in a wordy battle with her husband. This, of course, without rancor or temper or sarcasm. And having named the "next to the greatest charm," it is in order to name the greatest, which is, after all is said, the ability to surrender absolutely and to disdain so poor a thing as victory.

An Attractive Arrangement for an Evening Waist Consists of Small Roses Looped Around the Neck and Over the Shoulders, While Dangling Sprays of Roses Hang From the Front.

With the Rose-Trimmed Shoulder There Can Be Worn a White Hat With Leaves Massed at the Side in Such a Way as to Relieve the Plainness of the White Chiffon.

Smuggling across the Mexican Border

ONE OF THE RURALES OR MOUNTED POLICE AND HIS FAMILY.

BY HAMILTON WRIGHT

URES, MEXICO, Dec. 15.—"When you get to the border just put your saddle on a riding horse," said my friend, "and tell the customs officers that it is for your own personal use and that you are going to be in Mexico a long time."

This was all well enough, but when I reached the customs house on the same saddle, bright, shining, new and yellow, the custom's official took immediate note of it.

"Buenos dies, senor! Pretty good saddle. Yourself saddle? A little mescal? Gracias, senor, gracias."

He was very polite. He enjoyed the mescal. He appreciated the fact that the saddle was for my own personal use, and that I intended to be in Mexico a very long time—in fact, that I might reside there permanently, but nevertheless it would be necessary to weigh the saddle and incidentally to pay duty on the same, amounting to some $15 in American money.

The Mexican customs officials are diligent in their duty. The vast army of rurales or mounted police are continuously patroling the border. The soldates are frequently called upon to assist in the capture of smugglers. But strive as they may, neither Mexico or the United States receives a full quota of the excises owing, for the irregular boundary line between the United States and Mexico is 1,850 miles long, and it is an easy matter for a parcel of live stock whose brands have been obliterated to cross the imaginary division in some remote and unfrequented stretch of country. If it is easy to smuggle a whole herd of cattle or a big drove of horses across the border, it is easier still to smuggle Chinamen, leather goods, cigars, curios and smaller articles.

Why Smuggling Pays.

The tariff on horses is $30 a head. The great Mexican plateaus produce some of the finest horses and mules in the world. Although this stock is valuable, yet if you add $30 to the price of an unbroken range horse you cannot sell him to advantage in the United States. However, a great many Mexican horses manage to "stray" across the border, and it is a comparatively rare occurrence when you hear of anyone paying $30 duty.

Although smuggling is not carried on to the wholesale extent which prevailed five or 10 years ago, yet live stock smuggling is still conducted in a vigorous manner all along the Mexican border, and particularly upon that part of the line embraced between Texas and California. The Mexican government employs a vast corps of officials and all traveled roads are watched as far as 30 to 50 miles into the interior. The customs officials keep a close tab on every man who goes over the line. They fill out voluminous papers of minute descriptions, and this is especially the case with those who travel by stage or wagon.

Such persons are not tourists and deserve to be suspected. On the other hand, it is a difficult matter to apprehend all those who drive stock across the line into the United States or vice versa. There are few national divisions such as deep waterways and impassable mountain ranges. In fact, for miles and miles the country is a vast stretch of rolling cactus-covered plains, or mesquite and live oak mesas.

Hard to Catch Them.

Although United States officials endeavor to become acquainted with all the stock and can generally recognize a strange brand on the horse or bullock in an unfamiliar country, yet it is practically impossible for them to keep track of the vast herds that continually roam over the narrow division that separates the two great republics. A few years ago it was the custom to drive big herds of Mexican cattle, "two year olds," across into Uncle Sam's domain and fatten them up for Kansas City and Chicago. Not so long ago an outfit of Texas cowboys drove 1,200 head of stock across a "dry" spot in the Rio Grande. They were caught by accident. A member of a hostile "cow outfit" "got onto it" and "peached."

The duty on cattle is by weight and amounts to about $2 00 a head. I've seen an expert vaquero call off the weight as a herd were driven by in file. He used no scales, but when the weight of the cattle was checked up, he came within $5 duty on the entire 350 head. Such men as this are especially valuable as rurales along the border, for they are rarely mistaken in a brand and usually recognize strange cattle.

Notorious Desperadoes.

Some of the most desperate Mexican smugglers have become notorious criminals. Of this class is Pedro Morales, now on trial in Los Angeles, and the hero of hundreds of newspaper stories. Morales is alleged to have killed a constable in Arizona. He fled to Mexico and engaged for five years in rustling cattle across the line. He was caught by Stiles and Alford, themselves famous bad men of the boundary line. Alford tricked him across the line by representing that the two would take Stiles and obtain his reward.

Maguello Cabreros, one of the most desperate bandits in the history of Mexico, started his career by smuggling horses between Ensenada, Mexico, and Yuma. He was captured and sentenced, but broke jail at Ensenada, and, according to the Mexican version, he nailed the judge, Ramon Applegies, to a live oak tree in Ryerson canyon. All the soldates and rurales of Mexico have been unable to take Cabreros, and at present he is hanging out in the brush in Sonora, Mexico, near Naco, Ariz.

The rurales or mounted police of Mexico are an intelligent class of men. They are chosen by a civil service system and perform efficient work. But the soldates are, in the main, recruited from the classes of petty criminals, a term in the army being the offense for some minor crimes. These are not the flower of the Mexican army by any means. They are stationed upon the frontier where smuggling and holdups are in vogue and where they are practically useless. The Mexicans call the soldates "cholias" (shallow minded ones). Cabreros once held up the stage line on the Tia Juana road for three weeks. Over 50 rurales and 200 soldates were sent after him and his band of 20 "greasers," but he laughed at the bunch and grew worse in his depredations until the American residents took the matter in hand and chased him out of the country.

Easy Customs Officials.

The Mexican customs officials are suave, polished men, old in the wisdom of life if not that of books. They cling to white shirts and black clothes and general respectability. Their duties are so prescribed along the well-traveled roads and the consequent established traffic that they have little time or inclination to look out for the professional smuggler, who selects his own route. The typical smuggler is as often some inoffensive looking Mexican, short, sleepy, broad-chested and small limbed, as a "bad man" or a rich cattle owner, who is determined to evade the law.

The stock is scattered along the boundary and then permitted to "feed across," such being an "accident" for which no one is responsible. Once across the line brands are obliterated and changed and when mixed up with other stock, the animals may be considered beyond all proofs of customs duties.

There are a few sections of the country where the stock is driven boldly across. The penalty is confiscation and heavy fine or imprisonment.

That large herds of stock pass continuously from Mexico into the United States is no reflection upon the loyalty or capacity of the United States officials. More capable and zealous men do not exist anywhere, but it is manifestly impossible to guard the vast boundaries. Scarcely any of the country is fenced in along the line of New Mexico and Arizona. When one sees small, limber, brown cattle down in Cochise county, Ari., it's a two to one shot that they came from Sonora, for American cattle in the Spanish southwest show up strongly in Herefords and other improved strains.

Smuggling Chinese Across.

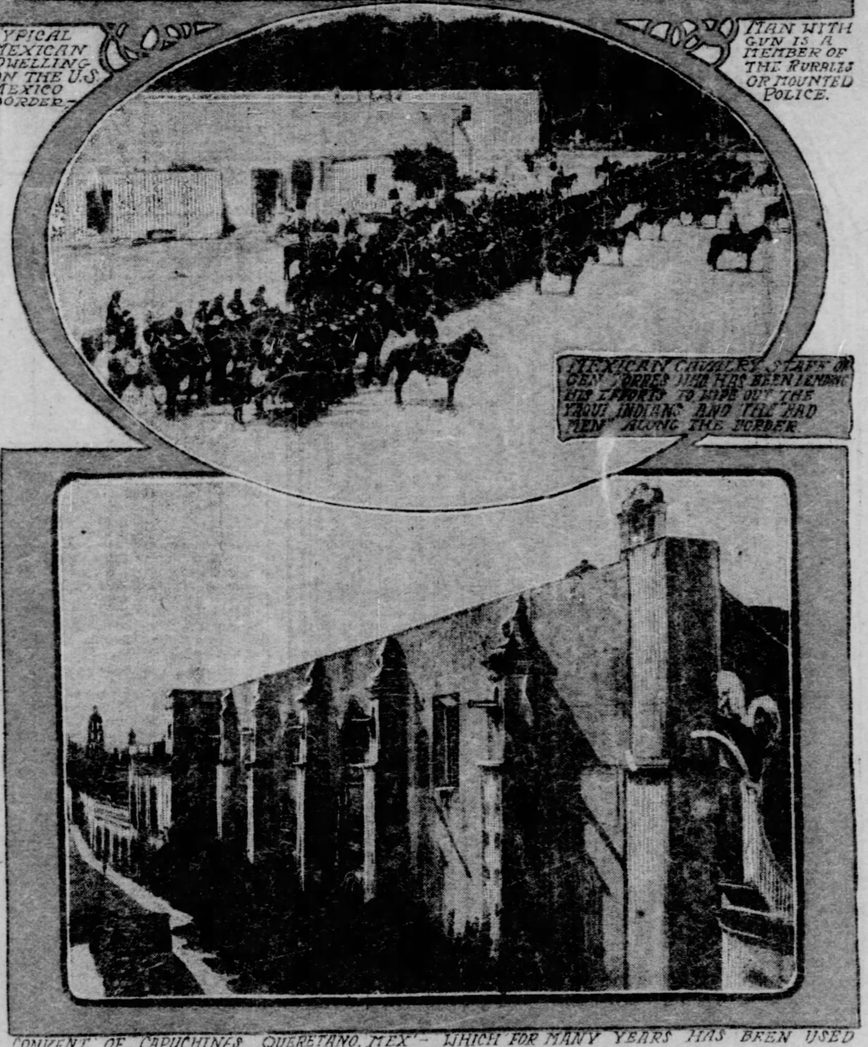
Undoubtedly some Chinese are smuggled into the United States by an underground railroad process. Last year prominent Arizona officials were alleged to have taken part in bringing Chinese across, with the result that the Chinese were deported and one of the officials shot himself.

Hundreds of "bad men" have hidden out in the hills of Sonora, close to the United States boundary line. But they always get caught, sooner or later. They drift back to their old haunts, hang around saloons, are recognized and snared in the toils of the law. Their day of brigandage and smuggling soon comes to a close. The western papers are full of reports of the capture of these men. Leon Wilson was one of this type. He floated around the border for five years and when he was hanged for a bloody murder he spent half an hour before execution in smoking a cigarette and telling the crowd that he was a good fellow and had enjoyed life. Singularly enough, he made no mention of his crime. Before the Mexican government adopted the present extradition policy criminals were much more numerous on the boundary.

Small goods are smuggled in an ingenious manner. Tobacco has been smuggled between the lining and sides of a boat plying from the Gulf of California up to Yuma on the Colorado river. Curios and scrapes have been hidden in mining machinery, cigars have been concealed in water kegs with false bottoms, and a reliable Arizona citizen states that fake mail bags have been filled with smuggled booty.

TYPICAL MEXICAN DWELLING ON THE U.S. MEXICO BORDER.

MAN WITH GUN IS A MEMBER OF THE RURALES OR MOUNTED POLICE.



MEXICAN CAVALRY STAFF OF GEN. TORRES WHO HAS BEEN LEADING HIS TROOPS TO HUNT OUT THE YAQUI INDIANS AND THEIR BAD MEN ALONG THE BORDER

MEXICAN STAGE COACH, SHOWING ARMED DRIVER AND ATTENDANT

A RURALE

A COUNTRY ROAD IN MEXICO—SHOWING POPULAR METHOD OF TRAVEL ON A BURRO.

A FEW DESPERATE MEN, WELL ARMED AND WELL MOUNTED, WILL RAISE HAVOC IN A MEXICAN COMMUNITY.

CONVENT OF CAPUCHINAS - QUERETANO MEX - WHICH FOR MANY YEARS HAS BEEN USED AS A PRISON - MAXIMILIAN WAS CONFINED HERE. THE WALLS ARE THREE FEET THICK AND MOUNTED WITH CANNON.

SLEEP MUST BE EARNED LIKE APPETITE

What is the cause of sleeplessness, and how can sufferers from this distressing condition conquer their enemy? It has often been pointed out that the first essential to sleep is work.

"A person must earn his appetite," says the doctor, "and if he is to enjoy sound, refreshing sleep he must earn it, also. The Bible says that the sleep of the laboring man is sweet. The chronic invalid is sedentary; he has no vigor for exercise. Because he does not work or exercise, there are certain poisons which are not eliminated. These accumulate in his body and irritate the nerve-cells, thus keeping him awake."

"What is to be done for sleeplessness?"

"In the first piece, we must recognize the physiological facts in order to understand physiological treatment. We must not simply enquire, 'What will put a man to sleep?'

"There are many things that will do this. Bromide of potash, opium, alcohol, chloroform, or ether will put men to sleep; but the sleep they produce is not of the most restful sort, and one must always reckon with after results.

"What we want to do for the man who cannot sleep is to put him in a condition in which he can sleep physiologically and naturally; and the way to accomplish this is to remove the cause of sleeplessness.

"This can best be done by exercise during the day. Many men will say that they must perforce live sedentary lives, that office work keeps them tied to their chairs for the best part of the day. But the man who is sitting at his desk can take exercise, if he will, without interfering with work.

"By simply extending the arm and holding it perfectly steady the muscles are given some work to do, and after about two minutes the arm will be so tired that it cannot stay in that position any longer. Drop both arms at the sides, and energize every muscle, straighten out all the fingers, make them stiff, and hold them so or, bend one leg up close to the body, make it rigid, and hold it in that position, and you will be astonished to see how tired you will become.

"One can put all his energy into one set of muscles in trying to set the limb in motion, and all his energy into another set of muscles in trying to hold it still. This is just as hard work as it is to lift a heavy weight. One can make his muscles work just as hard in this kind of exercise as in ordinary work by putting one set of muscles in opposition to another set, as the flexors in opposition to the extensors of the arm.

"Set the muscles absolutely rigid, hold them so, and in five minutes one will be perspiring profusely. A large number of movements of the head, limbs, and trunk can be made by the bedridden invalid, by which the benefits of good, hard exercise may be secured. All this work the sedentary invalid can do for himself.

"If one is able he should work two or three hours before going to bed. Ericsson, the great inventor, made it a habit of his life to go out two hours before he went to bed, no matter whether the evening was pleasant or stormy. This practice kept his brain active, because it secured refreshing sleep."

"I don't see why you like me any better because I am changeable."

"Every time I kiss you it is like kissing another girl."

HOW LIARS ARE MADE AND CURED

Children, Naturally Sincere, Fall Into Falsehood Through Play.

By EVELYN EVERETT.

(Written for The Sunday Gazette.)

THERE is in our time no historian, no judge, no teacher who is not continually hindered in his work by the omnipresent lie.

For the historian it is most difficult to separate the real facts from the mixture of truth and lies which always constitute his material. The task of the judge is almost superhuman, because there is always the possibility that the accused, the witnesses or the counsel on either or both sides may tell things that are not exactly true, and are very often barefaced lies, and every teacher and educator knows that truthfulness and sincerity are the very foundation of all morality; that the child who lies will very often do even worse things, and that the person who does not hate the lie will not have the will power to resist the temptations of all kinds which offer themselves to all of us during our life.

I shall try to explain the origin and nature of this vice of lying that we find in all classes and all ages. I shall try to analyze the complicated soul of the person who lies.

First of all, let us try to discover how a child begins to lie, what motives drive him to lying and what sophisms he uses to justify his lie, and then afterward a few words as to how to counteract the lie, how to fight against it and, if possible, how to drive it out.

How does a child become a liar, how does it discover how to lie, and how does it get into the habit of lying.

The child in its very first years neither lies nor simulates; its thoughts, its ideas, its feelings are immediately transformed into acts. This is the great, natural, primitive law: Every idea, every desire immediately becomes an act. The act is only the idea, left to itself and following its natural course, and this is what we see in all impulsive or all hypnotized persons whose personal will power is not strong enough to control.

Learning to Lie.

In the child all thoughts are immediately expressed in movements, in cries or later in words. Its body is the perfect and constant expression of its inner self.

How is it then possible that a child may take up the habit of lying?

In this passing from the primitive sincerity to mendacity we are able to discover a certain number of moments.

First, the child discovers the lie, then it notices that lying is practiced all around it, then that lying is useful or even necessary, and finally it starts to lie itself.

The child first discovers the lie by playing. To play is to live in a world of dreams, of unreality, of illusion. To play is to transform the monotonous reality into an alluring fiction which is more in accord with the desires of the soul of the child. A little girl, for instance, plays with her doll and tells that she has a baby, that it will soon grow, that it has taken cold, that it begins to talk, and so on.

From this to lying the step is very short, and what proves this is that we are often deceived ourselves.

A child will come to us crying, saying that another child has struck it, or has broken its toys and we believe it, until suddenly the child will burst out laughing and tell us that it was all said for fun.

Of course, from a moral point of view, there is a world of difference between playing and lying; but from the psychological point of view the difference is almost imperceptible, because both are in contrast to the truth.

Lying in Fun.

It is very natural that the child should discover the lie through playing—it is sufficient that it sees that grown people are taken in once or twice, that it discovers that it can fool us. It amuses itself over our credulity, and then it will soon know how to lie.

The second moment is the teaching of lying by example, the revelation that the lie is not only possible but real, that it is practiced by the persons that surround it, and what is the worst of all, by its own parents.

We all lie before our children; we all tell any number of fibs that we consider excusable; we let the servants tell that we are out, when we are at home; we compliment people to their face and criticise them behind their back; we say that everything is to make you ridiculous, to say the least.

Very soon the child learns not only to conceal its real feelings, but also to pretend feelings that it does not possess; it soon learns that confidence is abused; that promises are given, only to be broken; that the whole social life is one rotten, hollow, empty shell.

Thus the child learns that absolute sincerity, absolute straightforwardness is an utter impossibility, that there are many reasons why it must be impossible; that politeness forbids us to be truthful, that modesty and policy are continually fighting sincerity, and the child becomes a conventional liar as everybody around it is.

After this comes the critical point. Will the child stop here, will it not slide further down, will it keep from going beyond the line of these necessary conventional lines?

Until now the child is still relatively sincere, it has seen that lying is possible, that its own parents are guilty of lying almost every day, it has even seen that lying is necessary. But how prevent it from becoming what society calls a liar?

Must Punish Wisely.

Education has much to do with this. It is very important that the educators understand when to punish and when not. The child that gets into the habit of lying is very often the child who is too often and too severely punished by its parents or its teachers.

The child who is always afraid of punishment, the child who is beaten for the smallest offense, will very soon find out that if it confesses having done something wrong it is sure to be punished.

The first and second time he offends he may have the courage to admit frankly that he has done wrong, but very soon he will begin to conceal, partly because he is afraid of the humiliation, and partly because he does not want to shock his parents, or his friends, or to cause them any unnecessary sorrow, and lying becomes easier every time it is practiced, and at last a person will lie at the very smallest temptation and even without any temptation at all, hardly realizing himself that he is not telling the truth, and when it comes to this point it is only a very strong character that will be able to redeem a person.

These are the different reasons that make a sincere child or person become a liar, and the most prominent of them is the desire to appear to be living a respectable life, when you know you are not. The lie is a mask that we wear when we do not want people to see us as we are; we get into the habit of lying when there are too many things in our life that we are ashamed of and that we dare not admit.

A Severe Felt Hat That Turns Up at One Side and Is Shaded With Plumes. This Is One of the Tailor-Made Hats of the Season.

BEAUTY'S SHIELD AND WEAPON

By KATHERINE LOUISE SMITH

THERE are placed in the Moses Lazarus collection at the New York Metropolitan Art museum some of the most curious specimens in the world of that dainty weapon which has entered into the social and artistic history of many nations—the fan. Here, arranged in two-winged cases, where they can be examined, are choice fans, either painted in water colors or embroidered in attractive patterns, the most elaborate dating from the time of the Louises, distinguished for worldly elegance. No one can ignore the importance of these memorials which have survived the vicissitudes of time.

Fans are of ancient origin and owe their birth to oriental countries. References to them in legendary lore are without number, and passages in the Sanskrit poems "Ramayana" and "Mahabharata," as well as bas-reliefs, attest that the fan and parasol were royal attributes in ancient India and dignified by use among the deities. In works of art we find reproductions of fans in the shape of leaves attached to long handles and similar standards are still used by Buddhist priests. The first trace on stone records, however, of the fan being used as a personal adornment is in the walls of a tomb at Thebes, where a king of Egypt is portrayed surrounded with fan-bearers and in bas-reliefs of the Assyrians over 3,000 years ago we find they contrived to refresh the air with artificial breezes.

Origin of the Fan.

Charming stories are found in Japanese folk lore and the Chinese, who claim to have invented the fan, trace its origin to the land of legends. Langsin, the daughter of an all-powerful mandarin, so the story goes, overcome with the heat, removed her mask and waved it to and fro. This caprice, speedily imitated by the ladies of the court, originated the use of the fan. Quite as pretty is the Spanish legend, which says that as Psyche was sleeping one day on a bank of flowers, Zephyr kept hovering near her, at which after a time jealous Cupid took offense, and, as a punishment, plucked one of Zephyr's wings and gave it to Psyche, that she might ever have cooling breezes; this to them was the beginning of the fan. In India, where fans are a necessity and the huge punkahs are worked by slaves at the present day, fans are made of ivory, tortoise shell and sandalwood, and occasionally some are produced of peacock feathers, such as are used by Greek women, who venerate this bird as sacred to Juno.

Wherever the fan first originated, the Celestials probably were the originators of calligraphic and pictorial decoration for these articles, and only recently a Japanese fan in a famous foreign collection sold for $4,000. The most famous Japanese artists of all periods have painted fans, and at the present day it is not uncommon for a group of them if they meet at a social gathering to sketch upon the spot fans which are exchanged as keepsakes.

Everybody Fans Himself.

From the mikado who sits in solemn state upon his throne swathed in silken robes, to the workman in holiday attire, each little Jap bears about him, almost as a stamp of nationality, his fan; and each class—men, women, court officials, soldiers, priests and noblemen—procured in olden times a fan as a birthright according to their rank. It is impossible to enumerate the past and present uses of the fan in Japan. Folding fans of iron were formerly carried by the traveling students, in order that, if attacked by highwaymen, they could use them as weapons in self-defense, and thus preserve their swords for enemies of equal rank; when a gentleman pays a visit he carries a small but elegant fan in his girdle and makes his first salutation on his knees on the floor by laying the fan in front of him. The innkeeper gives his parting guest a fan bearing either a view of his house or a compliment; the dancer presents a fan as a mark of a favor, and autograph fans have long been in use where fine writing is considered an art.

To trace the artistic evolution of the modern fan which poets have sung of we must turn to France, where the inventory of Charles V., made in 1380, contains the mention of a folding fan made of ivory and bearing the arms of France and Navarre. Soon after it became an indispensable part of the costume of high-born dames, and in painted records it is often seen in the hands of beauties who lived and suffered during the revolution. Gold and silver laces, brilliant feathers and jewels—all that the jewelers' art sufficed, was expended on these trinkets, and one presented to Queen Louise of Lorraine by Queen Marguerite was valued at $5,000. It was Catherine de Medicis who brought the Italian round fan into Europe, and this novelty was manufactured by perfumers who followed the queen to France.

Golden Age of Fans.

During the reign of Louis XIV. fan decoration was carried on to such an extent that scenes of polite society were represented on exquisite mother-of-pearl and tortoise shell sticks which were embellished with precious stones and decorated by such artists as Lebrun, Mignard and Lemoine. Fan decoration also was greatly improved by the celebrated "Vernis Martin." An ingenious coachmaker of that name succeeded in discovering a varnish which equaled the enamel-like varnish of China and Japan. This method of enameling was so renowned that even Voltaire mentioned it, and it is to be regretted that the inventor did not impart the secret to his assistants. The "Belshazzar Feast" in the Lazarus collection is a fine specimen of this kind, and a beautiful fan of this description belongs to the queen of England.

Much of the progress in the art of painting fans was due to Madame de Pompadour, and even Boucher and Greuze depicted their charming pastorals and cupids on these dressy accessories. Many of the fans of the unfortunate Marie Antoinette are preserved in the Louvre, but when the revolution came the fan became plainer and of coarser material. One called a la Marat depicts Charlotte Corday as she dealt the death blow, and the testimony of a witness at her trial would lead us to infer this was true to life. Coming to the time of Napoleon we find his victories, war trophies, etc., together with the conqueror's portrait, and no historian can ignore the historical importance attached to these memorials which have come from a bygone regime, heirlooms of fashion.

The Order of the Fan.

It has seemed natural to speak of the fans of France in particular, because there were produced the finest fans of the past as well as the present day. The fashion for carrying them soon spread to Italy, Spain and Sweden, and one of the queens of Sweden actually established the Order of the Fan for the ladies of her court. These adornments of person did not travel quickly, and they reached England by a circuitous route through China, India, Spain and France, to which country the English are indebted for their introduction. They became so popular that during the reign of Henry VIII two styles of fan were in use, one for full dress and one for walking, and the latter were so large they served as parasols. In the reign of James I the small fans, composed of lace and ivory, were adopted in the performance of the minuet, and that they might serve for all purposes the gentlemen carried them to correct their children. Queen Elizabeth was, however, particular about the uses to which these trifles should be put, and decreed that a fan was the only present a subject could think of presenting to his sovereign. As a consequence Sir Francis Drake gave her one of white and red feathers, the gold handle enamelled with diamonds and pearls, arranged around a portrait of herself, and this present was instantly eclipsed by Leicester, who sent one of white feathers, the gold handle thickly jewelled, bearing a lion rampant with a white bear beneath his feet.

The Gulliver Fan.

This fashion increased so in England that we can hardly imagine a beauty of the seventeenth century without a fan, and when "Gulliver's Travels" appeared, all its principal events were painted on popular fans. Calendar, fortune telling, program, political and other fans were common, and church fans contained the portrait of the celebrated preachers. Even at the present date, when court is in mourning, those in attendance always carry black fans.

It is easy to see why the fan should no longer be an essential part of a woman's dress, for now that women come and go as they will the fan has little significance except in Spain, where it is perpetually in motion portraying every thought and where scenes from bull fights are favorite designs and black and red fans have a preference. The feeling for nature which found expression through Wordsworth and Victor Hugo also gave pleasing themes for fan decoration and the secret of making vellum which had gradually been lost having been discovered by a leading manufacturer of our time fan decoration has taken tremendous leaps. Velvet, parchment and pig skin are all used but chicken skin is always the favorite. After the fan is painted comes the question of mounting it properly, for though antique shops furnish rare specimens of carved ivory and mother-of-pearl sticks they do not always fit the design.

Fan Collecting.

A taste for collecting fans is not necessarily expensive, but in one way they are more puzzling than china or silver for they have no hall mark. The empress of Russia and ex-Queen Isabella of Spain have remarkable collections and valuable Chinese and Japanese fans are to be found in collections of oriental treasures. It is remarkable to what an extent this fad has been carried in our own country ranging from heirlooms in families to collections numbering hundreds from all countries and periods. The Lazarus collection sets a high standard. One found in this collection is marked of the Italian Renaissance. The subject "The Judgment of Paris" on a parchment leaf, much the worse for wear, can also be seen here.

At a recent fan exhibit the first prize was awarded a charming conceit entitled "A School for Cupids." Thirty Italian fans were lent and marvellous pen and ink drawings were displayed on fans of every conceivable size and make.

In Japan the fan is considered the emblem of life. The rays of the fan spread out from the rivet so the road of life widens into a happy future. With us it is the emblem of pleasure, the precious souvenir of some happy day, but to all it is more than a plaything, for it is hallowed by the historic associations of the past.

When Towser Has Swallowed a Bone.

When Pussy's Leg Is Broken.

SPEEDY AID MAY SAVE SICK OR INJURED PETS

By W. B. TRITES.
(Written for The Sunday Gazette.)

OVER 50 per cent of the deaths among domestic animals—horses, dogs and cats—are due to the treatment these animals receive in the interval between their falling ill and the veterinary surgeon's arrival.

When an animal is taken sick or meets with an accident, the first thing to do is to send for a veterinary. The arrival of the veterinary is never immediate; there is always a wait of 30 minutes to an hour until he comes, and on the treatment accorded to the animal during this wait its recovery or death often depends.

The general public does not know how to treat sick or injured animals. Over one-half of those it tries to treat it kills. Hence there follow here some simple rules that, if followed, will terminate the wholesale and involuntary slaughter by the public of its animal friends.

These rules come from one of the most expert veterinary surgeons of America.

Foreign Bodies in Throat.

Dogs frequently choke. A bone, a nail, or a piece of tin gets into their throat and there is great danger of their dying before the arrival of the surgeon. Many do die, but there is no reason for this. For it is easy, without the slightest danger of being bitten, to put one's hand into the mouth of a dog and to draw out or push down the obstruction that is killing it. A bandage—a handkerchief or towel will do—is passed between the teeth and over the upper jaw, and in a similar way another bandage is passed between the teeth and over the under jaw. One person, holding the ends of these two bandages, keeps the dog's mouth wide open; a second person can then, with perfect ease and safety, put his fingers down the animal's throat and relieve it.

Cats and small dogs often break their legs. It is wise in such accidents to hold them in one's arms, perfectly still, for otherwise they are apt to hop about and to cause the edges of the broken bone to tear adjacent muscles. It is possible to hold a cat or a dog with a broken limb in such a manner that the limb will not be moved until the surgeon's arrival, while the animal itself will not be able either to scratch or bite. To do this it is necessary with the right arm to support the animal and with the right hand hold the limbs, while the fingers of the left hand must hold the front limbs and the back of the left hand must press back the animal's head. But the broken leg must hang free. Held so, a cat or dog can neither move, nor bite, nor scratch.

Cats and dogs are frequently poisoned. Emetics should immediately be administered in such cases. Salt and water or mustard and water are excellent emetics.

Ailments of the Horse.

Horses have a hundred ills and troubles for which much can be done in the interval between the attack and the veterinary's coming. Horses frequently stagger and drop, overcome by apoplexy. It is well to bleed them then. The layman can bleed a horse safely by making an incision in the side of the tail. About two quarts of blood should be taken out, when the hemorrhage should be stopped by the application of a clean bandage.

Azoturia, or paralysis, shows itself first in a horse in a heavy sweat around the face and neck, and a staggering gait. A horse with these symptoms should be forced to lie down at once; he should not be suffered to move a step; a blanket should be laid over his loins, and an ambulance should be sent for. Treated thus, a paralyzed horse has a good chance of recovery; but if he is urged onward after the appearance of the first symptoms—if an attempt is made to get him home to the stable—the chance is that he will die.

Broken knee can be cured if the horse is not walked. Broken knee is a laceration accompanied by a breaking of the sac of joint fluid; it can be told by the oozing of this yellowish fluid forth. If the knee is washed free of dirt and gravel with clean absorbent cotton—never a dirty sponge or dirty rag—and if the horse is kept quite still till the surgeon's arrival, it will recover fully.

Do Not Wash Burns.

Burns and scalds upon animals should not be washed. They should be protected from the air, from water and from irritants. Excellent to use upon them are linseed oil and lime water, or a saturate solution of picric acid, or fuller's earth.

When a horse is choking to death, the layman can, by the performance of a tracheotomy, save its life. The choking is due to the fact that the obstruction is across the windpipe. The remedy is to make, with a clean, sharp knife, an incision two inches long in the middle of the throat, at the end of the neck's first third. This incision, which will cut no blood vessels, will open up the windpipe, and if the fingers are put into the cut to hold its lips apart, the horse will breathe freely and comfortably till the surgeon's arrival.

For colic nothing should be given. The public has the habit of administering laudanum for colic, and thus it kills many horses. Laudanum aggravates certain forms of colic. The veterinary should be summoned quickly—meanwhile nothing can be done.

The thumps, or hiccoughs, may be relieved by a dose of whisky and peppermint. The dose should be two ounces of whisky and a teaspoonful of peppermint, administered in water.

Hemorrhage From Nostrils.

Epistaxis, or hemorrhage from the nostrils, is very common. It is always from one nostril—that nostril should be plugged with cotton and the head of the horse should be kept elevated. But both nostrils should never be plugged, for many horses cannot breathe at all through their mouth.

A foundered horse should have hot fomentations applied to his feet.

A hemorrhage that is due to accident should be stopped with a tourniquet. A towel or a handkerchief or a rope serves very well for this. The bandage should be knotted around the injured part (above the cut, if the bleeding is from an artery; below, if it is from a vein) and a stick should be inserted between the bandage and the limb and twisted until the bleeding stops.

For blind staggers, two quarts of blood should be drawn from the side of the tail.

Foreign bodies—splinters, etc.—should always be removed immediately. They should never be permitted to "slough out." Many horsemen say: "Oh, leave that splinter alone; it will slough out in time." For they are not aware that nearly every case of tetanus or lockjaw is due to the following of just that advice.

Beauty Quest

No Need to Spend Money Lavishly for Costly Potions and Fragrant Lotions From Chemists' Shops.

BEAUTY WITHOUT MONEY or PRICE

BY KATHERINE MORTON

KATHLEEN is in a reflective mood. It might even be called a dejective mood, for she sits with downcast head and her pose suggests a model for "Melancholy." As she is in the neighborhood of that age called "sweet sixteen," her troubles, let us hope, are but rifles as light as thistledown.

"In the first place," she asks herself, "how can I keep my hands smooth and white, my hair glossy, my waist trim, and my back flat, for I cannot afford to visit manicure, hairdresser or a gymnasium? Of course, any one can be beautiful if any one has money enough."

Given a little common sense, a little patience and a little time, Kathleen, and you may tread the royal road to loveliness, let you purse be as light as you will.

Girls who spend money freely for every bottle who spend money freely for every "aid to beauty," for costly potions and fragrant lotions, are not the only attractive maidens in the world.

If any girl will take herself in hand, she may really accomplish wonders.

If one would be really attractive, the figure must take preference of the complexion. The complexion of the wide-awake, well young thing of 16 should take care of itself. The figure at that age often needs much attention, much more than it receives.

Shoulders, the shoulder blades particularly, must be looked to, so that they may be as flat as the traditional flounder.

If they protrude in the least degree, a series of exercises must be inaugurated and 10 minutes, night and morning, devoted to athletics in scanty attire so that every movement may be unimpeded. Before trying to turn one's self into a Greek maiden, one must stand correctly and take deep, full breaths. Then, rolling the shoulders backward, hold both arms partly upraised for a moment, gradually lifting them until the right arm is straight up and the left arm at a right angle to the body. Then, standing on the tip of the toes, stretch the arms to their greatest length, turning the hands constantly backward and forward. Practice these movements daily if you have the interest of your shoulder blades at heart, and always keep the following rules tucked away in your brain for immediate reference:

Raise the hands above the head, bringing them together many times during the day. Walk or stand with the hands clasped behind the head and the elbows wide apart.

Stand erect at short intervals during the day, chin in, chest out, and shoulders back.

Stand now and then during the day with all the posterior parts of the body touching a vertical wall as much as possible.

Put the hands on the hips with the elbows back and the fingers forward.

To retain a girlish waist line there are still other exercises.

One movement which should be practiced at least three times a week is managed as follows: Lie flat on the floor, face up. Then, with straight knees and extended instep, raise the legs slowly and lower them as slowly. At first the elevation is very slight. A few days later the angle may be 90 degrees, and still later 45 degrees. Make a distinct pause each time before lowering the limbs.

The amount of elevation may be indicated by "slightest elevation," "all the way up," and "half-way up."

For a second waist line exercise, still lying flat on the floor, raise the arms on a line with the shoulders and rotate them just as rapidly as it is possible to do it.

Still again, lie down on the chest and raise the head and shoulders up as far as possible, repeating many times.

Indeed, all of these exercises, to be of any value, must be repeated, but not to the length of fatigue. This last movement helps to flatten shoulder blades, as well as to strengthen the muscles about the waist.

Throat and neck, too, must receive attention. One sees faces that are bewitching, eyes that are entrancing, mouths that are tempting, but throat and neck—well, it is only once in a while that a girl possesses a round, full, pillar-like throat and a neck that is smooth and clear-skinned.

Is it not worth while, then, to take the trouble to keep a pretty throat in good condition, or to try to improve a "scraggy one," changing ugliness into beauty?

To develop the muscles of throat and neck practice deep breathing, out of doors preferably, in the pure air, and then every night go through a few exercises.

Bend the head forward slowly until the chin nearly touches the neck. Then raise the head to its normal position. Repeat several times. Then bend the head sidewise, ten times to the right and as many times to the left. Again, roll the head slowly to the right, then to the left.

For a girl to be her own manicure requires an outlay of not more than $1.50, which purchases all the implements and supplies necessary for a year's use, or more.

This includes an orange wood stick, safety scissors, a file, a large polisher, or "buffer," as the professional calls it, a box of nail paste and one of powder.

A basin of warm, soapy water is needed, in which the hands are first immersed, to soften the nails. Indeed, nails should never be cut without first holding them in water. Use a nail brush, and then the orange wood stick to clean the nails.

The flesh about the nail is pushed gently back with the stick. With the safety scissors the nail is cut in the desired shape, the file being used to level the edges. Rub a little of the rose-tinted paste on each nail, dust on some of the powder, and then use the polisher, touching lightly with an even stroke.

Don't let either paste or powder work into the skin around the nails.

If the nails are very brittle they should not be cut until they have been rubbed with almond or sweet oil.

Good looks depend almost more upon the appearance of the hair than upon fair complexion, sparkling eyes, a rose bud mouth, or pearly teeth, and all these good points are set off to better advantage by the hair.

The trouble about hair is that the care is usually misapplied. The energy is put into brushing it instead of the scalp. Brush the scalp more and the hair less, in order to increase the vitality of the scalp. The hair has a certain length of life. When the end of that time comes it falls out, and if the scalp is in good condition, a new hair comes in its place. The scalp should be brushed with a soft brush to stimulate the circulation. Use the fingers to rub or massage the scalp vigorously. Place one hand on the brow, the other on the back of the head. Press the fingers well into the scalp and with a quick movement bring the hands toward each other.

To know how to train shimmering tresses to ripple and wave and flow is quite necessary in this era of Lady Teazle curls, Marcel waves and Gainsborough ringlets.

In the first place, much brushing is necessary to make the hair pliable, but the brush must be immaculately clean, which necessitates washing it at least twice a week in water containing washing soda.

There are many curling fluids. An old-fashioned, but good one, is made by pouring a pint of boiling water over about half an ounce of quince seeds. Let this stand for several hours, then strain and bottle, adding two drams of cologne or alcohol and a few drops of violet or rose perfume. It may be necessary to thin this with a little water before using.

Toilet essentials for the care of the hair include a good brush and comb, a bottle of hair tonic, which need not cost over 50 cents, and a shampooing lotion, made by mixing together five grains of camphor dissolved in one-half ounce of alcohol and two drams of powdered borax. A small bottle of alcohol is also needed on the dressing table, for a little of it diluted with water removes dandruff.

The best method of procedure with a curling fluid is to pour a little into a shallow basin and apply to the hair by means of a clean nail brush. Afterward roll the hair on kids or papillotes. Hair thus put up keeps in curl for two or three days.

For beautifying lotions for the toilet table the maiden fair does not need the high-priced, expensive creams in still higher-priced crystal and silver bottles and jars.

The really necessary and most helpful articles are humble in origin, and their price not worth mentioning.

Salt, for example, is a panacea for many ills. A little dissolved in warm water will cure the disfiguring inflammation of eyelids, reddened by a long walk in the wind.

If used for a gargle it allays any slight irritation of the throat; and a little should occasionally be used in the water in which one's teeth are brushed, as it helps to harden the gums.

A few drops of tincture of myrrh in the water used for brushing the teeth sweetens the breath.

Glycerine is an old friend, and 10 cents' worth will last for two or three months. Diluted with one-third water it suits most skins best, clear glycerine being irritating.

If a teaspoonful of acetic acid is added to about one ounce of glycerine, diluted with water, stains are more easily removed from the fingers. There should always be a jar of fine white sand, oatmeal, or cornmeal on the washstand for use whenever the hands are washed. Oatmeal is best.

If the face has a shiny, oily look, soft tissue paper, such as men use for shaving, is the remedy. Rub the face over with this, and after a week's use you will wonder how in the world you have ever done without it.

No poudre de riz for a youthful face, but after the bath a sprinkle of powder over arms and neck leaves an agreeable fragrance and is a subtle method of giving a flower-like presence.

Clothes, of course, should be tasteful and stylish, but they need not be expensive. They should show in subtle ways that they have been well chosen and that you have not only made the most of yourself, but of every penny you have spent on dress.

Let your clothes be fresh and carefully put on, with no staring pins or loose ends. About the entire woman, let there be an unmistakable air of good grooming. Look as though you had used somebody's soap.

After all, the most attractive girl is the one who, although she studies her mirror a good deal, does not neglect her heart.

Easy to Charm

The Secret of Loveliness Is Here Who Will But Pick Up the Key That Unlocks It.

VERY NEWEST THINGS IN FASHIONABLE NECKWEAR

Art and Ingenuity Lavished on Stocks and Ties—Color Combinations That Are Really All That the Artist Would Have Them—As Pieces of Skillful Needlework the New Neckwear Is Equally Worthy of Admiration.

Written for The Sunday Gazette by AMY SEVILLE WOLFF.

IN NO department of dress is there greater variety with a wider field for indulging individual taste than in neck accessories. The importance that the fashionable woman attaches to the stock which is to decorate her throat is indicated by the extent, diversity and beauty of the displays of neckwear made by the shops. The great variety of designs and combinations makes it easily possible for every woman to select just the right bit of stylish throat adornment best suited to her particular type of beauty, and this question of becomingness is well worth considering.

Whatever you choose, have it becoming. Don't buy a piece of neckwear haphazard, just because it happens to please your eye. Study your face and head carefully, and select something that suits its lines and your individual style. Fashionable neckwear, moreover, is not to be bought for a song, so it is worth while taking into account the various frocks and waists with which a fashionable piece is "to go."

The effect of a woman's gown is very perceptibly influenced by the way she dresses her neck. A stock which fails to accord in color and character can mar the most fashionable frock, while, on the other hand, a dainty bit of neckwear can smarten up a very plain and simple little waist, and a stock that is particularly becoming will go far to make amends for a gown that is downright unbecoming.

All Sorts of Stocks.

The variety of the neckwear shown this season is without precedent. There is every imaginable sort, leaving no loophole of escape for the woman who usually falls back on the stereotyped plea, "it is not just what I want." There are stocks and ties of smart simplicity which at once suggest tailor-made gowns, and there are more frivolous pieces for wear when a more ornamental impression is sought for.

The neckwear which comes with the stamp of fashion upon it is very artistic in composition; the materials of which it is made are many and beautiful, the color combinations are all that could be desired from an aesthetic point of view, and as samples of the skillful and intricate results which the homely little needle can accomplish, the fashionable stocks are worthy of all the flattering adjectives in the dictionary.

Silk, crepe de chine, mousseline, chiffon, velvet and ribbon are utilized in the evolution of stylish feminine neckwear. Taffeta, Louisine, liberty, moire and barathea silks are all used. Very smart little stocks which would go well with a black, blue, or tailor gown of other subdued color are of Scotch plaid silks. Those with the ubiquitous stole ends made of these gay plaid silks are bound narrowly with white silk and trimmed with tiny white silk-covered buttons. The use of white cloth for stocks is another new idea.

Exquisite Needlework.

The needlework on the new neckwear is something to attract immediate attention and inspire spontaneous admiration. While the general effect of the fashionable stocks is of simple elegance, when you take them up to examine them it is almost to marvel at the fine, intricate, delicate handwork. Never was there a season when the art of the needle was brought into play to the extent that it is this winter. Hemstitching briar stitching, and faggoting, all are used and in all sorts of ways. Rows of stitching in a contrasting color are a favorite ornamentation.

French knots are as popular as ever. Some of the smartest stocks are of silk ornamented with nothing but rows of stitching and French knots. The use of little buttons is conspicuous. They are of silk, crochet or pearl. A new idea is trimming the stock with buttons, graduating in size, but all very small. White silk cords in ornamental button effects are also used, one button on either side of the front and the two joined across with the cord. Large crochet rings are another fancy; the ends of the stock are drawn through them.

The little dangling ornaments of various kinds which are lavishly used on frocks and wraps and even on hats appear also in neckwear. Pendent ends of ribbon are finished off with chic silk tassels, silk pendent drops and silk cords from which dangle silk or chenille balls.

Frequently the ribbon ends of neck pieces are finished with tiny flower-like bits of chiffon. In Paris these take the form of sachets which shed the elusive fragrance that trails in the wake of the Lady Dainty.

Lace in some way or another appears on many of the neck pieces. Point de Venise and Irish leaves and flowers are daintily and decicately appliqued on silk, crepe or mousseline stocks. Small lace medallions are much used in this way.

A fashionable effect in the new stocks is the use of many ribbon-like ends falling one below the other in the front, each of the ends being finished off with a medallion of lace.

Embroidery the Fad.

It is embroidery, however, that is the fad of the hour in neckwear, as it is in fashions generally. Turn-overs, stocks ties and neckwear of various kinds are exquisitely embroidered, whether made of silk, crepe de chine, the sheer linen-lawn or the stiffly starched linen. The most fashionable designs of all are of grapes. The artists have long realized the essentially decorative character of the fruit and foliage of the grape, and the leaves and clusters look very beautiful embroidered on silk or linen. Grape designs are used in every style of neckwear from turn-overs to the elaborate stock.

The predominating type of stock in fashionable neckwear is that with the clerical ends. The "bishop effect" runs all through neckwear. It started with some famous designer in Paris who looked at a bishop's cravat—perhaps in church of a Sunday morning—and seized the idea of modeling fashionable feminine neckpieces after it. Now it appears in numberless modifications and variations all through neckwear. Cravats with the little stole ends are of taffeta, moire and barathea silks, of crepe de chine, of the fine linen-lawn, and they are even being shown in stiffly starched linen. In silk, the bishop stock is one of the most popular styles.

In its simplest form it is made of silk in white, black or colors, stitched in rows of constrasting silk and decorated with small buttons.

From the simple cravat of silk, stitched and trimmed with tiny buttons, the bishop stock evolves into very elaborate effects, ornamented with faggoting and exquisite hand embroidery.

Transparent Stocks.

Transparent stocks are very fashionable. In these, fine needlework is given freest expression, and the effects are very intricate, dainty and delicate. The transparent stocks are made on a foundation of mousseline, chiffon or net, in various ways and pointing down in the front. They are trimmed with insettings or applications of motifs of lace, such as leaves, flowers and medallions, and are crossed by tiny bands or folds of silk and elaborated generally with much fancy stitching. Finally, over the whole stock are sprinkled tiny steel or jet beads. Beads are used in the same way in all kinds of stocks.

The turn-over has evidently discovered the secret of perennial popularity. Some of the turn-over collars are wide, covering the full width of the collar band, while others show the familiar little edge that has been worn so long, varying only in the method of decoration. The turn-over collars are of lace, embroidery, linen-lawn, the heavy linen, of silk and of crepe de Chine. Turn-over collars and some of the stocks, too, have cuffs to match. These sets are very popular. They range from the collar and cuffs of sheer linen-lawn, with a single row of hemstitching, to sets exquisitely embroidered by hand and those entirely of handsome, heavy laces.

Some of the turnovers made of taffeta effect. Some of the turnovers of taffeta silk are very elaborately embroidered in silk with fancy scalloped edge, and usually in rather bold and heavy designs that are very effective. Having an air of chic that at once betrays their Parisian origin, are the turn-overs of heavy white linen bordered with a design of flowers or leaves in colored linen, the form being brought out by hand embroidery in white.

Made of Stiff Linen.

The fair Parisienne paid a pretty tribute to the American girl when she adopted the short walking skirt. This year she doubled the compliment by taking to wearing the stiff linen collar of the maidens of the land of the stars and stripes. It was to be expected that the Parisienne, with her essentially feminine tastes, would contrive in some way or other to give deft womanly touches to the plain linen collar which the American girl originally borrowed from her brother's bureau drawer. Consequently, the newest of the stiffly-starched linen collars this winter are made daintily feminine by the introduction of pleats, hemstitching, a cluster of cords running around the collar like a border, and very striking indeed are the new stiff linen turn-down collars ornamented with polka dots embroidered in a color.

The Stocks Illustrated.

The latest ideas in fashionable neckwear are expressed in the illustration.

First (on the figure) we have one of the simple but smart stocks of tailor-made order of black taffeta silk with faggoting in white and white French knots.

At the extreme right is drawn quite another style of neck piece but also belonging to the family of "tab stocks." It is of pale blue taffeta silk stitched in white and ornamented with little white crochet buttons.

Black, white and all the desirable colors are represented in neckwear, but pale blue is the most popular shade.

The stock embroidered with the now ultra-fashionable grape design is in pale blue and white, a very charming and chic combination. The top of the stock is composed of narrow folds of pale blue taffeta silk joined by faggoting. The main part of the stock is of white taffeta silk, the grape design being embroidered in white with accents of pale blue here and there to bring out the design, just as the artist uses shading to bring out the form.

The note of black is very fashionable in neckwear and the combination of pale blue, white and black is very beautiful.

The little stock, just above is one of the popular new models in white silk ornamented with stitching, the ends being drawn through white crochet rings.

The belt shows how the tab ends are used on the up-to-date girdle, to correspond with the cravat.

But newest and most beautiful of all is the stock at the top which is of pale blue taffeta silk embroidered in a design of peacock feathers in white and blue of a darker shade than the silk. The eye of the feather is worked in shades of blue with a partial ring of black velvet appliqued, a narrow outline of white separating the blue center and black velvet ring. The ends of the stock are of white Louisine silk and only long enough to tie in a bow at the back. This is an entirely new idea and a very beautiful one.

A Very Dainty New Stock Is Made of Fine Linen and Is Designed to Be Worn With a Mourning Gown. Those of Pure White Should, of Course, Be Worn by the Woman in Deep Mourning, While the One in Second Mourning May Wear Any of the Combination of Black and White.

Seen in Pittsburgh Shops and Streets

January Is the Month for Buying Linens and Lingerie.

By SOPHIE GATES KERR.

January is preeminently the time to buy lingerie and linen. The big stores make great preparation for what they call the "white sale," and it seems very appropriate in such a white and snowy month as January seems sure to be. Coming so soon after the holiday season, when everyone's thoughts are worn out with frivolity and extravagance, the exhibits of useful linens are a direct appeal to the erstwhile neglected senses of thrift and utility. Some of this winter's lingerie is exquisitely beautiful.

A fine white petticoat has a flounce about nine inches wide, tucked all over with half-inch tucks, each tuck headed with a row of hemstitching. This is very plain, but the plainness is extremely elegant.

Another more elaborate petticoat has a pointed flounce edged with point de paris lace, and tucked in clusters, the tucks being very fine and put in up-and-down, between each cluster of tucks a strip of point de paris insertion. This pointed flounce is placed over a straight one of tucking and insertion, which is also edged with the lace.

A most becoming night gown is of softest nainsook, with a wide collar of beading and insertion. The neck is square cut, and to the waist line in front run pointed insertions. The beading is threaded with blue wash ribbon, and a rosette of this ribbon closes the throat.

Hand-Made Lingerie.

One of the most charming corset covers is hand made, as is all the nicest lingerie, with tiny hand-run tucks and fine Valenciennes insertions set in with the neatest of hemstitching. Tiny garlands of flowers, hand embroidered, complete this garment, which is fine enough for the trousseau of a princess.

Something that the wearers of the present style of snug-fitting skirts will appreciate is the silk petticoat hung to a yoke which may be adjusted to fit the figure by a system of hooks and eyes. After the proper adjustment has been made the petticoat is then opened with buttons, which are in the center of the yoke.

Shirt waist patterns in embroidered flannels are the nicest and most convenient presents for her whose birthday falls in winter. Those in shades of lavender are particularly pretty. One of these, in the pinkish lavender, which is not so trying to the complexion as the bluer shades, was embroidered in polka dots, while here and there were large four-leaved clovers. All the embroidery was done in silk of the exact shade, and the effect was very good.

An odd and pretty white waist is of net over a foundation of taffeta. The net is covered in turn with box pleats of taffeta regularly spaced to give the effect of entre-deux. These box pleats are caught down with French knots, and medallions of white chiffon in the shape of butterflies also decorate them. The stock is ornamented with chiffon butterflies and a net rosette.

Some of the new silks are in faint colors checked with the same, only in deeper tint. The effect is good, the shades blending well and giving a very Frenchy appearance to the pattern.

Hosiery in Black.

Black silk stockings are always in good taste, and of late they have been made in all sorts of elaborate fashions. One pair, which would delight the heart of the girl who favors black suede dancing slippers, is in allover lace of fine mesh, in a fern and rose design. One fern leaf runs straight up each side, with the effect of elaborate clocking.

The girl who skates will do well to purchase one of the new knit vests in white or colors. They button straight up the front with brass buttons and have a high stock collar. They are knit in a heavy corded pattern and are very warm and comfortable as well as jaunty looking for a skating costume.

A pretty white felt hat for general wear is the round sailor with a rolling brim bound with black velvet. The upper part of the hat is hidden by two immense black wings, which lie quite flat and are held in the middle by a jet cabochon. A bow of black velvet against the hair in the back completes it.

Of Roman gold in the heart shape is a locket which swings enticingly from a slender gold chain. Its smooth outer surface is studded with 19 small diamonds.

The crescent shaped brooch is well worked out in dull gold, with a small enameled iris resting against it. The delicate color of the flower and the warm yellow of the gold make a beautiful and effective bit of workmanship.

The warm knit gloves in wool and silk are very much worn, although they do not keep the hands from chapping in cold weather. The scarlet ones seem very smart when worn with the tailored walking suit.

LATITUDE IN DRESS

The wide latitude in the fashions gives woman an ample opportunity and she can select her own most becoming style, whether it be the languorous robe of Porto Rico or the snug one of Paris; the long gown of Havana or the short beaded one of Hawaii.

Wilhelmina of Amsterdam wears a gown which is delightfully becoming to her majesty. It is a Paris creation, with a very long train. It is built in a shimmering pink silk, overlaid with Renaissance, and at the shoulders there are caps of the lace with roses embroidered in them. The new feature of this gown is that it is a princess. The robe buttons all the way down the back, but it has a hip yoke and a semi-skirt, and the waist is very elaborately treated.

The queen wears a very high coiffure pulled well front and there is a coil upon her forehead of blond hair. Her majesty's health does not permit many public appearances, but, just the same, the supply of French gowns continues, and ever so often her Paris modistes send her something pretty to wear. She also employs the dressmakers of The Hague, with whom she is a favorite patron.

A woman who brings home with her from Europe every year a handsome ornament has this season a rather odd bit which she picked up at an antique sale. It is supposed to have belonged to somebody at some far distant time. And its material is all gems and silver.

It is a great bird, a big silver eagle, looking much like an American eagle, and it is made with its wings and breast studded with gems. The big bird is appliqued to the gown in such a manner that he faces you with breast all gleaming, and with wings as brilliant as little diamonds and rubies galore can make them.

It is an odd fashion season that permits such a bird to be appliqued to the waist of a handsome white liberty gown, but the effect is charming.

Suggestions for the Wee One.

A pretty little loose long coat for a child is made of a mixed cadet blue cloth. There is a broad shoulder collar, edged with an inch and a half band of dark red velvet, while set at intervals upon it are diamonds of the cloth, having a big knot of black in the center of each. The cuffs of the sleeves are finished with similar bands of red and diamonds of the cloth. The collar is tied in front with broad red silk ribbon, tying in two loops, with two long ends falling to the edge of the skirt.

YOUNG GIRL'S THEATER WAIST

A Charming Theater Waist for a Young Girl Is of White Peau de Soie With a Blouse Front and Tiny Buttons at the Back. Yoke and Cuffs and the Upper Portions of the Sleeves Are Composed of Narrow Bands of the Silk Joined With Pale Green Faggot Stitching.

PRESERVING HISTORIC PLACES AND LANDMARKS

BY KATHERINE LOUISE SMITH

THE recent movement concerning the preservation for public enjoyment of places possessing scenic or historic interest is a matter about which people may well be agitated. Several public spirited organizations are working for the conservation of scenery, landmarks and relics and we may hope that vandalism will soon stop, from the firs of Maine to the redwoods of the Pacific coast. One of the greatest undertakings attempted by these societies is the preservation of the Palisades of the Hudson river whose beauties were being defaced by stone quarries which were blasted out by means of dynamite. New York and New Jersey together have appropriated $456,000 for their preservation, the plan being to make this tract an interstate park and thus to rescue the thirteen and a half miles of river front from destruction. The water edge affords a rare opportunity for a driveway which will be shaded the whole length by overhanging cliffs. Historic places of note will also add a personal charm to this tract which is so closely associated with American history and which will extend from Fort Lee to Nyack. Such men as George W. Perkins, New York Life Insurance Company, and J. P. Morgan are interested, the latter donating private funds, and there is every possibility that this, one of the most beautiful and historic spots in our country, will be preserved for present and future generations.

No visitor to historic places can help a feeling of thankfulness if picturesqueness is left intact. For this reason and because of associations the numerous battlefields situated in different parts of our country should be preserved. Those of Stony Point on the western side of the Hudson river, and the one at the head of Lake George are in particular objects of solicitude. Efforts are also being made to preserve Watkins Glen as a state reservation and to make this a free county park for the benefit of travelers who flock thither annually.

Historic Fort Snelling.

Numerous other places are sacred to those who feel that mutilation is a desecration to spots hallowed by association with American history. Among these is old Fort Snelling. Situated on a commanding cliff overlooking the headwaters of the Mississippi river, this old fort is inseparable from the history of the early days of the fur traders, and was the first refuge of the intrepid men who started west from Detroit to defend the northern frontier from the hostile Indians. Many of the original dwellings, among them the old block house, still remain, and it is one of the most picturesque spots in the northwest.

In another part of our country great efforts are being made by the people of Colorado to preserve the cliff dwellings of the Mesa Verde, the most marked indications of the habitation of a prehistoric race in our country. These ruins were for years unknown, and the dwellings were undoubtedly occupied by a race of men that has vanished from earth. Since the railroads have made access to this region comparatively easy, visitors have carried off pottery and mummies, defaced the buildings, and seemed utterly regardless of the great historic value of these relics. At last Colorado has become alive to the value of her riches possessions, and every effort is being made to create this portion of her state into a park, so that what money cannot buy may be preserved for the benefit of the public at large.

The work of preserving historic landmarks has received much attention from various organizations of which the American Scenic and Historic Preservation society, the Colonial Dames and the Daughters of the American Revolution are the most active. The work of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation society is three-fold. It aims to protect beautiful features of the natural landscape from disfigurement, either by legislative action or by the erection of unsightly signs and structures; to preserve from destruction remarkable geological formations and organic growths possessing an artistic or scientific value and to save from obliteration names, places and objects identified with local, state and national history. In this branch of its work it is empowered to receive real or personal property in fee or trust and to act as a public trustee. It endeavors to promote the beautification of cities and villages by landscape adornment, creation of parks, erection of historical memorials and the bestowal of significant and appropriate names upon thoroughfares, bridges, etc. Its headquarters are in New York. It is composed of some of the most influential men of our country, and it cultivates by free lectures, literature and correspondence popular appreciation of public sentiment in its favor and co-operation with other organizations designed for the public good.

Work of This Society.

While the primary object of this society is to benefit the public it holds at least four meetings a year, when lectures are given by distinguished people and it issues brochures of value. Recently they have distributed three monographs of unusual interest—one on "Faunces Tavern," the historic building in New York, in which Washington bade farewell to his officers at the close of the revolutionary war; one on "Jamestown, Va.," the site of the first permanent English settlement in America; and one on "St. Paul's Chapel," the only colonial church edifice in New York. This society has also been interested in preserving Stony Point and in 1877 at its instance the state of New York purchased 23 acres of this historic battle field. No more historic place could be selected for appropriate work. It needs no history to tell us that the Americans fortified this point of rock in 1777 and the British took it from Lafayette in 1779 and strengthened it so they called it the Little Gibraltar, until one July day Mad Anthony Wayne and 1,000 men crept up to Stony Point. The garrison fired, but the Americans pushed forward and soon the garrison had to surrender. It made the reputation of fearless Gen. Wayne and was one of the victories won in a moment, but lasting in results. No wonder the state of New York appropriated $3,500 for its improvement.

In 1808 at the earnest solicitation of the American Scenic and Historic Preservation society this same state purchased 35 acres at the head of Lake George, made famous by events during the French and Indian and revolutionary wars and selected by Cooper as the principal scene of his romantic novel, "The Last of the Mohicans." Later the society and its woman's auxiliary obtained an ordinance for the creation of a park in New York city on a spot of ground containing the beautiful colonial mansion occupied by Washington as a headquarters in 1776. The society has given prizes of money, books and medals for the best lists of names proposed for bridges and streets and has secured legislation to restore by taxation the disfigurement of rural and urban scenery by posters and billboards.

Memorials of the Revolution.

In sympathy with these movements the Van Cortlandt mansion in New York, a house dating from the early part of the eighteenth century, is watched over with jealous care by the Colonial Dames. Turning to other states, no one can help a feeling of profound gratitude for the preservation of the birthplace of the flag in Philadelphia and the contributions to the collections in Independence hall.

The movement that preserved Valley Forge was simply an appreciation of a place that calls for more pathos and sentiment than any other in the whole America, for it was a moral battlefield. The little wooden station, 20 miles from Philadelphia, bears a plain signboard with the words "Valley Forge." Here is the old Potts house, where Washington lived that bitter winter, now a revolutionary museum. Here are the historic spots where Baron Steuben drilled the men, the houses that served as headquarters for Lafayette and other officers. Half a mile off is the old forge that gave the village its name.

An interesting house being cared for by the society is the Jumal mission on Manhattan island. Erected in 1758, a world of history and romance clings around this beautiful spot. It was built by Roger Morris, husband of Mary Philipse, a highly educated and beautiful lady belonging to the aristocratic Philipse family. It is rumored that Washington fell in love with her, proposed and was rejected, and after duty called him away, Capt. Morris, who had been his aide-de-camp, had an opportunity to woo and win the fair dame. Morris became a royalist and his estate was confiscated. That same year Washington used the mansion for his headquarters, and its hospitable roof sheltered Washington, John Adams, John Quincy Adams, Thomas Jefferson and Alexander Hamilton, besides many other distinguished men. In 1810 it became the property of Stephen Jumal, a wealthy man with a charming young daughter from Rhode Island. During this period it sheltered Lafayette, Talleyrand, Joseph Bonaparte and Louis Napoleon. After Jumal's death his widow married Aaron Burr, then an old man. Its furnishings contain a clock that belonged to Napoleon and other historic relics. For a time it was called the Burr mansion and here Fitz-Green Halleck wrote his immortal "Marco Bozzaris." Few modern features have been added to the place. To the right of the doorway is a bust of Washington wreathed in sprigs of myrtle and laurel and beneath a tablet.

The preservation of Watkin's Glen, N. Y., as a state reservation, the rescue of the giant sequoias of California from threatened destruction, the maintenance of natural conditions in the Yosemite valley, the creation of an international commission to consider the damage done by division of the waters of the Great Lakes are but a few of the objects enjoying the active sympathy of various societies for the preservation of scenic and historic places.

It is impossible to measure the influence of these organizations upon public sentiment. All persons of culture are in sympathy with the general purpose of saving objects of natural beauty and scenes of historic interest. Our ancient historic landmarks ought to be preserved whenever possible. These famous places should never die, but live to create a sentiment and nourish an inspiration. We are killing the goose that lays the golden egg in more ways than one by indifference in these directions. Italy protects her historic edifices and localities by strict laws, even present owners being forbidden to pull down ancient buildings, and Switzerland is one of the richest countries in the world because her show features have been protected. It is fortunate that the work of restoring our historic places has been started, and with powerful organizations interested it is quite certain that nothing that can add to our country's attractiveness will be destroyed.

LOVE LORE AND MARRIAGE MAXIMS

From Seeley Murphy's New Book, "ISN'T IT SO?"

Life is a disease, Love the doctor and Death the cure.

Women's hearts are like Yale locks—no two alike, and but one man carries the key to fit.

A man betrays his character by his eyes. A woman by her mouth.

Every woman's promises should be taken with a pinch of salt and every man's with a barrel of it.

A man who is a hero to his wife is a hero indeed.

That woman is best guarded who guards herself.

Every man's shoulder has a hollow in it which some woman's head should fit.

At 20 love is a rosy dream, at 30 it is a thrilling reality, at 40 it is a calm contentment, at 50 it is a reminiscence.

The lighter our love is the better able we are to express it. When love is deep, words fail us.

No man is really worth the struggle a woman makes to keep him.

More women have been lost through curiosity than through desire.

A woman may be as big a villain as a man, but she can never be as big a fool.

So long as a woman keeps something in reserve for a man to pursue and attempt to fathom so long will she be interesting to him.

There is no temptation strong enough to assail the heart that truly loves.

To forgive one insult is to invite another.

Love has its four seasons—Longing, Possession, Satisfaction, Indifference.

Marriage is a hard way some women have of making a living.

Love is a sea of trouble upon which everyone wants to launch his boat, even though he knows it will swamp.

A man loves a woman because she is a woman. A woman loves a man for want of something better to love.

A woman is born with virtue; a man has to acquire it.

Every man needs some woman to hang on to his coat tails to keep him from going to the devil.

Men should not beg women's love. Women hate a beggar. They should command it. Women were born to be commanded.

Collectively men are abominable. Individually they are charming.

All the joys of the world are as nothing to the joy you feel when your baby first lisps "I love you."

It takes a long time for a man to get sense, and a woman never gets it.

Some women's hearts are broken by infidelity; others are mended by diamond rings.

It is not that women are more honest than men; it is that they are more fearful of consequences.

Marriage is a medley of duty, drudgery, denials, love, laughter, license.

Marriage? Pouf! It's such a bore to be agreeable to the same person every day.

A virtue that has to be heralded is already lost.

There is only one love, a mother's love for her child!

It isn't the twist of his mustache or the color of his necktie that makes the man. It is the gray matter he has in his head and the green matter he has in the bank that we take off our hats to.

The women who are shocked at the exhibition of other women's charms are usually those who have none of their own.

Jealousy is love lost in a fog.

The widow has the freedom of a young girl and the wisdom of the married woman. Therein lies her fascination.

If women demanded of men what men demand of women there would be no marriages.

CHARACTER FROM PHOTOGRAPHS

By MADAME VERA.

This famous personage, a master of physiognomy, will delineate character from photographs when sent with accompanying coupon properly filled out, without charge. Only the character reading will be published. When photo has to be returned, a ready-addressed and stamped envelope must accompany the inquiry.

DOLORES, Beaver—A face which shows a maid older than her years, to whom life is a reality. Thoughtful, kind and generous. A hard worker, to whom study is a task. Not a strong brain, but a retentive one, which gives her a surface knowledge. Too serious to be a favorite with young people, but a faithful friend herself, she holds the affections which she acquires.

CIGARETTE, Beaver.—A nonsensical, fun-loving girl, quick of temper, selfish and thoughtless. Bright without being brainy. Popular and a leader among her friends. Loves dancing and the theaters. With study would make a good account of some ability. Strong in her affections and true. Has talent for music and should cultivate it. Apt to fall in love and marry early, as she is maturing young.

MARION F., Pittsburgh.—A very pleasing face, denoting intellectual strength and application. Tender and lovable, but capable of facing the duties which life brings to her. Unselfish, with an intense poetic temperament, which her surroundings cause her to hide under the guise of reticence. Tryx to please everybody and succeeds. Will rise higher in life than her present vocation.

F. M. H., OIL CITY—A brilliant pupil and a favorite among your associates. Restless nature, ever reaching for the unattainable.

R. R. No. 1, Meadville, Pa.—This lady is not only a wife to her husband, but a companion, and sometimes this is not the case. She is quick of wit and tenacious in her opinions. A loving and lovable woman and a devoted mother. Fond of pleasure, but finds her truest happiness in her home life. Apt to be narrow in her views and quick to condemn.

R. R. No. 2, Meadville, Pa.—This gentleman, with the firm, obstinate mouth and chin, is a man of good morals and of honor. Likes his own way, but is just. A hasty temper and somewhat inclined to sullenness. Finds much enjoyment in books, as well as in his family circle. Good business ability and a true friend.

BLANCHE J., Pittsburgh.—Your special talent would, I think, be in nursing. Your eyes, snappy and bright, are yet filled with the sympathetic quality which this profession necessitates. Strong, energetic and a great talker. Quick to anger. Would love children devotedly, perhaps more than a husband. A woman of honor, truth, loving and a true friend.

MISS H., Forbes street, Pittsburgh.—Your friend's face is a very sweet one and denotes a love of music and all art. Something of a dreamer, conceited and affected, but a good, loving heart will overcome these small defects. Has a leaning toward the stage and would make a successful actress. But she must study hard to attain success, and deny herself the many pleasures she loves. Fickle and has many admirers, but hard to please. Will no doubt develop into a charming woman.

K. DAY, Glenfield, Pa.—A woman who is ruled by impulse and her emotions. Not brainy, but shrewd. Does not care much for the opinions of others and does as she pleases. Careless about her work, though strong and capable. Fickle and fond of finery and gaiety. Kind and sympathetic.

30, T. S., Allegheny, Pa.—A man of temperate habits, good morals, but very vain and selfish. Works without interest and prefers a life of indolence and pleasure. Fond of women and flirting, but of no very bad traits. Probably married young.

V. C. P., Wellsville, O.—Another of the boys, and how I dislike to read their bright faces. This one has the head of a student who will find his work to be among the thinkers. A good mechanic or civil engineer when he is older. Loves books and athletic sports. Quiet and good natured usually, a little thoughtless yet and obstinate.

A. V. S., Pittsburgh, Pa.—A fresh, wholesome looking woman, good tempered and jolly. Industrious though not original. Makes her own sunshine and is bright to all circumstances. A quick, decided way of speaking and apt to be sarcastic. A good lover though undemonstrative.

S. E. G., Pittsburgh—A wordy face, selfish and betokening indolence. Kind when it doesn't interfere with her pleasure. Not overly bright but has a superficial knowledge which enables her to talk well. Probably a good wife, and as the picture is old she may have outgrown her early faults.

EMMA W., Dennison, O.—A little maid who shows the determination to be something in this world in her bonny face. Quick to learn and act. Specially good in history and literature. Should be a teacher. Loving in disposition and will overcome her self-love I am sure.

D. B. H., Homestead—Bright, frank eyes, showing charity and love. Neat and painstaking. Studies well and finds it easy to learn. Musical and has elocutionary ability. Study the languages dear, and you will find in them your forte. Loving and good, the light of some home.

M. E. B., Pittsburgh—Your picture shows me a girl of good principles and strict integrity. One who loves the innocent fun of the world, but who is religiously inclined and desires to help all. Smart and earns many merits in her school work. Very popular with all who know her. Will outgrow the fault of indolence, which comes from thoughtlessness.

E. E. M., Clairton, Pa.—This young man is honest and of good habits. A good business head and respected by all who know him. Enjoys music, but cannot make it. Very stanch in his loves and demonstrative. A good husband, though desiring to run the universe to suit him alone. Cares little for books, but likes cards and dancing.

A. M., Clairton, Pa.—A dear, lovable womanly girl. Unselfish to those she cares for, but narrow in her affections. Can only see one side of a question. Fond of husband and home and will make an excellent mother. Good head development and with greater application would have made a brilliant woman.

MAME H. P.—Jovial, thoughtless, devil-may-care. Look upon life as a huge joke. Selfish and would sacrifice dearest friends.

36582—Ambitious, steadfast, strong character, studious and able to master difficult problems. Managerial instinct dominant.

JOHN, Sheridan, Pa.—A dreamy, enthusiastic nature filled with melody. A musician who finds his truest happiness at the keyboard. Sympathetic, but lives too much among the clouds to worry over the sorrows of earth. Lovable, but not loving. Cares little for the fair sex. Music and harmony his sweethearts. Good principled and honest.

7-11 SWISSVALE—Fond of music and art and are struggling to strengthen the intellectual. Will become expert in ethnology and pantheology. Have many friends, but you are cold.

R. H.—Mischievous and jolly; a good comrade and a fierce enemy. Have been disappointed in love, but you'll get over it.

W. H. S.—An everlasting conflict between judgment and inclination. Brain top-heavy. Likely to pull you into a groove. You need diversity in study and occupation.

B. S.—The shallows of life do not appeal to you. You want the depths. Popular with brainy men. Inconstant.

E. C. R.—Impetuous, impulsive; deemed saucy by your associates. Sterling character forming. Have all the elements of a successful business woman.

A. R. S.—Charming disposition, delightfully frank and sensible, womanly nature. Will love but once, and that for all time. Your sphere is the home.

548, VANDERGRIFT—Determination and Davy Crockett's motto. You want to lead something. Careless in speech and manner. Would be a true friend.

H. P.—Steady, industrious, faithful; a young man one could safely tie to. Careful and calculating—should be a master builder or contractor.

BROWN EYES, GALLITZIN—True as steel, fond of amusement tasteful in dress, charming in manner. To study is a pleasure, and you will become intellectual, but your future is not a career, but a happy home life.

D. R. C., Canonsburg, Pa.—Your friend's picture shows a man of good morals, strong opinions and a quick temper. I should read him as being the weaker character of you two. Would be successful in music and on the stage. He is conceited and somewhat selfish, but very affectionate and kindly disposed. You have the good qualities he lacks. You also have a strong will, but your sense of justice is great. You desire to please even if it inconveniences you. You have striven hard to develop yourself, which shows patience and ambition. Very emotional and you never forgive a deceit. Will overcome all difficulties.

COREA, Latrobe—A very sweet, lovable maid, pleased with the virtues of content and unselfishness. Fond of light reading, but not a student. Inclined to be a dreamer, and does not possess enough practicability. Popular and will have many to love her.

A. J. S., Allegheny, Pa.—Honest gray eyes in the setting of a strong, manly countenance. A well-developed intellect, but you are not giving to the world the best in you. Too fond of pleasure and the fair sex. Conceited, but growing more in touch with humanity, you will overcome that. Anything pertaining to the use of the pen is your forte. You should be where you could manage others, as you can lead by your magnetism. Fall in love frequently, but the spell does not last.

No. 54,928, Pittsburgh, Pa.—This picture is scratched, marring thereby some important lines. You are straightforward, honorable, but have not enough determination. You are weak, and should shun the society of those who tempt you. Original and bright if you care to be. Overcome your indolence and greater faults, and be the man you were intended to be.

N. C. 13, Allegheny—A sweet, tender girl, unselfish and good. Ardent and thoughtless when her heart speaks. Strong of will, even to obstinacy at times. Will love only once and marry early.

PONTABEL, No. 95, Mt. Pleasant—Brainy, and a close student. Clever with her fingers and a lover of books. Should write. Too set in her opinions to be influenced by her environment. Very considerate of others, and strong in her friendships. Will not be likely to marry early.

F. C. G., Butler, Pa.—This picture is not clear. It shows a school girl with more seriousness apparent than most of her age. A careful, clever girl, who will hold success and fame in her hand. Mathematics and languages will be her strong holds. Lovable, but should overcome her tendency to selfishness.

N. E. H., East End—The proud face, indicating honor, ambition, studiousness and a too great complacency. Skillful with her fingers. Has a quick temper and a sharp tongue, being kind in heart, though, and would make a faithful helpmeet.

COUPON.

MADAME VERA,
Care Sunday Gazette, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Please give me a "reading" from enclosed photo:

COLOR OF HAIR.....

COLOR OF SKIN.....

COLOR OF EYES.....

COLOR OF EYEBROWS.....

Photograph lb.....to be returned.
No signature or address is necessary.
(Put number or initial on photo.)